

unrestrainedness (un-rē-strā'ned-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestrained.

No men on earth ever have had liberty in the sense of unrestrainedness of action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 206.

unrestraint (un-rē-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint. *Carlyle*.

unrestricted (un-rē-strīk'ted), *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Watts*.

unrestrictedly (un-rē-strīk'ted-li), *adv.* In an unrestricted manner; without limitation.

unresty (un-res'ti), *a.* [*ME. unresty, unrisky*; < *unrest* + *-y*.] Uneasy; unquiet; troublesome. *Yow write I myn unresty sorowes sore.* *Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 1355.

unretarded (un-rē-tār'ted), *a.* Not retarded; not delayed, hindered, or impeded. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

unretentive (un-rē-ten'tiv), *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge*.

unreturnable (un-rē-tār'na-bl), *a.* Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid.

unreturning (un-rē-tēr'ning), *a.* Not returning. *The unreturning brave.* *Byron, Child of Harold*, iii.

Do I hear thee mourn
Thy childhood's unreturning hours?
Bryant, Earth.

unrevealedness (un-rē-vē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being unrevealed; concealment.

unrevenged (un-rē-venj'd), *a.* Not revenged; as, an injury unrevenged.

unvengeful (un-rē-venj'fūl), *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Bp. Hackett, Alp. Williams*, p. 191.

unreverence (un-rev'e-rēns), *n.* [*< ME. un-reverence*; < *un-* + *reverence*.] Want of reverence; irreverence. *Wyclif*.

unreverend (un-rev'e-rēnd), *a.* 1. Not reverend. —2*t.* Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, ii. 6. 14.

unreverent (un-rev'e-rēnt), *a.* [*< ME. un-reverent*; < *un-* + *reverent*.] Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shak., T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 114.

unreverently (un-rev'e-rēnt-li), *adv.* [*< ME. un-reverently*; < *unreverent* + *-ly*.] Without reverence; irreverently.

They treten unreverently the sacrament of the altar.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I did unreverently to blame the gods.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

unreversed (un-rē-vērst'), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter-decision; not revoked; unrepealed; as, a judgment or decree unreversed. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 223.

unreverted (un-rē-vēr'ted), *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth*.

unrevoked (un-rē-vōkt'), *a.* [*< ME. unrevokid*; < *un-* + *revoked*.] Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

Also I shall holde, kepe, and meyntene all laudable ordinaunces which hath be made and used afore this tyme be my predecessours, Maiores, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the common counsellors of this tounne, unrevokid and unrepelid.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

unrewarded (un-rē-wār'ded), *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Shak., Tempest*, iv. 1. 242.

unrewardedly (un-rē-wār'ded-li), *adv.* Without reward or compensation.

He had transfused two months of her life with such a delicate sweetness, so unrewardedly.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 757.

unrewarding (un-rē-wār'ding), *a.* Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons*, i. xix.

unrhythmical (un-rith'mi-kal), *a.* Not rhythmical; irregular in rhythm.

unriddle (un-rid'li), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *riddle*.] 1. To explain or tell something to.

I pray unriddle us, and teach us that
Which we desire to know; where in the English prisoner?
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (ed. Pearson, II. 381).

2. To read the riddle of; solve or explain; interpret: as, to unriddle an enigma or mystery.

There's somewhat in this world and this
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

unriddleable (un-rid'li-a-bl), *a.* [*< un-* + *riddle* + *-able*.] Not capable of solution; not understandable or explainable.

Difficulties in Scripture are unriddleable riddles.
Lightfoot, Biblical Museum, p. 130, margin.

unriddler (un-rid'ler), *n.* One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. *Lore-lace, Lucasta*.

unridiculous (un-ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Not ridiculous. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 16.

unrifed (un-ri'fid), *a.* Not rifed; not robbed; not stripped.

They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains unrifed, and descends upon their heir.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 717.

unrig (un-rig'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *rig*.] *Naut.*, to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, etc. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, xiv., note 24.

unrigged (un-rigd'), *a.* Without rigging; not rigged.

Still unrigg'd his shatter'd vessels lie.
Pitt, Æneid, iv. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

unright (un-rīt'), *a.* [*ME. unright, unriht, unright, unrigt*; < *AS. unriht* (= *OS. unriht* = *OFries. unriucht, onriucht* = *MLG. unrecht* = *D. onrecht* = *OHG. MHG. unrecht, G. unrecht* = *Icel. úréttr* = *Norw. urett* = *Sw. orätt* = *Dan. uret*), wrong, not right, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right: see *un-* and *right*, <] Not right; unrighteous; unjust; wrong.

Late hem neuer ther to have myst
For sikrilt hit were unmyst.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

A rightful Prince by unright deeds a Tyrant groweth.
Sir P. Sidney, Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 566.

unright (un-rīt'), *n.* [*ME. unright, < AS. unriht* (= *OS. unriht* = *OFries. unriucht, onriucht* = *MLG. unrecht* = *OHG. MHG. unrecht, G. unrecht* = *Norw. urett, orrett* = *Sw. orätt* = *Dan. uret*), wrong, injustice, sin, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right, justice: see *un-* and *right*, <] That which is unright or not right; wrong; injustice. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certes, I didde you nevere unright.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

That particular form of unlaw and unright which consisted in abusing the King's authority to wring money out of all classes.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 108.

unright (un-rīt'), *adv.* [*ME. unright, < AS. unrihte* (= *D. onrecht* = *OS. OHG. unrihte, MHG. unrechte*), wrongly, crookedly, unjustly, < *un-*, not, + *rihte*, straight, right: see *un-* and *right*, <] Wrongly.

The soune wente his course unright.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 661.

unright (un-rīt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unrighten*; < *unright*, <] To make wrong. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, ii.

unrighteous (un-rī'tyus), *a.* [*< ME. unrihtwis, unrightwis, < AS. unrihtwis* (= *Icel. úréttriss*), not righteous, < *un-*, not, + *rihtwis*, righteous: see *un-* and *righteous*.] Not righteous; unjust; not equitable; evil; wicked; not honest or upright: of persons or things.

Deliver me out of the hand of the unrighteous.
Ps. lxxi. 4.

= *Syn. Ungodly, Impious*, etc. (see *irreligious*), wrong, unjust, unfair, iniquitous, sinful.

unrighteously (un-rī'tyus-li), *adv.* [*< ME. *un-rightwisely*; < *unrighteous* + *-ly*.] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

You gods, I see that who unrighteously
Holds wealth or state from others shall be curs'd
In that which meaner men are blest withal.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

unrighteousness (un-rī'tyus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

unrightful (un-rīt'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. unrihtful, onrihtful*; < *un-* + *rihtful*.] 1. Not rightful; unjust; not consonant with justice.

Victorie of unrightful deth.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 3.

2. Not having right; not legitimate.

And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way
To plant unrightful kings, wilt know again.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 63.

unrightfully (un-rīt'fū-li), *adv.* [*< ME. unrightfully*; < *unrightful* + *-ly*.] Unjustly; unrighteously.

Anoyning folk treden, and that unrightfully, on the neckes of hooly men.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 5.

unrightfulness (un-rīt'fūl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. unrihtfulness*; < *unrightful* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being unrightful. [Rare.]

We must beware of seeking to extenuate his [the unjust Judge's] unrightfulness.

Trench, On the Parables, p. 372.

unring (un-ring'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *ring*.] To deprive of a ring; remove a ring from.

unringed (un-ring'd), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose.

Pigs unringed.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2.

unrioted (un-rī'ot-ed), *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. [Rare.]

A chaste, unrioted house.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

unrip (un-rip'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *rip*.] To undo by ripping; rip; tear or cut open.

You should have seen me unrip their noses now, and have sent them to the next barber's to stitching.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

O what a virgin longing I feel on me
To unrip the seal, and read it!
Masinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

unripe (un-rip'), *a.* [*< ME. unripe, < AS. unripe* (= *D. onrijp* = *OHG. unriht, MHG. unreife, G. unreif*), not ripe, < *un-*, not, + *ripe*, ripe: see *un-* and *ripe*.] 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection or maturity: as, unripe fruit; an unripe girl. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, ii. 4. —2. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable. [Rare.]

He fix'd his unripe vengeance to defer.
Dryden, Sig. and Gals., i. 254.

3. Not fully prepared; not completed: as, an unripe scheme. —4*t.* Too early; premature: as, an unripe death. *Sir P. Sidney, Unripe honey*. See *honey*.

unripened (un-rī'pnd), *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison, Cato*, i. 4.

unripeness (un-rī'pnes), *n.* The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. *Bacon, Delays*.

unrivalable (un-rī'val-a-bl), *a.* [*< un-* + *rival* + *-able*.] Inimitable; not to be rivaled. *Southey, The Doctor*, i. A. i. (*Davies*). [Rare.]

unrivaled, **unrivalled** (un-rī'vald), *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope, R. of the L.*, iv. 105. —2. Having no equal; peerless. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 144.

unrivet (un-riv'et), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *rivet*.] To take out the rivets of; loosen, as anything held by rivets or pins. *Drayton, Battle of Agincourt*.

unrobe (un-rōb'), *v.* [*< un-* + *robe*.] 1. *trans.* To strip of a robe; undress; disrobe.

II. *intrans.* To undress; especially, to take off robes of state or ceremony.

unroll (un-rōl'), *v.* [*< un-* + *roll*.] 1. *trans.* To open, as something rolled or folded: as, to unroll cloth. —2. To display; lay open. *Dryden, Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women*. —3. To strike off from a roll or register. *Shak., W. T.*, iv. 3. 130.

II. *intrans.* To become straight or loose, as in passing from a rolled condition. *Shak., Tit. And.*, ii. 3. 35.

unrollment (un-rōl'mēnt), *n.* [*< unroll* + *-ment*.] The act of unrolling. *Boardman, Creative Week* (1878), p. 124. [Rare.]

unromanized (un-rō'mān-īzd), *a.* 1. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. —2. Freed from subjection to the authority, principles, or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

unromantic (un-rō'mān'tik), *a.* Not romantic; contrary to romance. *Swift*.

unromantically (un-rō'mān'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an unromantic manner.

unroof (un-rōf'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *roof*.] To strip off the roof or roofs of. *Shak., Cor.*, i. 1. 222.

unroofed (un-rōft'), *a.* [*< un-* + *roofed*.] Not provided with a roof.

A larger smoke plume ascends from an unroofed oven of stone.
The Atlantic, LXVII. 107.

unroofed (un-rōft'), *a.* [*< unroof* + *-ed*.] Deprived or stripped of a roof.

The walls of the old church are still standing, unroofed, and crumbling daily.
The Century, XXVI. 211.

unroost (un-rōst'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *roost*.] To drive from a roost. *Shak., W. T.*, ii. 3. 74.

unroot (un-rōt'), *v.* [*< un-* + *root* (confused with *root*).] 1. *trans.* To tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: as, to unroot an oak. *Shak., All's Well*, v. 1. 6.

II. *intrans.* To be torn up by the roots. *Fletcher, Bonduca*.

unrope (un-rōp'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *rope*.] To take a rope or ropes from; hence, in some parts of the United States, to unharness: as, to unrope a horse, or loosen or remove the ropes which serve for a harness.

The horse was unrope'd from the wagon and turned loose.
Philadelphia Times, July 30, 1883.

unrough (un-ruf'), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 2. 10.

unroyal (un-rōi'al), *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sir P. Sidney*.

unroyalist (un-rōi'al-ist), *n.* One not of the royal family. *Mme. D'Arblay, Diary*, IV. 56. (*Davies*). [Rare.]

unroyally (un-rōi'al-i), *adv.* In an unroyal manner.

unrude (un-rŭd'), *a.* [*ME. unrude, unrude, unrude, ounrude*; < *un-* (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + *rude*]. 1. Not rude; polished; cultivated. *Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 156.—2. Excessively rude. [*Rare.*]

See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!

E. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

3. Cruel; monstrous.

unruffle (un-ruf'l), *v. i.* [*< un-* + *ruffle*]. To cease from being ruffled or agitated; subside to smoothness. *Dryden, Æneid*, i. 210.

unruffled (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed; as, an *unruffled* temper.

The *unruffled* bosom of the stream.

Hawthorne.

unruinable (un-rŭ'in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. *Watts, Remnants of Time*, ix. [*Rare.*]

unruinated (un-rŭ'i-nāt), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall, Apol. against Brownists*, § 30. [*Rare.*]

unruined (un-rŭ'ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead*, § 10. [*Rare.*]

unruled (un-rŭld'), *a.* Not ruled. (a) Not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser, State of Ireland*. (b) Unruly. *Fabyan*. (c) Not marked, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lines: as, *unruled* paper.

unruly (un-rŭ'li-li), *adv.* In an unruly manner; lawlessly. *Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition*.

unruliment (un-rŭ'li-ment), *n.* [*< unruly* + *ment*]. Unruliness. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ix. 23.

unruliness (un-rŭ'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence: as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South, Sermons*.

unruly (un-rŭ'li), *a.* [*< un-* + *ruly*. Cf. *disruly*]. Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous: as, an *unruly* child.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.

Jas. iii. 8.

An out-law was this Robin Hood,

His life tree and *unruly*.

In *Sherwood Woods about Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, [V. 434]).

unruly (un-rŭ'li), *adv.* [*< unruly*, *a.*] Not according to rule; irregularly.

unrumple (un-rum'pl), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *rumple*]. To free from rumples; spread or lay even. *Ad-dison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

unsacrament (un-sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* To deprive of sacramental character. [*Rare.*]

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself.

Fuller, Holy and Profane State, v. 11.

unsad (un-sad'), *a.* [*< ME. unsad*; < *un-* + *sad*]. Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unsteady.

O stormy people! *unsad* and ever untrew.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 939.

unsadden (un-sad'n), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *sadden*]. To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People*, p. 483.

unsaddle (un-sad'l), *v.* [*< un-* + *saddle*]. 1. *trans.* To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from: as, to *unsaddle* a horse.—2. To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

If I believe a fair speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he deceive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser *unsaddles* me at first.

Donne, Sermons, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To take the saddle from a horse: as, we *unsaddled* for an hour's rest.

unsadness (un-sad'nes), *n.* [*< ME. unsadnesse*; < *unsad* + *-ness*]. Infirmary; lack of steadiness; weakness. *Wyclif*.

unsafe (un-saf'), *a.* Not safe, in any sense.

No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 88.

unsafely (un-saf'li), *adv.* Not safely. *Dryden, Eleonora*.

unsafeness (un-saf'nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsafe.

unsafety (un-saf'ti), *n.* The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, iv. 7.

unsage (un-sāj'), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*, v. 305. (*Davies*.)

unsaid (un-sed'), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered: as, *unsaid* words. *Dryden, Cock and Fox*, l. 467.

unsailable (un-sā'la-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May*, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, v.

unsaint (un-sānt'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *saint*]. To deprive of sainthood; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. *South, Sermons*.

unsaintly (un-sānt'li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*.

unsalability (un-sā'la-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unsalableness. *Athenæum*, No. 3281, p. 352. Also spelled *unsaleability*.

unsalable (un-sā'la-bl), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: as, *unsalable* goods.

II. *n.* That which is unsalable or cannot be sold.

Also spelled *unsaleable*.

unsalableness (un-sā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsalable. Also spelled *unsaleableness*.

unsalaried (un-sal'ā-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid a fixed salary: as, an *unsalaried* office or official; hence, depending solely on fees.

unsalted (un-sāl'ted), *a.* 1. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned: as, *unsalted* meat.

O, your *unsalted* fresh foole is your onely man.

Marston, Antonio and Melida, II. iv. 2.

2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, *unsalted* stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 70.

unsaluted (un-sā-lŭ'ted), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak., Cor.*, v. 3. 50.

unsalvageable (un-sal'vā-ble), *a.* Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an *unsalvageable* condition. *Fuller, Appeal of Injured Innocence*, II. 102. (*Hall*.)

unsanctification (un-sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The state or character of being unsanctified.

Coleridge.

unsanctified (un-sangk'ti-fid), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy; profane. *V. Knox, Winter Evenings*, xxviii.—2. Not consecrated. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 1. 252.

unsanguine (un-sang'gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young, The Ocean*.

unsanitary (un-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxiii.

unsaponifiable (un-sā-pon'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of saponification.

unsapped (un-sapt'), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne*.

unsatiability (un-sā'shiq-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unsatiableness.

unsatiable (un-sā'shiq-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

unsatiableness (un-sā'shiq-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being insatiable; insatiability; insatiableness.

unsatiably (un-sū'shiq-bli), *adv.* Insatiably. [*Rare.*]

unsatiated (un-sā'shiāt), *a.* Unsatiated. *Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul*, iii. 11.

unsatisfaction (un-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*.

unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.*, VI. 516.

unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle, Works*, III. Pref.

unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend*.

unsatisfiable (un-sat'is-fi-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied: as, *unsatisfiable* passions. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 74.

unsatisfied (un-sat'is-fid), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full: as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 55.—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied. [*Now rare.*]

Divers of the magistrates being *unsatisfied* with this verdict, . . . the defendants at the next court brought a re-view.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 209.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

Whatsoever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were *unsatisfied* in matters of Religion.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged: as, an *unsatisfied* bill or account. *Shak., L. L. L.*, ii. 1. 139.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fid-nes), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 31.

unsatisfying (un-sat'is-fi-ing), *a.* Not satisfying or affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison*.

unsatisfyingness (un-sat'is-fi-ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 859.

unsaturated (un-sat'ŭ-rā-ted), *a.* Not saturated.

The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing *unsaturated* carbon.

Nature, XXXIX. 119.

unsaturation (un-sat'ŭ-rā'shon), *n.* The state of being unsaturated.

unsavory, **unsavourily** (un-sā'vŏr-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavory manner. *Milton, Animadversions*.

unsavoriness, **unsavouriness** (un-sā'vŏr-i-nes), *n.* The character of being unsavory.

unsavory, **unsavoury** (un-sā'vŏr-i), *a.* 1. Not savory; tasteless; insipid. *Job* vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 3. 31.—3. Unpleasant; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Thou hast the most *unsavoury* smiles.

Shak., I Hen. IV., l. 2. 89.

= **Syn.** 2. Unpalatable, ill-flavored, stale.—3. Disgusting, nauseous.

unsay (un-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid*, ppr. *unsaying*. [*< un-* + *say*]. To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back: as, to *unsay* one's words.

Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.

Shak., Rich. II. iv. 1. 9.

Retire a while,

Whilst I *unsay* myself unto the Duke,

And cast out that ill spirit I have possessed him with.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

unscaleable (un-skā'la-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iii. 1. 20. Also *unscaleable*.

Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; *unscaleable* the cliff rose above. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 376.

unscale (un-skāl'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *scale*]. To remove scales from; divest of scales.

Unscaling her long-abused sight. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

unscaley (un-skā'li), *a.* Not scaley; having no scales. *Gay, Trivia*, ii. 416.

unscaled (un-skand'), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 1. 313.

unscaleable (un-skā'pā-bl), *a.* Not to be escaped.

unscaled (un-skārd'), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unwounded; unhurt: as, an *unscaled* veteran. *Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 209.

unscaled (un-skārd'), *a.* Uninjured. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

unscattered (un-sep'terd), *a.* 1. Having no scepter or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a scepter; unkinged: as, the *unscattered* Lear. *Poetry of Ant Jacobin*, p. 138. (*Davies*.)

unscholar (un-skol'ār), *n.* One who is not a scholar; an illiterate person. *Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

unschooled (un-sköld'), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 2. 97.

unscience (un-si'ens), *n.* [*< ME. unscience*; < *un-* + *science*]. Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is nat only *unscience* but it is decyvable opynyon.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 3.

unscissored (un-siz'ord), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak., Pericles*, iii. 3. 29.

unscottify (un-skot'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unscottified*, ppr. *unscottifying*. [*< un-* + *Scot-tify*]. To deprive of Scotch characteristics. [*Rare.*]

Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when *unscottified*.

E. B. Ramsey, Scottish Life and Character, p. 91.

unscoured (un-skourd'), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing: as, *unscoured* armor; *unscoured* wool. *Shak., M. for M.*, i. 2. 171.

unscratched (un-skræcht'), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak., K. John*, ii. 1. 225.

unscreened (un-skrēnd'), *a.* 1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle*.—2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted: as, *unscreened* coal.

unscrew (un-skrŭ'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *screw*]. To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

I should curse my fortune,

Even at the highest, to be made the gin

To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.

Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

unscriptural (un-skrip'tŭ-ral), *a.* Not warranted by the authority of the Scriptures; not in accordance with Scripture: as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

Preclacy was abhorred by the great body of Scottish Protestants, both as an *unscriptural* and as a foreign institution. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

unscripturally (un-skrip'tŭ-rāl-i), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not founded on or warranted by the Scriptures. *Clarke.*

unscrupulous (un-skrŭ'pŭ-lus), *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*

unscrupulously (un-skrŭ'pŭ-lus-li), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

unscrupulousness (un-skrŭ'pŭ-lus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

unscrutable (un-skrŭ'ta-bl), *a.* Inscrutable.

unsculptured (un-sculp'tŭrd), *a.* Not sculptured; not covered with sculpture or markings; specifically, in *zool.*, smooth; without elevated or impressed marks on the surface.

unscutcheoned (un-skuch'gnd), *a.* 1. Not having, or not being entitled to, an escutcheon, as being of humble birth.—2. Not adorned with an escutcheon or armorial bearings, as a tomb or a doorway.

unseal (un-sel'), *v. t.* [*ME. unselen*; < *un-* + *seal*]. 1. To open (a thing) after it has been sealed; free from a seal; hence, to open, in a general sense. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 275.*—2. To disclose. [*Rare.*]

My fears forgetting manners, to *unseal* Their grand commission. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 17.*

unsealed (un-seld'), *a.* Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 2. 30.*

unseam (un-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *seam*]. To rip, as a piece of sewing; hence, to split or cleave. *Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 22.*

unsearchable (un-sēr'chā-bl), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. *Rom. xi. 33; Milton, Ekonomiklastes, xxvi.*

II. *n.* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable. *Watts, Logic, i. 6, § 1.*

unsearchableness (un-sēr'chā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways. *Branhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

unsearchably (un-sēr'chā-bl-i), *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

unsearched (un-sēr'cht'), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 22.*

unseason (un-sē'zn), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *season*].

1. To deprive of seasoning.—2. To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not reasonable; as, an *unseasonable* hour. *Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2. 16.*—2. Not suited to the time or occasion; acting at an unsuitable time; unfit; untimely; ill-timed: as, *unseasonable* advisers or advice.

I would not have let fallen an *unseasonable* pleasantry in the venerable presence of Mincus. *Stearns, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.*

3. Not agreeable to the time of the year; out of season: as, an *unseasonable* frost. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 106.*—4. Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of season, and therefore unfit for food: as, *unseasonable* salmon. *Daily Chronicle, Jan. 2. 1888.*

unseasonableness (un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unseasonable. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

unseasonably (un-sē'zn-a-bl-i), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 258.*

unseasoned (un-sē'znd), *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use: as, *unseasoned* wood, etc.—2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit: as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates.—3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

An *unseasoned* courtier. *Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 80.*

4. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish: as, *unseasoned* meat.—5. *Unseasonable*; untimely; ill-timed.

Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me, To bring these renegades to my chamber At these *unseason'd* hours. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 4.*

Like a thicke Coate of *unseason'd* frieze For'd on your backe in summer. *Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.*

6. Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

Willst gods and angels Make but a rule as we do, though a stricter— Like desperate and *unseason'd* fools, let fly Our killing angers, and forsake our honours. *Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.*

Your *unseasoned*, quarrelling, rude fashion. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.*

unseat (un-sēt'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *seat*]. To remove from a seat or base: as, to *unseat* a boiler; to *unseat* a valve. Specifically—(a) To throw from one's seat on horseback. (b) To depose from a seat in a representative body: as, to be *unseated* for bribery.

unseaworthiness (un-sē'wēr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē'wēr'thi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage; applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

unseconded (un-sek'un-ded), *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded*. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 34.*—2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Sir T. Browne.*

unsecret (un-sē'kret), *a.* [*< un-* + *secret*]. Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

unsecret² (un-sē'kret), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *secret*]. To disclose; divulge. *Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).*

unsectarian (un-sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or prejudices of a sect.

unsectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< unsectarian* + *-ism*]. The character of being unsectarian; freedom from sectarianism; unprejudiced attitude in religious matters.

unsecular (un-sek'u-lār), *a.* Not secular or worldly. *Eclectic Rev.*

unsecularize (un-sek'u-lār-iz), *v. t.* [*< unsecular* + *-ize*]. To cause to become unsecular; detach from secular things; alienate from the world; devote to sacred uses.

unsecure (un-sē'kur'), *a.* Insecure. *Denham.*

unseduced (un-sē'düst'), *a.* Not seduced. *Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 173.*

unseeded (un-sē'ded), *a.* 1. Not seeded; not sown. *Conquer, Odyssey, ix.*—2. Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

unseeing (un-sē'ing), *a.* Not seeing; blind. *Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 209.*

unseel (un-sē'), [*< ME. unsele, unsele, unsel, unseel*, < *AS. *unseal* (= *lecl. usell*) = *Dan. usel* (= *lecl. unsele*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *seel, seel*, good, happy; see *seel*, *a.*] Unhappy.

unseel², *n.* [*ME. unsele, hounsele* (= *lecl. usella*); < *un-* + *seel*, *n.*] Unhappiness; misfortune.

What right is now to repent [it], Thou schapist thi selfe *un-seele*. *York Plays, p. 313.*

With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif, And that is for on suet wif. *M.S. Digby 88. (Halliwell.)*

unseel² (un-sē'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *seel²*]. To open, as the eyes of a hawk which have been sealed; restore the sight of; enlighten.

Are your eyes yet *unseel'd*? dare they look day In the dull face? *B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.*

unseeliness (un-sē'li-nes), *n.* Wretchedness; unblestness.

I desire greatly that shrewes losten some thilke *unseelinesses*. *Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.*

unseely (un-sē'li), *a.* [*< ME. unsely, unseelig, unceli, unselig*, < *AS. unselig, unselig* (= *OHG. unselig*, MHG. *unselic*, *unselic* = *lecl. unselig* = *Dan. uselig*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *selig*, happy; see *seely*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

"Unhardy is *unseely*," thus men sayth. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 290.*

unseem (un-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *seem*]. Not to seem. *Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 156.*

unseemliness (un-sēm'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

unseemly (un-sēm'li), *a.* [*< ME. unseemly* (= *lecl. usēmiligr*); < *un-* + *seemly*.] Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent; improper.

We have endeavoured to be as far from *unseemly* speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Prol.

= *Syn.* Unmeet, unfit, indecorous.

unseemly (un-sēm'li), *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly; improperly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

unseen (un-sēn'), *a.* [*< ME. unseue, unseien, unsehen, unseie*, etc.; < *un-* + *seen*]. 1. Not seen; not discovered.—2. Invisible; not discoverable: as, the *unseen* God. *Milton, P. L., xii. 49.*—3. Unskilled; inexperienced.

Not *unseen* in the affections of the court. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

The *unseen*, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.—*Unsign, unseen*. See *unsign*.

unseize (un-sēz'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *seize*]. To release; let go. *Quarles, Emblems, l. xii. 2.*

unseized (un-sēzd'), *a.* 1. Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. *Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.*—2. In law, not possessed; not put in possession: as, *unseized* of land.

unselldom (un-sel'dum), *adv.* Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unselfconsciousness (un-sel'f-kon'shus-nes), *n.* Absence of self-consciousness. *The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 259.* [*Rare.*]

unselfish (un-sel'fish), *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest; generous; regardful of others.

unselfishly (un-sel'fish-li), *adv.* In an unselfish manner; generously.

unselfishness (un-sel'fish-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unselfish; generosity; thoughtfulness for others.

unselfness (un-sel'nes), *n.* Unselfishness. *G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xx.* [*Rare.*]

unseminared (un-sem'i-nārd), *a.* [*< un-* + *seminar* (y) + *-ed*]. Deprived of virility; made a eunuch. *Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 11.*

unensed (un-senst'), *a.* [*< un-* + *sense* + *-ed*]. Wanting a distinct sense or meaning; without a certain signification. [*Rare.*]

A parcel of *unensed* characters. *J. Lewis, Bp. Pecock, p. 202.*

unsensible (un-sen'si-bl), *a.* 1. Insensible.

[Christ] did not to purchase such honour unto *unsensible* things, that man to his dishonour should do them honourable service. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 77.*

2. Not sensible; nonsensical.

They barbarously thinking *unsensible* wonders of me. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.*

3. Imperceptible.

The lodge . . . being set upon such an *unsensible* rising of the ground as you are come to a pretty height before almost you perceive that you ascend, it gives the eye lordship over a good large circuit.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

unsensibleness (un-sen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unsensible.

unsensualize (un-sen'sū-āl-iz), *v. t.* To elevate from the dominion of the senses. *Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.*

unsent (un-sent'), *a.* 1. Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted: as, an *unsent* letter.—2. Not solicited by means of a message: with *for*: as, *unsent* for guests.

unsentenced (un-sen'tenst'), *a.* 1. Not having received sentence.—2. Not definitely pronounced, as judgment; undecreed. *Heylin, Reformation, ii. 61.* (*Darves.*)

unsentimental (un-sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* Not sentimental; not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

Never man had a more *unsentimental* mother than mine. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.*

unseparable (un-sep'a-rā-bl), *a.* Inseparable.

Life and sorrow are *unseparable*. *Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.*

unseparably (un-sep'a-rā-bl-i), *adv.* Inseparably. *Milton, Divorce, ii. 9.*

unsepulchered, unsepulchred (un-sep'ul-kərd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman, Iliad, xxii.*

unsequestered (un-sē-kwes'tərd), *a.* Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 4.* (*Darves.*)

unservice (un-sēr'vis), *n.* Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness. [*Rare.*]

You tax us for *unservice*, lady. *Mansinger, Parliament of Love, l. 5.*

unserviceable (un-sēr'vi-sā-bl), *a.* Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless: as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 152.*

unserviceableness (un-sér'vi-sá-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

unserviceably (un-sér'vi-sá-bli), *adv.* Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. *Woodward*, Natural History.

unset (un-set'), *a.* [*< ME. unset; < un-1 + set¹.*] 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.—2. Unplanted.

Item, *J. unsetting poke. Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 477.

3. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.—4. Not fixed; unappointed. *See steven.*

All day metheth men at unset stevene.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 666.

5. Not placed in a setting; unmounted; as, unset gems.—6. Not set, as a broken limb. *Fuller*, Worthies.

unsettle (un-set'l), *v.* [*< un-2 + settle¹* mixed with *settle².*] *I. trans.* 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, or established; unhinge; make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to unsettle doctrines or opinions.

His [John Brown's] ultimate expectation seems to have been to unsettle and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collapse. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 240.

2. To move from a place; remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.—3. To disorder; derange; make mad; as, to unsettle a person's intellect. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 165.

II. intrans. To become unfixed; give way; be disordered.

Let not my sense unsettle,

Lest I should drown, or stab, or hang myself!

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

unsettled (un-set'ld), *a.* [*< un-1 + settled¹* mixed with *settled².*] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

An unsettled fancy. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 59.

Accounts perplex'd, my Interest yet unpaid,

My mind unsettled, and my will unmade.

Crabbe, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty; as, an unsettled question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; *Dryden*.—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable; as, unsettled weather. *Bentley*, Sermons.—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily; as, an unsettled liquid. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 325.—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid; as, an unsettled dispute; an unsettled bill. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1.—7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as, unsettled lands.—8. Disturbed; lawless.

In early unsettled times the carrying of weapons by each freeman was needful for personal safety; especially when a place of meeting far from his home had to be reached. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

unsettledly (un-set'ld-li), *adv.* In an unsettled manner; uncertainly; irresolutely. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 72.

unsettledness (un-set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled, in any sense. *Milton*.

unsettlement (un-set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling. *Imp. Dic.*—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xv.

nseven (un-sev'n), *v. t.* To make to be no longer seven. [Rare.]

To unseven the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. li. 9. (*Davies*.)

nsevered (un-sev'erd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 42.

nsew (un-sō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unsewen, unsowen; < un-2 + sew¹.*] To rip. [Rare.]

Chilnyge and reproche . . . unowen the semes of reendship in mannes herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

nsex (un-seks'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + sex.*] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make otherwise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

Come, you spirits

That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 42.

nshackle (un-shak'l), *v. t.* To free from bonds; set free from restraint. *Adrian*.

nshaded (un-shā'ded), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir V. Davenant*, To the Queen.—2. Not having

shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

nshadowed (un-shad'öd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened; hence, free from gloom; as, an unshadowed path; unshadowed enjoyment.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,

Sails the unshadowed main.

O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

nshakable (un-shā'kə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled *unshakable*.

Unshakable beliefs. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 317.

nshaked (un-shākt'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 70.

nshaken (un-shā'kn), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.

nshakenly (un-shā'kn-li), *adv.* In an unshaken manner; steadily; firmly.

nshale (un-shāl'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + shale¹.* (*cf. unshell.*)] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [Rare.]

I will not unshale the jest before it be ripe.

Marton, The Fawne, iv.

nshamed (un-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii.

nshamefaced (un-shām'fäst), *a.* Same as *unshamefast*. *Sp. Bale*.

nshamefast (un-shām'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. unshamefast, unshamefast, < AS. unscamfast*, not modest, *< un-*, not, + *scamfast*, modest; see *shamefast*.] Not shamefast or modest; immodest.

nshamefastly (un-shām'fäst-li), *adv.* [*< ME. unshamefastly; < unshamefast + -ly².*] Without shame; boldly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxi. 29.

nshamefastness (un-shām'fäst-nes), *n.* The state of being unshamefast; impudence.

We have not wanted this Lent fish to cate, and also sinners ynow to confesse; for the case is come to such dissolution and unshamefastness that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and advancement of honour to cate fish in Lent. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1677), p. 85.

nshape (un-shāp'), *v. t.* To deprive of shape; throw out of form or into disorder; confound; derange. [Rare.]

This deed unshapen me quite. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

nshapen (un-shā'pn), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

Thou wilt unshapen antic.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

nshapely (un-shāp'li), *a.* Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

Metaphysics reared many an apparently-solid edifice, which fell into unshapely ruin at the first rude blast of criticism. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

nshared (un-shārd'), *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as, unshared bliss. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 880.

nshave (un-shāv'), *a.* Unshaven. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

nshaven (un-shā'vn), *a.* Not shaven; untrimmed.

nsheathe (un-shēth'), *v. I. trans.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 123.—To unsheathe the sword, figuratively, to make war.

II. intrans. To come out from a sheath.

nshed (un-shed'), *a.* 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.—2. Not shed; not spilled; as, blood unshed. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 176.

nshell (un-shel'), *v. t.* To divest of the shell; take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth to; also, to release.

Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth unshelled or ingendred. *Naashe*, Leuten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (*Davies*.)

There [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, unshelled me. *Dickens*, Sketches, Watkins Tottle.

nshelve (un-shelv'), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

nshent (un-shent'), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

nsheriff (un-sher'if), *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

nshiftable (un-shif'ta-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 67. [Rare.]

nshiftiness (un-shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World.

nship (un-ship'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water-craft; as, to unship goods or pas-

sengers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.—2. To remove from its place; specifically (*naut.*), to remove from a place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to unship an oar; to unship capstan-bars; to unship the tiller.

nshipment (un-ship'ment), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

nshod (un-shod'), *a.* [*< ME. unshod; < un-1 + shod.*] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot; noting a human being. *Jer.* ii. 25.—2. Not having shoes, as a horse; noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have been taken or dropped.

nshoe (un-shō'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unshoe*; *< un-2 + shoe.*] To deprive of a shoe or shoes, as a horse. *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

nshook (un-shūk'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, I. 88.

nshorn (un-shörn'), *a.* 1. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as, unshorn locks; unshorn velvet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, I. 94.—2. Not shaven; as, unshorn lips. *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

nshot (un-shot'), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller*.—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them unshot. *Expedition into Scotland*, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 125).

nshot (un-shot'), *v. t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of; as, to unshot a gun.

nshout (un-shout'), *v. t.* To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5. 4. [Rare.]

nshowered (un-shon'erd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as, unshowered grass. *Milton*, Nativity, I. 215.

nshown (un-shōn'), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

nshrined (un-shrind'), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey*.

nshrinking (un-shring'king), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear; as, unshrinking firmness. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 42.

nshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), *adv.* In an unshrinking manner; firmly.

nshriven (un-shriv'n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke*.

nshroud (un-shroud'), *v. t.* To remove the shroud from; discover; uncover; unveil; disclose. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii.

nshrugged (un-shrubd'), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 81.

nshunnable (un-shun'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 275.

nshunned (un-shund'), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 63.

nshut (un-shut'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unschutten, unschelten; < un-2 + shut.*] To open. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 803.

nshutter (un-shut'er), *v. t.* To take down or open the shutters of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xvii.

nshy (un-shi'), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (*Davies*.)

unsick (un-sik'), *a.* Not sick; well. *The Isle of Ladies*, I. 1205.

unsicker (un-sik'er), *a.* [*< ME. unsiker (= G. unsicher); < un-1 + sicker.*] Not safe; not secure.

unsickerness (un-sik'er-nes), *n.* [*< ME. unsikernes; < unsicker + -ness.*] The state of being insecure.

unsifted (un-sif'ted), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May*, tr. of Virgil.—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 102.

unsight (un-sit'), *a.* [*Contr. of unsighted.*] Not seen.—*Unsight, unseen*, without inspection or examination; thus, to buy anything *unsight, unseen* is to buy it without seeing it; now often abbreviated to *sight unseen*. [Colloq.]

For to subscribe *unsight, unseen*

T' an unknown church's discipline.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 637.

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 511.

unsightable (un-si'ta-bl), *a.* [*ME., < un-1 + sight + -able.*] Invisible. *Wyclif*.

unsighted (un-si'ted), *a.* 1. Not seen; invisible; as, an unsighted vessel. *Suckling*.—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights; as, an unsighted gun.

unsightliness (un-sit'li-nes), *n.* The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman, Surgery.*
unsightly (un-sit'li), *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive. *Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 159.*
unsignificant (un-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* Having no significance or signification.

An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.

Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

unsignificantly (un-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* Without significance.

The temple of Janus, with his two controversial faces, might now not *unsignificantly* be set open.

Milton, Areopagitica.

unsimple (un-sim'pl), *a.* Not simple, in any sense.

Such profusion of *unsimple* words.

J. Baillie.

unsimplicity (un-sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* Lack of simplicity; artfulness. *Kingsley, Westward Ho, vi.*
unsin (un-sin'), *v. t.* To deprive of sinful character or quality. *Feltham, Resolves, i. 89.*
unsincere (un-sin-sēr'), *a.* 1. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.—2.* Mixed; alloyed, as a feeling. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209.—3.* Insincere. *Shenstone.*

insincereness (un-sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Insincerity. [Rare.]
insincerity (un-sin-sēr'i-ti), *n.* Want of genuineness; adulteration. *Boyle, Works, I. 350.*
unsinew (un-sin'ū), *v. t.* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigor, or energy. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 10. [Rare.]*

unsing (un-sing'), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract (what has been sung). *Dejoe, True-Born Englishman, ii. [Davies.] [Rare.]*
unsingled (un-sing'gld), *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden, Æneid, iv. [Rare.]*
unsinning (un-sin'ing), *a.* Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin: as, *unsinning* obedience. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.*

unsister (un-sis'tēr), *v. t.* To deprive of a sister; separate, as sisters. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]*
unsistered (un-sis'tērd), *a.* Sisterless; having no sister. *O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 286. [Rare.]*
unsisterliness (un-sis'tēr-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsisterly.

unsisterly (un-sis'tēr-li), *a.* Not like a sister; unbecoming a sister. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 412.*
unsitting (un-sit'ing), *a.* [ME. < un-1 + sit-ting.] Unbecoming; improper. *Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 307.*

unsizable (un-si'zā-bl), *a.* Not of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Tuttlar.*

unsized (un-sizd'), *a.* Not sized or stiffened: as, *unsized* camlet. *Congreve, Way of the World, iv.*

unskilful (un-skil'fūl), *a.* [ME. *unskilful*; < un-1 + skilful.] 1. Not skilful; wanting, or not evincing, the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; bungling: said of persons or their acts. *Scorner and unskilful* to him that skill shewede, In alle manere maners. *Piers Plowman (C), vii. 26.*

2. Destitute of discernment; ignorant.

Though it make the *unskilful* laugh. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 20.*

3. Unreasonable.

I may not endure that thou dwell
In so *unskilful* an opynyon
That of thy we is no curacion.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 790.

unskilfully (un-skil'fūl-i), *adv.* [ME. *unskilfully*; < unskilful + -ly².] 1. In an unskilful manner; without skill.—2. Indiscreetly.

Qwo-so be rebel or vn-buxum ageyng ye aldriman, In tyme of drynke or of morwespeche, *unskilfulliche*, he xal paye to ye lyht iii. li. of wax.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

3. Unreasonably; unwisely. *Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 4; Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 156.*

unskilfulness (un-skil'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being unskilful. *Jer. Taylor.*

unskil (un-skil'), *n.* [ME. *unskil*, *unskile* (= *leol. uskil*); < un-1 + skil.] 1. Lack of discernment or discretion; indiscretion. *Genesis and Exodus, i. 3506.—2.* Unskilfulness. *Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. (Davies.)*

unskilled (un-skill'd'), *a.* 1. Lacking skill; destitute of or not characterized by special skill or trained dexterity.

Unionism hitherto has been presented to the *unskilled* in far too costly and elaborate a form.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 728.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unfamiliar: as, *unskilled* in chemistry.—3. Produced without skill or dexterity; showing no evidence of skill in production.

If their *unskilled* verses were preserved at all, they must have been preserved by those who repeated them from memory.

G. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 107.

Unskilled labor, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-carriers, etc.

Unskilled labor, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which taxes the brain, and requires the drill of a long apprenticeship.

R. D. Hitchcock, Add. on the 48th Anniversary, Union Theol. Seminary.

unslain (un-slān'), *a.* [ME. *unslaine*, *unslagen*; < un-1 + slain¹.] Not slain. *Wars of Alexander (E. E. T. S.), i. 2475.*

unslaked (un-slākt'), *a.* [ME. **unslaked*, also *unsekked*; < un-1 + slaked, pp. of slake¹.] Not slaked, in any sense.

Unsekked lym, chalk, and gleyre of an ey.

Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

unsleeping (un-slē'ping), *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

The *unsleeping* eyes of God.

Milton, P. L., v. 647.

unslept (un-slept'), *a.* Having been without sleep.

Pale as man longe *unslept*.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 1836.

unslung (un-sling'), *v. t.* To remove from a position in which it has been slung; specifically (*naut.*), to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, etc.; release from slings.

unslipping (un-slip'ing), *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 129.*

unsluice (un-slūs'), *v. t.* To open the sluice of; open; let flow. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.*

unslumbering (un-slum'bēr-ing), *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 275.*

unslumbrous (un-slum'brus), *a.* Not slumbrous; not inviting or causing sleep. *Keats, Endymion, i. [Rare.]*

unsly, *a.* [ME. *unsleiz*, *unsleic*, *unslegh* (= *leol. usloegr*); < un-1 + sly.] Not sly. *Wyclif, Prov. xxiii. 28.*

unsmirched (un-smērt'), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked; clean: as, an *unsmirched* character. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 119.*

unsmooth (un-smōth'), *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.*

unsmote (un-smōt'), *a.* Not smitten. *Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib. [Rare.]*

unsmotherable (un-smuθ'ēr-ə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxviii.*

unsnare (un-snār'), *v. t.* To release from a snare.

unsnarl (un-snār'l'), *v. t.* To disentangle.
unsnack (un-snek'), *v. t.* To draw the sneck, latch, or bolt of (a door).

Tip-toe she tripped it o'er the floor;

She drew the bar, *unsnacked* the door.

Jamieson's Popular Ballads.

unsoaped (un-sōpt'), *a.* Not soaped; unwashed. [Rare.]

The *unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

There was a wild-haired *unsoaped* boy.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69.

unsociability (un-sō-shiā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsociable; unsociableness.

unsociable (un-sō-shiā-bl), *a.* Not sociable, in any sense.

Whom, when Time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 189).

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy.

Addison.

unsociableness (un-sō-shiā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsociable; unsociability.

unsociably (un-sō-shiā-bli), *adv.* In an unsocial manner; with reserve. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

unsocial (un-sō-shal), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not tending to sociability; reserved; unsociable. *Shenstone.*

unsocialism (un-sō-shal-izm), *n.* [ME. *unsocial* + -ism.] The state of being unsocial; reserve; unsociability. *Congregationalist, Jan. 27, 1887. [Rare.]*

unsociality (un-sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsocial; unsociability. *W. Hazlitt, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth), p. 181.*

unsocket (un-sok'et), *v. t.* To take from a socket.

unsoft (un-sōft'), *a.* [ME. *unsofte*, < AS. *un-sōfte*, hard, severe, < un-, not, + *sōfte*, soft, mild: see un-1 and soft.] Hard; harsh.

Thilko bristles of his berd *unsofte*.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 580.

unsoftly (un-sōft'), *adv.* Not with softness; not softly. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.*

unsolder (un-sod'er), *v. t.* To separate, as what is joined by solder; disunite; dissolve; break up. *Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

unsoldiered (un-sōl'jērd), *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier; not having the qualifications or appearance of trained soldiers. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.*

unsolemn (un-sol'em), *a.* [ME. *unsolempne*; < un-1 + solemn.] Not solemn. (a) Not sacred, serious, or grave. (b) Not accompanied by the due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal: as, an *unsolemn* testament. *Ayliffe, Purgeon, p. 525. (c)* Uncelebrated; unknown to fame.

The renon nis neyther over-old ne *unsolempne*.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 3.

unsolemnize (un-sol'em-niz), *v. t.* [ME. *unsolemn* + -ize.] To divest of solemnity; render unsollemn.

unsolicited (un-sō-lis'i-ted), *a.* Not solicited. (a) Not applied to or petitioned.

Not a god left *unsolicited*.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 60.

(b) Not asked for; not requested: as, *unsolicited* interference. *Lord Halifax.*

unsolicitous (un-sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* Not solicitous. (a) Not deeply concerned or anxious. *A. Tucker. (b)* Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude: as, *unsolicitous* hours. *Johnson.*

unsolid (un-sol'id), *a.* Not solid. (a) Not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. 4. (b)* Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded.

unsolidity (un-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsolid, in any sense. *The Atlantic, LXIII. 655.*

unsolved (un-solv'd'), *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up: as, an *unsolved* riddle. *Dryden, Virgil, Ded.*

unsonsy, unsoncy (un-son'si), *a.* 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. [Scotch.]—2. Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *unsonsie, unsoncie*.

unsoot, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unsweet*.

And cast hem out as rotten and *unsoote*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

unsophisticate (un-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated.

Nature, *unsophisticate* by man,

Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.

Couper, Conversation, l. 451.

unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine; not artificial; simple; artless.

It is the only place in England where these stuffs are made *unsophisticated*.

Kewlyn, Diary, July 8, 1866.

Sidney had the good sense to feel that it was *unsophisticated* sentiment rather than rusticity of phrase that befitted such themes.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 135.

unsophisticatedness (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness; artlessness.

unsophistication (un-sō-fis'ti-kā'shon), *n.* Simplicity; artlessness; unsophisticatedness.

unsorrowed (un-sor'ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned (for); not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by *for*.

Transgressions . . . *unsorrowed for* and repented of.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Die, like a fool, *unsorrowed*.

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

unsorted (un-sōrt'ed), *a.* 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. *Watts, On the Mind, xix.—2.* Ill-sorted; ill-chosen. *Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.*

unsought (un-sāt'), *a.* [ME. *unsouht*; < un-1 + sought.] Not sought. (a) Not searched for; not sought after.

Hopeless to find, yet loath to leave *unsought*.

Shak., C. of E., i. l. 136.

My friends have come to me *unsought*. The great God gave them to me.

Emerson, Friendship.

(b) Unasked for; unsolicited.

Love sought is good, but given *unsought* is better.

Shak., T. N., iii. l. 168.

unsoul (un-sōl'), *v. t.* To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus behold you,
Would half unsoul your army.

Chapman, Revenge for Honour, l. 2.

Thus bodies walk unsoul'd! *Ford, Love's Sacrifice, l. 2.*

unsound (un-sound'), *a.* [*ME. unsound.*] Not sound. (a) Not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed: as, an unsound body or mind; unsound teeth; unsound timber; unsound fruit. (b) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire: as, unsound ice. (c) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox: as, unsound reasoning or arguments; unsound doctrine or opinions. (d) Not sincere; not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. *Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 86.* (e) Not safe; injured.

Than assemblies full so seven score knights,
In sight to thaire sovereignty, that was knowne levede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4295.

Of unsound mind, insane. = *syn.* Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

unsoundable (un-sound'able), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. *Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.*

unsoundly (un-sound'ly), *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Discipline unsoundly taught.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., § 8.

unsoundness (un-sound'ness), *n.* The state or character of being unsound, in any sense.

The unsoundness of his own judgment.

Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 7.

unspar (un-spär'), *v. t.* [*ME. unsperren, unsperen; < un-2 + spar-1.*] To withdraw or remove the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be unspered. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 2656.*

Forty yeomen tall . . .

The lofty palleads unspered,

And let the drawbridge fall.

Scott, Marmion, l. 4.

unspared (un-spärd'), *a.* 1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton, P. L., x. 606.*—2. Indispensable; not to be spared.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth. The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be unspared instruments to their several purposes.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 881.

unsparely (un-spär'ly), *adv.* [*ME. unsparily, unsparliche (= Iscl. uspariliga); < un-1 + spar-ly.*] Not sparingly; unsparingly.

Chetly thay asken

Spyez, that un-sparily men speded him to bryng,

& the wyne-lych wyne ther-with vche tyme.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 970.

unsparing (un-spär'ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the unsparing use of money.

Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton, P. L., v. 344.*

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as, unsparing publicity.

The unsparing sword of justice.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

unsparingly (un-spär'ing-ly), *adv.* In an unsparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly.

The birch rod had to be unsparingly applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 481.

unsparingness (un-spär'ing-ness), *n.* The character or state of being unsparing.

unspatial (un-spä'shāl), *a.* Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also *unspacial*.

unspatiality (un-spä-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unspatial. Also *unspaciality*.

unspeak (un-spēk'), *v. t.* To recant; retract, as what has been spoken; unsay. *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 123.*

unspeakable (un-spē'ka-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.

Joy unspeakable and full of glory. *1 Pet. i. 8.*

The day unspeakable draws nigh.

When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 217.

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an unspeakable fool; an unspeakable play. [*Colloq.*]

unspeakably (un-spē'ka-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.*

unspeaking (un-spē'king), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 178.*

unspecified (un-spēs'i-fid), *a.* Not specified; not specifically mentioned. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.*

unsped (un-sped'), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Gurth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.*

unsped, *n.* [*ME. unsped, < AS. unspēd, unsucces, misfortune, poverty, < un-, not, + spēd, success, prosperity: see un-1 and speed.*] Ill success; lack of prosperity.

unspedful (un-sped'fūl), *a.* [*ME. unspēdful; < un-1 + speedful.*] Unsuccessful; ineffective.

Preyeres that ne mowen ne ben unspedful ne withoute effect.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

unspeddy (un-spē'di), *a.* Not speedy; slow. *Sandys, Travails (1652), p. 92.*

unspell (un-spel'), *v. t.* To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disenchant. *Dryden.*

unspent (un-spent'), *a.* 1. Not spent: as, money unspent; not used or wasted: as, water in a cistern unspent.—2. Not exhausted: as, strength or force unspent.—3. Not having lost its force of motion: as, an unspent ball.

unsphere (un-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove from a sphere.

To unsphere the stars.

Shak., W. T., l. 2. 48.

unspied (un-spīd'), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. *Milton, P. L., iv. 529.*—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

unspike (un-spīk'), *v. t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

unspilled, unspilt (un-spīld', -spilt'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser, September's Husbandry.*—2. Not spilled; not shed: as, blood unspilt. *Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

unspin (un-spin'), *v. t.* To undo, as something that has been spun.

Oh, cruel fates! the which so soon

His vitall thred unspunne.

Quoted in Holinshed's Chron. (Hist. Scot.).

unspirit (un-spir'it), *v. t.* To depress in spirits; dispirit; dishearten. *Norris.*

unspiritual (un-spir'i-tū-āl), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. 1.* = *syn.* See *worldly*.

unspiritualize (un-spir'i-tū-al-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South, Sermons, VI. 262.*

unspiritually (un-spir'i-tū-āl-i), *adv.* In an unspiritual manner; without spirituality.

unspleened (un-splēnd'), *a.* Devoid of spleen.

Vouchsafe one unspleen'd chiding to my riot.

Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 4.

unspoil (un-spoil'), *v. t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [*Rare.*]

"I am quite spoiled, I believe," said Helen; "you must unspoil me, rather."

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xliii.

unspoiled (un-spoild'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an unspoiled character.

Bathurst! yet unspoild by wealth.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden, Æneid, x.*

unspoken (un-spō'kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.

What to speak, . . . what to leave unspoken. *Bacon.*

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an unspoken crime.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 160.

unspontaneous (un-spon-tā'nē-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, unspontaneous laughter. *Cooper, Odyssey, xx.*

unsportful (un-spōrt'fūl), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. *Curlye, French Rev., II. iv. 4.*

unspotted (un-spot'ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. *Emerson, Misc., p. 41.*—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. *Jas. i. 27.*—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the sacrifice of an unspotted lamb.

J. Udall, On Mark ix.

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect.

Cæsar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is scene the unspotted propriety of the Latin tongue.

Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 263. (Latham.)

unspottedness (un-spot'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being unspotted. *Feltham, Resolves, ii. 3.*

unsquared (un-skward'), *a.* 1. Not made square: as, unsquared timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks,

'Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms unsquared.

Shak., T. and C., l. 3. 159.

I should fear my form,

Lest ought I offer'd were unsquared or warp'd.

Marston, What you Will, Ind.

unsquire (un-skwir'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + squire-1.*] To divest of the title or privileges of an esquire; degrade from the rank of esquire. *Swift, Letters to the King-at-arms. [Rare.]*

unstableness (un-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Instability. [*Rare.*]

The unstableness of such an association is, however, beginning to be understood.

Science, VIII. 401.

unstable (un-stā'bl), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + stable-1.*] To make no longer a stable or filthy abode. [*Rare.*]

Our hearts be unstabled of these heathen lusts.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 826.

unstable (un-stā'bl), *a.* [*ME. unstable; < un-1 + stable-2.*] 1. Not stable; not fixed.

It is true of a social aggregate, as of every other aggregate, that the state of homogeneity is an unstable state; and that, where there is already some heterogeneity, the tendency is towards greater heterogeneity.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 454.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.]

Gen. xlix. 4.

Unstable equilibrium. See *equilibrium*, 1.

unstabled (un-stā'bl'd), *a.* Not put up in a stable.

Behold the branchless tree, the unstabled Rosinante!

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxix.

unstableness (un-stā'bl-ness), *n.* Instability.

unstack (un-stak'), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to unstack hay; to unstack guns.

unstaied (un-stād'), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle: as, unstaied youth. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.*

unstaiedness (un-stād'ness), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstaied.—2. Uncertain or motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking unstaiedness over all his body.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

unstained (un-stānd'), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an unstained character; unstained religion. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.*

unstamped (un-stāmp'), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an unstamped deed, receipt, or letter.

unstanched, unstaunched (un-stānch', -stānch'), *a.* Not stanch; not strong and tight. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 465.*

unstanchable, unstaunchable (un-stān'chā-bl, -stān'chā-bl), *a.* [*ME. unstaunchable; < un-1 + stanch-1 + -able.*] 1. Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is unstaunchable and infnynt.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanchd, as a bleeding wound.

unstanchd, unstaunched (un-stāncht', -stāncht'), *a.* [*< ME. unstaunched; < un-1 + stanchd, staunched.*] 1. Not stanchd; not stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated.

Ryghesse may nat restreynne avarice unstaunched.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 6.

Stiffe the villain whose unstaunched thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 88.

3. Not made stanch or tight.

The elements . . . came pouring from unstaunched roofs.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, l. 378. (Davies.)

unstarch (un-stārch'), *v. t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; relax.

One that weighs
His breath between his teeth, and dures not smile
Beyond a point, for fear t' unstarch his look.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

unstate (un-stāt'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak., Lear, i. 2. 108.*—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state.

N. Ward, Simple Cöbler, p. 23.

unstatutable (un-stat'ū-tā-bl), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift, On the Power of the Bishops.*

unstatutably (un-stat'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. *Encyc. Brit., V. 228.*

unsteadfast, unstedfast (un-sted'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. unstedfast, unstedfast; < un-1 + stedfast.*]

1. Not steadfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A foolies displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable;
For his good will is unstedfast.

Habes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.*

unsteadfastly, unstedfastly (un-sted'fäst-li), *adv.* In an unsteadfast manner; unsteadily.
unsteadfastness, unstedfastness (un-sted'-fäst-nes), *n.* [*< ME. unstedfastnesse; < unsteadfast + -ness.*] The state or character of being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fickleness. *Bp. Hall, An Humble Remonstrance.*
unsteadily (un-sted'i-li), *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness.

*Unsteadily they rove,
 And, never fix'd, are Fugitives in Love.
 Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

unsteadiness (un-sted'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsteady.

unsteady (un-sted'i), *a.* Not steady. (a) Not firmly established or settled. (b) Not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating; as, an *unsteady* hand; an *unsteady* flame. (c) Not constant in mind or purpose; fickle; changeable; unstable; unsettled; wavering; as, an *unsteady* mind. (d) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, etc.; as, *unsteady* winds. (e) Irregular in habits; dissipated.

unsteady (un-sted'i), *v. t.* [*< unsteady, a.*] To make unsteady; cause to be fluctuating. *The Engineer*, LXX. 506.

unsteel (un-stel'), *v. t.* To make unlike steel; disarm; soften. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, V. 310. [*Darv.*] [*Rare.*]

unstep (un-step'), *v. t.* To remove, as a mast, from its place.

unstercorated (un-stér'kō-rät-ed), *a.* Not stercoreated or manured. *Scott, Pirate*, iv.

unstick (un-stik'), *v. t.* To free, as one thing stuck to another; loose. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, VII. 380. [*Darv.*]

unsting (un-sting'), *v. t.* To disarm of a sting; deprive of the power of giving acute pain. *South*. [*Rare.*]

unstitch (un-stich'), *v. t.* To undo by picking out stitches; rip.

unstock (un-stok'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of stock. — 2. To remove from the stock, as the barrel of a gun. — 3. To remove from the stocks, as a ship; launch.

*The Trojans fast
 Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock
 High rigg'd ships. Surrey, Æneid*, iv.

unstocking (un-stok'ingd), *a.* Not wearing stockings. *Scott, Kenilworth*, vii. [*Rare.*]

unstooping (un-stō'ping), *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding.

Unstooping firmness. Shak., Rich. II., I. 1. 121.

unstop (un-stop'), *v. t.* 1. To unstopper. — 2. To free from any obstruction; open. *Isa. xxxv. 5.* — 3. To draw or pull out the stops of (an organ). *Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha*.

unstopper (un-stop'er), *v. t.* To open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper.

unstopple (un-stop'pl), *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.

unstowed (un-stōd'), *a.* Not stowed. (a) Not compactly placed or arranged; as, *unstowed* cargo or cables. (b) Not filled by close packing; also, emptied of goods or cargo.

When they found my hold unstowed, they went all hands to shooing and begging.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xli. [*Darv.*]

unstrain (un-strān'), *v. t.* To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. *B. Jonson, Love Freed from Folly*.

unstrained (un-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not strained; not purified by straining; as, *unstrained* oil. — 2. Not subjected to a strain. — 3. Easy; not forced; natural.

unstrange (un-strānj'), *a.* [*ME. unstrange; < un- + strange.*] Not strange; well known. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, ii. 17.

unstratified (un-strat'i-fid), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not stratified; not arranged in clearly definable layers or strata: applied to the thallus of certain lichens. — 2. In *geol.*, not stratified. — **Unstratified rocks**, rocks which have not been deposited from water; massive rocks, rocks which have been formed by the action of fire, or were originally part of the earth's crust.

unstrengthen (un-strengh'), *n.* [*< ME. un-strenght; un-strenght; < un- + strength.*] Lack of strength; weakness. *Ancient Rule*, p. 232. [*Rare.*]

unstressed (un-strest'), *a.* Not pronounced with stress, as a vowel; unaccented.

The *a*, it should be added, is not French *a*, but an *unstressed* form of the Old English preposition *an*.

The Academy, March 14, 1891, p. 280.

unstretch (un-strech'), *v. i.* To become unstretched; relax tension. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 109.

unstriated (un-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striated; unstriped; as, *unstriated* muscular fiber.

unstring (un-string'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of: as, to *unstring* a harp. *Couper, Task*, ii. 728. — 2. To loose; untie. *Dryden, Eclogues*, vi. 28. — 3. To take from a string: as, to *unstring* beads. — 4. To relax the tension of; loosen; weaken: as, to *unstring* the nerves.

unstringed (un-string'd), *a.* Not stringed; as, an *unstringed* viol. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3. 162.

unstrong (un-strōng'), *a.* [*ME. unstrong, < AS. unstrang, unstrong, < un-, not, + strang, strong; see un-1 and strong.*] Not strong; infirm; weak. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 561.

unstruck (un-struk'), *a.* Not struck; not greatly impressed. *J. Phillips, Blenheim*. [*Rare.*]

unstudied (un-stud'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated.

Ready and unstudied words. Dryden.

2. Not labored; easy; natural: as, an *unstudied* style; *unstudied* grace. — 3. Not having studied; unacquainted; unskilled; unversed.

Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils as not to know, etc. *Bp. Jewell, Life* (1685), p. 30.

4. Not devoted to or occupied by study; not passed in study.

The defects of their unstudied years.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

unstuff (un-stuf'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unstuffen.*] To empty; hence, to depopulate.

He said he would not let the realm be *unstuffed* of people, but that they might well defende yef any enemyes entred in to the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

unstuffed (un-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded. *Shak., R. and J.*, ii. 3. 37.

unsubduable (un-sub-dū'ā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. *Southey, Kehama*, xviii. 5.

unsubdued (un-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered: as, nations or passions *unsubdued*.

Unsubdued pride and enmity against David.

J. Edwards, Works, III. 48.

unsubject (un-sub'jekt), *a.* [*< ME. unsubject, unsubj; < un- + subject.*] Not subject; not liable.

By fix'd decrees, *unsubject* to her will. *J. Baillie.*

unsubmission (un-sub-mish'on), *n.* Unsubmissiveness; disobedience. *Pusey, Eirenicon*, p. 24. [*Rare.*]

unsubmissive (un-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient. *South, Sermons*, X. v.

unsubmissively (un-sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an unsubmitive manner.

unsubmissiveness (un-sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsubmitive; disobedience.

unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing), *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson, Seasons*, Summer.

unsubordinate (un-sub-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class, or order.

A certain unquestionable Patriarchat, independent and *unsubordinate* to the Crown.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shāl), *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid: as, *unsubstantial* air. *Shak., Lear*, iv. 1. 7. — 2. Not real; not having substance; imaginary; illusive: as, *unsubstantial* forms. *Rowe, Lady Jane Grey*, iv. — 3. Not having good substance; not strong or stout: as, an *unsubstantial* building; *unsubstantial* cloth. — 4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

Take them [coconuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial*.

Cook, First Voyage, III. ix.

unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unsubstantial, in any sense.

Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. An unsubstantial or illusive thing.

A thing of witchcraft, a sort of fungus growth out of the grave, an *unsubstantiality* altogether.

Hawthorne, Septimius Felton.

unsubstantialize (un-sub-stan'shāl-iz), *v. t.* [*< unsubstantial + -ize.*] To render unsubstantial. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, ix.

unsubstantiation (un-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* A depriving of substantiality.

He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient *unsubstantiation* of matter.

A. C. Frazer, Berkeley, p. 201.

unsucceedable (un-suk-sē'dā-bl), *a.* [*< un- + succeed + -able.*] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or

result; not able or likely to succeed. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, i. 2.

unsucceeded (un-suk-sē'ded), *a.* Not succeeded or followed. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 821.

unsuccess (un-suk-ses'), *n.* Lack of success; failure. *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 144.

unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fūl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 35.

unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. *South.*

unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuccessful. *Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

unsucccessive (un-suk-ses'iv), *a.* Without succession.

While God to his dimighted, doubtful thought

Duration boundless, *unsucccessive* taught.

Bp. Ken, The Monk and the Bird.

unsuccorable, unsuccourable (un-suk'or-ā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being succored or remedied. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iv.

unsucked (un-sukt'), *a.* Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

The teats, . . . *unsuck'd* of lamb or kid.

Milton, P. L., ix. 588.

unsufferable (un-suff'ér-ā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. unsuffrabil; < un- + sufferable.*] Insufferable; intolerable.

Tormented with the *unsufferable* load of his Father's

wrath. *Ser. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 295.

unsufferably (un-suff'ér-ā-bl-i), *adv.* Insufferably; intolerably. *Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife*, i.

unsufficiency (un-su-fish'ēns), *n.* Insufficiency.

unsufficiency (un-su-fish'ēn-si), *n.* Insufficiency. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, ii. 8.

unsufficient (un-su-fish'ent), *a.* Insufficient. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 301.

unsufficiently (un-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vi.

unsufficingness (un-su-fi'sing-nes), *n.* Insufficiency. *Coleridge.*

unsuit (un-sūt'), *v. t.* [*< un- + suit.*] To be unsuitable for; be out of accordance with.

The sprightly twang of the melodious lute
 Agrees not with my voice; and both *unsuit*
 My untim'd fortunes. *Quarles, Emblems*, IV. xv.

unsuitability (un-sū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsuitable; unsuitableness.

The title rôle was taken by —, a capable artist, whose earnestness compensated to some extent for her natural

unsuitability for the part. *Athenæum*, No. 3181, p. 490.

unsuitable (un-sū-tā-bl), *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; incapable of suiting; unfit; incongruous; improper. *Milton, P. R.*, iii. 132.

unsuitableness (un-sū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsuitable; unfit; incongruity; impropriety. *South.*

unsuitably (un-sū-tā-bl-i), *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; impropiously; incongruously. *Tillotson.*

unsuited (un-sū'ted), *a.* Not suited. (a) Not suitable or adapted; unfit. (b) Not accommodated or fitted; unsupplied with what is wanted. *Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

unsuiting (un-sū'ting), *a.* Not suiting; not suitable.

Joys *unsuiting* to thy age. *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

unsullied (un-sul'id), *a.* Not sullied. *John Keats, Stained; not tarnished.*

Maiden honour . . . pure

As the *unsullied* lily. *Shak., L. L. L.*, v. 2. 352.

(b) Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. *Pope, Dunciad*, i. 158.

unsung (un-sung'), *a.* 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song: as, "half yet remains *unsung*." *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 21. — 2. Not celebrated in verse or song. *Whittier, Dedication.*

unsunned (un-sund'), *a.* Not exposed to the sun; not lighted by the sun; dark; hence, figuratively, not cheered; gloomy. *Shak., Cymbeline*, ii. 5. 13.

unsunny (un-sun'i), *a.* Not sunny; not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure or joy; gloomy.

We marvel at thee much,

O damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face

To him who won thee glory.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

unsuppliable (un-su-pli'ā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being supplied. *Chillingworth.*

unsupportable (un-su-pōr'tā-bl), *a.* Insupportable. *Bp. Hall, Sermon on Gal. v. 1.*

unsupportableness (un-su-pōr'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Insupportableness. *Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion*, ii. 7.

unsupportably (un-su-pōr'tā-bl-i), *adv.* Insupportably. *South, Sermons*, II. 5.

unsupported (un-su-pör'ted), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

unsupportedly (un-su-pör'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsupported manner; without support.

unsuppressed (un-su-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down: as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

unsure (un-shör'), *a.* [*< ME. unsure, unsewer; < un-1 + sure.*] Not sure; not fixed; not certain. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 3. 50.

unsured (un-shörd'), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

By this knot thou shalt so surely tie
Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown.
Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1. 471.

unsurely (un-shör'li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, ii.

unsurety (un-shör'ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 319.

unsurmountable (un-sér-moun'ta-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. *Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, iv. § 2.

unsurpassable (un-sér-päs'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. *Thackeray*.

unsurpassably (un-sér-päs'a-bli), *adv.* In an unsurpassable manner or degree; so as not to be surpassed. *Athenæum*, No. 3263, p. 599.

unsurpassed (un-sér-päst'), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. *Byron*, *Child Harold*, iv.

unsurrendered (un-su-ren'dérd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered: as, an *unsurrendered* prize. *Cowper*, *Iliad*, vii.

unsusceptibility (un-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsusceptible.

unsusceptible (un-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible: as, *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift*.

unsuspect (un-sus-pekt'), *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 771.

unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted), *a.* Not suspected. (a) Not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil: as, a person *unsuspected* of evil. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iii., note. (b) Not imagined to exist; not surmised; not mistrusted: as, an *unsuspected* evil.

unsuspectedly (un-sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsuspected manner; without suspicion. *Milton*, *Touching Hirelings*.

unsuspectedness (un-sus-pok'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspected. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, X. ii. 27. (*Darwin*.)

unsuspecting (un-sus-pek'ting), *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspicious; not imagining that any ill is designed.

To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, v.

unsuspectingly (un-sus-pek'ting-li), *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

unsuspectingness (un-sus-pek'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspicion.

Her quiet-eyed *unsuspectingness* only makes her the more a part of his delicate entertainment.

H. James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 253.

unsuspicion (un-sus-pish'on), *n.* Lack of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion*.

Dickens.

unsuspicious (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious. (a) Not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting.

When a wagon-load of valuable merchandise had been smuggled ashore, at noonday, perhaps, and directly beneath their *unsuspicious* noses.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 31.

(b) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (c) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights.
Cowper, *Task*, iv. 505.

unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without suspicion.

unsuspiciousness (un-sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsuspicious.

unsustainable (un-sus-tā'ng-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, I. xviii.

unsustained (un-sus-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, upheld, or supported. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, xi.

unswardle (un-swod'l), *v. t.* To remove swaddling-bands from, as a young child; by exten-

sion, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

Clay, *Puppy* has scarce *unswardled* my legs yet.

Turfe. What, waps on your wedding-day?

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 2.

unswathe (un-swāth'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + swathe*.] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 90.

unswayable (un-swā'a-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + sway + -able.*] Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 6. 26.

unswayed (un-swād'), *a.* Not swayed. (a) Not wielded. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 470. (b) Not biased, controlled, or influenced: as, *unswayed* by passion or ambition. *Sandys*, *Travels* (1652), p. 120.

unswayedness (un-swād'nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. *Hales*, *Remains*, p. 246.

unswear (un-swär'), *v. I. trans.* To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

No more than he'll *unswear*. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 1. 31.

II. intrans. To recant or recall on oath.

For who would not oft swear,

And oft *unswear*, a Diademe to bear?

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

unsweat (un-swet'), *v. t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; ease or cool after exercise or toil.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.

Milton, *On Education*.

unsweating (un-swet'ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring; as, an *unsweating* brow. *Dryden*, *tr. of Juvenal*, iii. 117.

unsweet (un-swét'), *a.* [Formerly also in var. *unsweet*, *q. v.*; *< ME. unsweete*, *< AS. unsweete*, not sweet, *< un-*, not, + *sweete*, sweet: see *un-1* and *sweet*.] Not sweet, in any sense.

Leto,

That is a flood of helle *unsweete*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 72.

With voice *unsweet*. *J. Baithe*.

unsweeten (un-swét'n), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness; make unsweet.

Were all my joys essential, and so mighty

As the affected world believes I taste,

This object were enough to *unsweeten* all

Chapman and Shirley, *Chabot*, Admiral of France, v.

unsweilt (un-swel'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unsweilt*, *< un-2 + swell*.] To cease from swelling.

Ebben gan the welle

Of hire tees and the herte *unsweilt*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1146.

unswept (un-swept'), *a.* Not swept. (a) Not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, v. 4. 48. (b) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping, as dust. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 3. 126. (c) Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts. *Cowper*, *Iliad*, vi.

unswerving (un-swér'ving), *a.* Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

unswervingly (un-swér'ving-li), *adv.* Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

unsworn (un-swörn'), *a.* Not sworn. (a) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath: as, an *unsworn* witness. (b) Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

Her solemn oath remained *unsworn*.

Cowper, *Odyssey*, x.

unsyllabled (un-sil'a-bl), *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'rik), *a.* Same as *unsymmetrical*.

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Lacking symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry—that is, have the parts in the different cycles of unequal number. See *symmetrical*, 5.

unsymmetrically (un-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry.

unsymmetry (un-sim'e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

Each member of a plant will display . . . *unsymmetry* or asymmetry where there is partial or entire departure from a balance of surrounding actions.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed. 1872)*, § 220.

unsympathizability (un-sim'pa-thi-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsympathizable.

unsympathizable (un-sim'pa-thi-zā-bl), *a.* Incapable of awakening sympathy.

unsympathy (un-sim'pa-thi), *n.* Lack of sympathy.

How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature. *Wilberforce*, in *Life* by R. G. Wilberforce, II. 305. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.

Burke, *On the Present Discontents* (1771).

=*Syn.* See *irregular*.

unsystematical (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unsystematic*.

unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsystematic manner; irregularly.

untacher, *v. t.* [*ME.*, *< un-2 + tache*.] To carve.

Vntache that curlews. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

untack (un-tak'), *v. t.* To separate (that which is tacked); disjoin; loosen; release.

Sir, the little adoe which me thinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, li.

untackle (un-tak'l), *v. t.* [*< late ME. untacklen*; *< un-2 + tackle*.] To unhitch; unharness.

But use to *untackle* them once in a day.

Palladius, *Husbandrie*, p. 62.

untainted (un-tān'ted), *a.* [*< un-1 + tainted*, pp. of *taint*, *v.*] 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter: as, *untainted* air.

Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.

Keats, *To Leigh Hunt*.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

What stronger breastplate than a heart *untainted*?

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 2. 232.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as, *untainted* meat.

untainted (un-tān'ted), *a.* [*< un-1 + tainted*, pp. of *taint*, *v.*] Not attained; not charged with a crime; not accused.

Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,

Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberty.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 6. 9.

untaintedly (un-tān'ted-li), *adv.* In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. *South*, *Sermons*, V. i.

untaintedness (un-tan'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon on 1 John i. 5*.

untaken (un-tā'kn), *a.* Not taken, in any sense.

It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order *untaken* as is necessary for the due government of his Church.

Harker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 11.

untalented (un-tal'en-ter), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, vii. 6. (*Darwin*.)

untalked (un-tākt'), *a.* Not talked or spoken. *Untalked of*, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 2. 7.

untamable (un-tā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage; *untamable* passions. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, I. iii. Also *untamable*.

untamableness (un-tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being untamed. Also *untamableness*.

untame (un-tām'), *a.* Not tame; wild.

Ida, . . . nurse of beasts *untame*.

Chapman, *Iliad*, viii. 41.

untamed (un-tāmd'), *a.* [*< ME. untamed, untamed*, *untamed*; as *un-1 + tamed*.] Not tamed. (a) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man: as, an *untamed* beast. *Locke*.

And her eye has a glance more sternly wild

Than even that of a forest child

In its fearless and *untamed* freedom should be.

Whittier, *Mogg McGone*.

(b) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

untamedness (un-tāmd'nes), *n.* The character or state of being untamed. *Leighton*, *Com.* on 1 Peter v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

untangibly (un-tan'gi-bli), *adv.* Intangibly.

untangle (un-tang'gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear up; explain.

Untangle but this cruel chain. *Prior*, *False Friend*, iii.

If Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.

Vanbrugh, Love Disarmed.

untappicet (un-tap'is), *v.* [*< un-2 + tapper, tuppish.*] *I. intrans.* To come out of concealment.

Now I'll *untappice*.

Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, III. 5.

II. trans. To drive out of concealment, as game.

untarnished (un-tär'nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished: as, *untarnished silk*; an *untarnished* reputation.

untasted (un-täst'), *v. t.* To take away a taste from; cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

Could not by all means might be devis'd

Untaste them of this great disgust.

Daniel, Civil Wars, VIII.

untasted (un-täs'ted), *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced or enjoyed.

untaught (un-tât'), *a.* [*< ME. untaught, untought; < un-1 + taught.*] Not taught. (*a*) Not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.

Better unfedde then *un-taught*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

(*b*) Unskilled; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,

... *untaught* to plead for favour.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 122.

(*c*) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

With *untaught* Joy Pharaoh the News does hear,
And little thinks their Fate attends on him, and his so near.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, XIV. 12.

(*d*) Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

Insultate to pursue

Vain war with heaven; and, by success *untaught*,

His proud imaginations thus displayed.

Milton, P. L., II. 9.

Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue.

Wordsworth, Female Vagrant.

untax (un-taks'), *v. t.* To remove a tax from.

Untax the clothing of sixty million people.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. 171

untaxed (un-takst'), *a.* Not taxed. (*a*) Not charged with or liable to pay taxes. *T. Watton.* (*b*) Not charged with any fault, offense, etc.; not accused.

Common speech, which leaves no virtue *untaxed*.

Bacon, Learning, I.

unteach (un-tēch'), *v. t.* 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.

If they chane't to be taught any thing good, or of their own accord had learn't it, they might see that presently *unteach* them by the custom and ill example of their elders.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. To make forgotten; make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.

Dryden, Indian Emperour, I. 1.

unteachable (un-tē'cha-bl), *a.* Not teachable or docile; indocile. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

unteachableness (un-tē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unteachable; absence of docility.

unteam (un-tēm'), *v. t.* To unyoke a team from; take a team, as of horses or oxen, from.

Justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.

Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

untell (un-tel'), *v. t.* To recall, as what has been told; make as if not told or enumerated.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse

To *untell* the dayes, and to redeeme these hours.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

untemper (un-tem'pēr), *v. t.* To remove the temper from, as metal; hence, to soften; mollify.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my visage.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 241.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortile and incite them. *Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xix. (Davies.)*

untemperate (un-tem'pēr-āt), *a.* Untemperate. *Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.*

untemperately (un-tem'pēr-āt-li), *adv.* Untemperately.

untempered (un-tem'pērd), *a.* Not tempered. (*a*) Not duly mixed for use: as, *untempered* lime.

So it was not long that this *untempered* mortar would hold together these buildings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

(*b*) Not brought to the desired state of hardness: as, *untempered* steel. (*c*) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified: as, *untempered* severity. *Johnson, Life of Waller.*

The *untempered* spirit of madness.

Burke, Appeal from Old to New Whigs.

untemperer (un-tem'pēr), *n.* [*ME., < un-1 + tempter.*] One who does not tempt.

Sothely God is *untemperer* of evyl things.

Wyclif, Jas. I. 13.

untemptible (un-tempt'i-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tempted.

Absolute purity is *untemptible*, as in God.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, xiv.

untemptibly (un-tempt'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be tempted. *Bushnell.*

untenability (un-ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibleness.

untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession: as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Clarendon.*—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible: as, an *untenable* doctrine.

All others give up such false opinions as *untenable*.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

untenableness (un-ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untenable; untenability.

untenant (un-ten'ant), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + tenant.*] To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or remove a dweller from; evict; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 202. (Davies.)

untenantable (un-ten'an-ta-bl), *a.* Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

Frozen and *untenantable* regions.

Whewell.

untenanted (un-ten'an-ted), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Sir W. Temple.*

untender (un-ten'dēr), *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

Lear. So young, and so untender?

Cor. So young, my lord, and true.

Shak., King Lear, I. 1. 108.

untendered (un-ten'derd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered: as, *untendered* money or tribute.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 1. 10.

untenderly (un-ten'dēr-li), *adv.* In an untender manner; without affection.

untent (un-ten't), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + tent.*] To bring out of a tent. [*Rare.*]

Why will he not upon our fair request

Untent his person, and share the air with us?

Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 178.

untented (un-ten'ted), *a.* 1. Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents: as, an *untented* army.—2. Having no tents erected upon it: as, an *untented* field.—3. Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [*Rare.*]

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse

Pierce every sense about thee!

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 822.

untenty (un-ten'ti), *a.* Incautious; careless. [*Scott. [Scotch.]*]

unterminated (un-ten'mi-nā-ted), *a.* Without end; having no termination.

Any *unterminated* straight line extending in the same direction as this last one which intersects one of the two former, shall also intersect the other. *Nature, XLIII. 554.*

untetche, *n.* [*ME., < un- + teteche, tache.*] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

Sethe the forsothe til this time non *un-tetche* he ne wrought,
But hath him bore so busumly that ich burn him preyeth.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 509.

untether (un-ten'tēr), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + tether.*] To release from a tether; set free, as an animal confined to a certain range by a rope or chain. *Athenæum, No. 3277, p. 226.*

unthank† (un-thangk'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unthank, unthouk, unthone, < AS. unthane (= OHG. undanc, undanch, MHG. G. undank, ingratitude, < un-, not, + thanc, thank, gratitude: see un-1 and thank.*] 1. No thanks; ingratitude; ill will.

Thus shal Ich have *unthouke* on every syde.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 609.

2. Harm; injury; misfortune.

Unthank come on his hand that boond hym so.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 162.

unthank† (un-thangk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + thank.*] To recant or recall, as one's thanks; unsay, as what has been said by way of acknowledgment.

Duke. We are not pleas'd she should depart.

Seb. Then I'll unthank your goodness.

Shirley, Love's Cruelty, III. 3.

unthanked (un-thankt'), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not received with thankfulness. [*Rare.*]

Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 387.

unthankes. [*ME., also unthoukes, gen. of unthank, used adverbially with the possessive pronouns, 'not of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our*

accord': see *unthank*, and cf. *thankes*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy, etc., unthankes*, not of his, thy, etc., accord; involuntarily.

unthankful (un-thangk'fūl), *a.* 1. Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. *Luke vi. 35.—2.* Not repaid with thanks; unacceptible.

One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.

3. Giving no return; unproductive.

The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.*

unthankfully (un-thangk'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully. *Boyle.*

unthankfulness (un-thangk'fūl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate.

Sir J. Hayward.

unthink (un-thingk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + think.*] To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.

To *unthink* your speaking,

And to say so no more.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 104.

That the same thing is not thought and *unthought*, resolved and unresolved, a thousand times in a day.

J. Howe, Works, I. 71.

unthinkability (un-thing-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< unthinkable + -ity (see -bility).*] The character of being unthinkable.

But genuine determinism occupies a totally different ground; not the impotence but the *unthinkability* of free-will is what it affirms.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 574.

unthinkable (un-thing'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; incogitable.

What is contradictory is *unthinkable*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph. and Logic, III. v.

unthinker (un-thing'kēr), *n.* One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [*Rare.*]

Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1. (Davies.)

unthinking (un-thing'king), *a.* 1. Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate: as, *unthinking* youth.

It is not so easy a thing to be a brave man as the *unthinking* part of mankind imagine.

Steele, Spectator, No. 850.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

She has such a pretty *unthinking* Air, while she saunters round a Room, and prattles Sentences.

Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.

unthinkingly (un-thing'king-li), *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. *Pope.*

unthinkingness (un-thing'king-nes), *n.* The character of being unthinking or thoughtless.

This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness*.

Lord Halifax.

unthorny (un-thōr'ni), *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 5.*

unthought (un-thōt'), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*, formerly by *on*.

The *unthought-on* accident is guilty.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 549.

This secure chapelry.

That had been offered to his doubtful choice

By an *unthought-of* patron.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VII.

To hold one *unthought long*†, to hold one's attention so as to keep one from wearying.

And I will go to jail-house door,

And hold the prisoner *unthought long*.

Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

And ay as he harpit to the king,

To haud him *unthought lang*.

Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

unthoughtfulness (un-thōt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.

A constant equable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward accidents.

By. Fell, Hammond, § 2.

unthread (un-thred'), *v. t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from: as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [*Rare.*]

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,

And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus, I. 614.*

3. To find one's way through.

They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

unthrift (un-thrift'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. unthrift; < un-1 + thrift.*] **I. n.** 1. Lack of thrift; thriftlessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,
In unthrift and in ribaudie.
Rom. of the Rose, . 4926.

A hater of folly, idleness, and unthrift.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 805.

2†. Folly.

He roghte noght what unthrift that he seyde.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 431.

3. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one without thrift.

Hauing his sonne and heire a notable unthrift, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay apparrell.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 235.

To behold my door
Beset with unthrifts, and myself abroad?
B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, II. 1.

II.† a. 1. Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know unthrift that was beloved after his means?
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 311.

2. Poor; unthriftly.

[He] hath much ado (poore penniless) to keepe his unthrift elbows in reparations.
Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 8.

unthrifthead (un-thrif'ti-hed), *n.* [*< unthriftly + -head.*] Unthriftiness.

Unquiet Care and fond Unthrifthead.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xli. 25.

unthriftily (un-thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. unthriftily; < unthrift + -ly.*] 1. Poorly.

They been clothed so unthriftily.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Ycoman's Tale*, l. 340.

2. In an unthriftly manner; wastefully; lavishly; prodigally.

Why will you part with them [names] here unthriftily?
B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, vii.

unthriftiness (un-thrif'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthriftly; prodigality.

Staggering, non-proficiency, and unthriftiness of profession is the fruit of self.
Rogers, *Nauman the Syrian*.

unthriftly (un-thrif'ti), *a.* [*< ME. unthriftly; < un-1 + thrift.*] 1. Profitless; foolish; wretched.

Swich unthriftly wayes nowe.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1530.

2. Not thrifty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

T' enrich your selues, and your unthriftly Sons
To Gentilize with proud possessions.
Syluester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

An unthriftly knave.
Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 3. 177.

3. Not thriving; not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or unthriftly horse recover him.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of unthriftly grass.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 3.

4. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. iv. 35.

unthrive (un-thriv'), *v. i.* [*< ME. unthrive, unthryven, unthryven; < un-2 + thrive.*] 1. To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve,
That most disese han and most unthryve,
And most enduren sorowe, wo, and care.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon unthryve.
Paston Letters, II. 237.

2. To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyk lime, lite of that, lest it unthryve.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

unthron (un-thrön'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone.

[The Pope] Throned and Unthroned Kings.
Milton, *True Religion, Heresy, Schism*.

untidiness (un-ti'di-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; slovenliness.

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and untidiness.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 330.

untidy (un-ti'di), *a.* [*< ME. untidy, untidy, untidy; < un-1 + tidy.*] 1†. Untimely; unseasonable.—2†. Improper; dishonest.—3. Not tidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] haue mo solemne cutes and semlike casteles Than 36 truly han snale toynes of untidy houses.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become untidy and unattractive.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 368.

untie (un-ti'), *v.* [*< ME. unteigen, untigen, < AS. untigan, untigean, untie, < un-, back, + tigan, etc., tie: see un-2 and tie.*] **I. trans.** 1. To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phrygiens, that he which could untie it should be Lord of all Asia.
Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 326.

2. To undo the fastenings, bands, cords, or wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to untie a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 52.

Most haply too, as they untied him,
He saw his hat and wig beside him.
W. Combe, *Three Tours of Dr. Syntax*, l. 3.

All the evils of an untied tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.
Jer. Taylor.

3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes, untied, sulphureous waters drink.
Pope, *tr. of Statius's Thebaid*, l. 1.

4. To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie.
Drayton.

II. intrans. To come untied; become loose. Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and untie like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 887.

untied (un-tid'), *a.* 1. Not tied; free from any fastening or band.—2†. Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so untied as this was.
Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 114. (*Danies*.)

until (un-til'), *prep.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *untill*; *< ME. until, untill, untill, until, untill; < un-, as in unto, + till*: see *till* and *unto*.] **I. prep.** 1†. To; unto; of place.

Hire wommen soon untill hire bed hire broughte.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin
Propriete by preuē gvin,
That it was like untill a heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them untill.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. xl. 4.

2. To; unto; up to; of time.
From where the day out of the sea doth spring,
Untill the closure of the Evening.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. lii. 27.

II. conj. Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

Untill I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
Shak., *C. of E.*, II. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer,
Untill ye see my body bleed.
Erldinton (*Child's Ballads*, III. 222).

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine until they are married.
Howell, *Letters*, ii. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.
Lamb, *Modern Gallantry*.

We sat and talked until the night,
Descending, filled the little room.
Longfellow, *The Fire of Drift-Wood*.

The English until with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds its own at that point better than at any other in English.
E. L. Gildersleeve, *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, No. 16, p. 422.

until (un-til'), *v. t.* To take the tiles from: uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Women's Prize*, i. 3.

untillable (un-til'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. *Cooper*, *Iliad*, i.

untilled (un-tild'), *a.* [*< ME. untild; < un-1 + tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There lyes the Sea-Oak in a little shel;
There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochenel.
Syluester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and untilled manners.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dylus*, ii. 4.

untimbered (un-tim'berd), *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's then the saucy boat
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
Corrival'd greatness?
Shak., *T. and C.*, l. 3. 43.

2. Not covered with timber-trees.

untim (un-tim'), *n.* [*< ME. untim, untyme, untyme; < AS. untima, untine; as un-1 + time.*] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat ete in untyme. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

untimeliness (un-tim'li-nes), *n.* The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The untimeliness of temporal death.
Jer. Taylor, *To Bishop of Rochester*.

untimely (un-tim'li), *a.* [*< un-1 + timely, a.*] Not timely. (a) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.
Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was untimely, and whatever was untimely is already doomed to perish.
O. B. Frothingham, *Reply*, p. 188.

(b) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper.

Some untimely thought did instigate
His all-too-timeless speed.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 43.
He kindles anger by untimely jokes.
Crabbe, *Tales*, *Works*, IV. 8.

(c) Happening before the natural time; premature: as, untimely death; untimely fate.

The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 2. 4.

untimely (un-tim'li), *adv.* [*< ME. untimeliche; < un-1 + timely, adv.*] In other than the natural time; unseasonably.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall untimely?
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 2.

untimous, untimously, adv. See *untimous*, etc.

untimous (un-ti'mus), *a.* [Also *untimous*; *< un-1 + timous*.] Untimely; unseasonable: as, untimous hours.

Of untimous persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snow in harvest.
Ray, *Proverbs* (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and untimous jocularity.
Scott, *Quentin Durward*, l. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that untimous hour.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 72.

untimously (un-ti'mus-li), *adv.* [Also *untimously*; *< untimous + -ly*.] In an untimous manner; untimely. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xv.

untin (un-tin'), *v. t.*; *pref.* and *pp.* *untinned*, *ppr.* *untinning*. To remove tin from: as, to untin waste tin-plates. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 42.

untinctured (un-tink'türd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unim-bued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely untinctured with military discipline.
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampten*.

untined (un-tinj'd'), *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water untined; untined beams of light.—2. Not infected; unim-bued. *Swift*, *To Gay*, July 10, 1732.

untirable (un-tir'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, i. l. 11.

untired (un-tir'd'), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 44.

untiring (un-tir'ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied: as, untiring patience.

untitled (un-tit'ed'), *a.* Not subjected to titles. *R. Pollok*.

untitled (un-ti'tid), *a.* Having no title. (a) Having no claim or right: as, an untitled tyrant. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 104.

False Pucessa, now untitled queene.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. ix. 42.

(b) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only untitled person in his mess at Gray's Inn.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

unto (un'tö), *prep.* and *conj.* [*< ME. unto* (not found in AS.), *< OS. untö, untuo, untö = OFries. ont ti, untill = OHG. unze, unzi, unza, MHG. unze, unze = Goth. unte, up to, until; AS. öth, up to, until, < OS. und, unt = OFries. und, unt = OHG. MHG. unz = Icel. unz, unuz, unst = Goth. und, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix and-, an-2, and with a reversion or negative force as un-2.* The same first element appears in *until*, q. v.] **I. prep.** To; now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.

Thare men gon un to the See, that schal goon un to Cypre.
Manderile, *Travels*, p. 125.

A sely man to be a kyng,
A graclose face to lye unto.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

Lawes ought to be fashioned unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt unto they might so delight.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, II. 5.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.
Mat. xi. 28.

I'll follow you unto the death.
Shak., *K. John*, i. l. 164.

They also brought a full intelligence in reference unto the particulars they were sent about.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 69.

Let the North unto the South
Speak the word befitting both.
Whittier, *Texas*.

To go in unto. See *go*.—**To look unto.** See *look*.

II.† conj. Up to the time or degree what; until; till.

Almighty queene, unto this yer he gon.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 647.

In thys place abide unto that ye see
Ho berling hym best and ho better hane.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4121.

untolling (un-toi'ling), *a.* Without toil or labor. *Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 19.

untold (un-told'), *a.* [*< ME. untold; < un-1 + told.*] 1. Not told; not related; not revealed. *Dryden*.—2. Not numbered; uncounted; that cannot be reckoned: as, money untold.

In the number let me pass untold.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxvii.

Auility and Puerility after all are forces, and might do untold mischief if they were needlessly provoked.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 129.

untolerable (un-toi'e-ra-bl), *a.* Intolerable. *Bp. Jewell*, *Defence of the Apologie*, p. 618.

untomb (un-töm'), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; disinter. *Fuller*.

untoonality (un-tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being without definite tonality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, i. 91. [*Rare.*]

untongue (un-tung'), *v. t.* To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; silence.

Such who commend him in making condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so dangerous days. Especially he ought to untongue it from talking to his prejudice. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, xi. ix. 77.

untoonly (un-töm'li), *adv.* Hastily.

Antenor untoonly turned his way

Withoutyn lowlyng or lefe, leight he noight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1822.

untooth (un-tōth'), *v. t.* To deprive of teeth. *Corper*, *Odyssey*, xviii.

untoothsome (un-tōth'sum), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Shirley*, *Hyde Park*, ii. 4.

untoothsomeness (un-tōth'sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable. *Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, iii. 287.

untormented (un-tōr-men'ted), *a.* Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

Of his wo, as who sayth, untormented.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 1011.

untorn (un-törn'), *a.* Not torn; not rent or forced asunder. *Corper*.

untouchable (un-tuch'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

Untouchable as to prejudice. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 66.

untouched (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

Depart untouched. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 1. 142.

The fresh leaves, untouched as yet

By summer and its vain regret.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 124.

The mineral resources [of Texas] are untouched.

Warren, *Common School Geography*, p. 44.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined. Untouched, or slightly handled, in discourse.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7. 19.

We are carried forward to explore new regions of our souls as yet untouched and untrodden.

H. S. Holland, *Logic and Life*, p. 50.

3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not excited emotionally.

Wholly untouched with his agonies. *Sir P. Sidney*.

His heart 's untouched and whole yet.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 1.

Time, which matures the intellectual part,

Hath tinged my hairs with grey, but left untouched my heart.

Southey (*Keat's Brit. Poets*, II. 158).

1, untouched by one adverse circumstance,

Adopted virtue as my rule of life.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 219.

untoward¹ (un-tō'rd), *a.* [*< un-1 + toward.*] 1. Proward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

This untoward generation. *Acts* ii. 40.

What means this scorn, thou most untoward knave?

Shak., *K. John*, i. 1. 243.

Nay, look, what a rascally untoward thing this poetry is.

B. Jonson, *Foraster*, i. 1.

2. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unfortunate; unlucky: as, an untoward event; an untoward vow.

An untoward accident drew me into a quarrel.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. *Witful*, *Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), intrac table.

untoward², *prep.* [*ME., < unto + -ward.*] Toward.

When I am my ladie fro,

And thynke untowarde hir drawe.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, iv.

untowardliness (un-tō'rd-li-ness), *n.* The character or state of being untowardly.

untowardly (un-tō'rd-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

Untowardly tricks and vices. *Locke*, *Education*.

untowardly (un-tō'rd-li), *adv.* In an untoward, froward, or perverse manner; perversely.

Matters go untowardly on our side in Germany, but the King of Denmark will shortly be in the Field in Person. *Howell*, *Letters*, i. iv. 20.

untowardness (un-tō'rd-ness), *n.* The state or character of being untoward; awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson*.

untowent, **untownt**, *a.* [*ME., also untohen, untohe, < AS. ungetogen (= MLG. untohen, MHG. ungezogen), uninstructed, untaught, < un-, not, + togen, pp. of tēon, draw, educate, instruct: see un- and teel, and cf. wanton, earlier wantowen.*] Untaught; untrained; rude.

untowered (un-tou'erd), *a.* Not having towers; not defended by towers. *Wordsworth*.

untrace (un-trās'), *v. t.* To loose from the traces or drawing-straps: as, to untrace a horse.

And now the fiery horses of the Sun

Were from their golden-flaming car untraced.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

untraceable (un-trā'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed. *Smith*.

untraced (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham*, *Cooper's Hill*.—3. Not marked out.

untracked (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless: as, untracked woods. *Sandys*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, ii.—2. Not followed by tracking.

untractability (un-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Intractableness.

untractable (un-trak'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; intractable.

To speak with libertie, and to say you the truth, they say al in this Court that you are a verie good christian, and a verie untractable bishop.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 224.

The high-spirited and untractable Agrippina.

Gifford, note on *Jonson's Sejanus*.

There was room among these hitherto untractable irregularities for the additional results of the theory. *Whewell*.

2†. Difficult; rough.

Toll'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride

The untractable abyss. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 476.

untractableness (un-trak'ta-bl-ness), *n.* Intractableness.

untraded (un-trā'ded), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading: as, an untraded place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 682.—2. Unpractised; inexperienced.

A people not utterly untraded . . . in his discipline.

J. Udall, *On Luke* i.

3. Unhackneyed; unusual; not used commonly. That I affect the untraded oath.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 178.

untrading (un-trā'ding), *a.* Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed; inexperienced.

Untrading and unskilful hands. *Locke*.

untragic (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragic; hence, comic; ludicrous.

Emblems not a few of the tragic and the untragic sort.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. v. 12. (*Darvies*.)

untrained (un-trānd'), *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

My wit untrain'd in any kind of art.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, i. 2. 73.

I cannot say that I am utterly untrain'd in those rules which best Rhetoricians have giv'n.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

Not only is the multitude feeble, but the best men, unless urged, tutored, disciplined to their work, give way; untrained nature has no principles.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 286.

untrammeled, **untrammeled** (un-tram'eld), *a.* Not trammelled, hampered, or impeded.

untrampled (un-tram'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon. *Shelley*.

untransferable (un-trāns-fēr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another: as, power or right untransferable.

Howell, *Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

untransformed (un-trāns-fōrm'd), *a.* Not transformed; unmetamorphosed.

untranslatability (un-trāns-lā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being untranslatable. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxviii.

untranslatable (un-trāns-lā'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated. *Gray*, *To West*, April, 1742.

untranslatableness (un-trāns-lā'ta-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being untranslatable. *Cole-ridge*.

untranslatably (un-trāns-lā'ta-bli), *adv.* In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable of translation. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 671.

untransmutable (un-trāns-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transmuted.

Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and untransmutable. *Hume*.

untransparent (un-trāns-pār'ent), *a.* Not transparent; opaque: literally or figuratively. *Boyle*, *Works*, i. 735.

untraveled, **untravelled** (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers: as, an untraveled forest.

Untravelled parts. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Not having traveled; not having gained experience by travel; hence, provincial; narrow.

An untravelled Englishman. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 407.

untread (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; go back through in the same steps; retrace.

Untreading a good part of the aforesaid alley.

Sandys, *Travales* (1652), p. 131.

untreasure (un-trezh'ūr), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

They found the bed untreasured of their mistress.

Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 2. 7.

2. To bring forth, as treasure; set forth; display. [*Rare in both uses.*]

The quaintness with which he untreasured . . . the stores of his memory. *J. Mitford*.

untreatable (un-trē'ta-bl), *a.* [*< ME. untreatable; < un-1 + treatable.*] 1†. Unmanageable; inexorable; implacable.

Thow shalt nat wenen, quod she, that I here untreatable batayle ayeis fortune. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ii. prose 8.

2†. Not practicable. *Dr. H. More*.—3. Incapable of being treated, in any sense.

untrembling (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *J. Philips*, *Cider*, i.

untremblingly (un-trem'bling-li), *adv.* In an untrembling manner; firmly.

untrespassing (un-tres'pas-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing.

Others were sent more cheerefull, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an untrespassing honesty.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

untressed (un-trest'), *a.* [*ME., < un-1 + tressed, pp. of tress.*] With hair unarranged; not done up in tresses, as hair.

Hir glite heres with a golden threde

Ybounden were, untressed as she lay.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, i. 268.

untried (un-trīd'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.

By subtil Stratagems they act their Game,

And leave untry'd no Avenue to Fame.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, Prol.

The generous part, when all was possible,

For all was then untried.

Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

2. Not yet felt or experienced: as, untried sufferings.

Remains there yet a plague untied for me?

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iv. 2.

3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to the test.

By its perfect shape, its vigor, and its natural dexterity in the use of all its untied limbs, the infant was worthy to have been brought forth in Eden.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 114.

4†. Unnoticed; unexamined.

O'er sixteen years and leave the growth untied.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 1. 6.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law: as, the cause remains untied.

untrifling (un-trī'fling), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities. *Savage*.

untrim (un-trim'), *v. t.* To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xviii.

untrimmed (un-trim'd'), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped or cut; not put in order: as, an untrimmed wick; untrimmed leaves of a book.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,

Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.

Taner. and Glem., O. Pl., ii. 221. (*Nares*.)

2†. Virgin.

The devil tempts thee here,

In likeness of a new untrimmed bride.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 1. 209.

3. Not furnished with trimmings.

untrimmedness (un-trim'd-ness), *n.* The state of being untrimmed. [*Rare.*]

It [an old castle] is not particularly "kept up," but its quiet rustiness and untrimmedness only help it to be familiar.

H. James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 167.

untrustet, *a.* See *untrust*.

untriumphal (un-trī'um-fa-bl), *a.* Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

untrodden, **untrod** (un-trod'n, un-trod'), *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 1. 136.

What path *untrue*
Shall I seek out to 'scape the flaming rod
Of my offended, of my angry God?
Quarles, Emblems, III. 12.
The path from me to you that led,
Untrue long, with grass is grown.
Lovell, Estrangement.

untrue (un-trúh'), *n.* [A var. of *untruth*, as *truth* is of *truth*.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be *untrue*,
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.
Greene, Alphonsus, II.

2. An untruth; a falsehood.
There will be a yard of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut upon an *untrue* or two.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, IV. 1.

untrue (un-trub'), *n. t.* To free from trouble; disabuse. *Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. v.*
untrue (un-trub'id), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an *untrue* mind.
Quiet, *untrue* soul, awake!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 149.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untrue* sea.—3. Not foul; not turbid: as, an *untrue* stream.
Bodies clear and *untrue*.
Bacon.

untrue (un-trub'id-nes), *n.* The state of being untrue; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond, Works, IV. 479.*

untrue (un-trú'a-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-1* + *true* + *-able*.] Not to be credited; incredible. *Wyclif.*

untrue (un-trúst'), *a.* Not interrupted by a truce; truceless.

All those four [elements]
Maintain a natural opposition
And *untrue* war the one against the other.
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, III. 1.

untrue (un-trú'), *a.* [< ME. *untrue*, *untrue* (= *MLG. untrave* = *G. untreu* = *Icel. útrygr*); < *un-1* + *true*.] 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

And he shewed him trewe tidynge and *untrue*, for he made him beleue howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladly haue hym to be their lord.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 332.
By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconsistent; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.

Lete vs take hede to saine the peple and the londe fro these *untrue* and misbelouynge Sarazins that thus suddenly be entred vpon vs.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 174.

For further I could say this man's *untrue*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form, pattern, intonation, alignment, or the like; incorrect.

Henry chastised the olde *untrue* measure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme.
Falgon, Chronycle, cccxvi. (Encyc. Diet.)

The millboards must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be *untrue*.
W. Mathews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolle Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-plas wearing *untrue*, there is nothing for it but filing to caliper.

untrue (un-trú'), *adv.* [< ME. *untrue*; < *untrue*, *a.*] Untruly.

Elles he moot telle his tale *untrue*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 735.

untrue (un-trú'nes), *n.* [< ME. *untrue-nesse*; < *untrue* + *-ness*.] The character of being untrue.

untrue (un-trú'izm), *n.* [< *untrue* + *-ism*.] Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and *untrue*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, vi.

untrue (un-trú'li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely.

Master More *untrue* reporteth of me in his dialogue.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

untrue (un-trus'), *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by untying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!
Quick, quick, *untrue* me.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, IV. 4.

Our Muse is in mind for th' *untrue*ing a poet.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The Clerk of Chatham was *untrue*ing his points preparatory to seeking his truckle-bed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 71.

untrue (un-trus'), *n.* Same as *untrue*.

Thou grand scourge, or second *untrue* of the time.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

untrue (un-trus'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.*

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire
Untrue she sits, in shade of yonder hill.
L. Bryskett, Pastoral Eclogue.

untrue (un-trus'ér), *n.* One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

Neither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrue* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

untrue (un-trus'), *n.* [< ME. *untrue*, *untrue* (= *Icel. útrast*); < *un-1* + *trust*.] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leeeve,
But speke to us of *untrue* and reprove.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 962.

untrue, *a.* [ME., also *untrue* (= *Icel. útrast*), faithless: see *untrue*, *n.*] Faithless; distrustful.

Why hastow made Troilus to me *untrue* [var. *untrue*]?
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 830.

untrue (un-trus'fúl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Scott. [Rare.]*

untrue (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrue; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Hayward.*

untrue (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrue.

Much has been said about *untrue*ness of historical evidence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

untrue (un-trus'ti-nes), *a.* Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an *untrue* servant; an *untrue* boat.

It wants it [sitting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly *untrue*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 228.

untrue (un-trus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *untrue*, *untrue*; < *un-1* + *trust*.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Thomas Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).*

untrue (un-trúh'), *n.* [Also *untrue*, *q. v.*; < ME. *untrue*, *untrue*, *untrue*, < AS. *untrue*, *untrue*; as *un-1* + *truth*.] 1. The character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity.

He who is perfect and abhors *untrue*.
Sandys.
2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

Untrue has made thee subtle in thy trade.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Moreover, they have spoken *untrue*s: . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. *Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 220.*

untrue (un-trúh'fúl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth. *Clarke.*

untrue (un-trúh'fúl-i), *adv.* In an untrue manner; falsely; faithlessly.

untrue (un-trúh'fúl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being untrue; falsehood; untruthfulness.—2. Inaccuracy; incorrectness: as, the *untrue*ness of a drawing.

untrue (un-tuk'), *v. t.* To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, *untrue'd*, descended her sheaved hat.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 31.

untrue (un-tuk'érd), *a.* Wearing no tucker; not of a woman.

untrue (un-tuf'ted), *a.* Without tufts or projecting bunches, as of scales or hairs: specifically noting certain moths.

untrue (un-tú'ng-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

Then in dumb silence will I bury mine [news],
For they are harsh, *untrue*, and bad.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 208.

Also *untrue*.
untrue (un-tú'ng-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untrue; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton.*

untrue (un-tú'ng-bli), *adv.* In an untrue manner; discordantly. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 586.*

untrue (un-tún'), *v. t.* 1. To put out of tune; make incapable of consonance or harmony.
Untrue that string.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 109.

Naught *untrue* that Infant's voice; no trace
Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 16.

2. To disorder; to confuse.

Untrue and jarring senses. *Shak., Lear, IV. 7. 16.*

untrue (un-túnd'), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

With bolsterous *untrue* drums.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 134.

untrue (un-tér'), *v. t.* To remove turf from; deprive of turf. *Nature, XI. III. 80.*

untrue (un-térn'), *v. t.* To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,
Till, so unwilling, thou *untrue'd* the key?
Keats, The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison.

untrue (un-térnd'), *a.* Not turned.—To leave no stone *untrue*. See *stone*.

untrue (un-tú'tored), *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; rude; raw.

Some *untrue'd* youth. *Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.*

untrue (un-twin'), *v. t.* 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be *untrue* with more facility thus.
Holmes, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (Encyc. Diet.)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor woe
Could e'er one wrinkled knot *untrue*.
Scott, Rokeby, III. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untrue* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old.
Sir W. Hamilton.

II. intrans. To become untwined.

His silken braids *untrue*, and slip their knots.
Milton, Divorce, I. 6.

untrue (un-twist'), *v. t.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; turn back from being twisted. *Swift.*—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to *untrue* a riddle. *Fletcher, A Woman Pleas'd, v. 1.*

II. intrans. To become separate and loose or straight from having been twisted.

untrue (un-twist'), *n.* [< *untrue*, *v.*] A twist in the opposite direction.

Each coil of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or *untrue*.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

untrue (un-un-dér-stan'da-bl), *a.* Not to be understood; incomprehensible. *Picazzi Smyth. [Rare.]*

untrue (un-un-dér-stúd'), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.]*

untrue (un-ú-ni-fórm), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An *untrue* piety. *Dean of Christian Piety.*

untrue (un-ú-ni-fórm-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untrue; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of puts, or an *untrue*.
Clarke, Answer to Sixth Letter.

untrue (un-érjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; uncollected; voluntary; of one's own accord. *Shak., K. John, v. 2. 10.*

untrue (un-ú-záj), *n.* [< *un-1* + *usage*.] 1. Unusualness; infrequency.

Defaute of *untrue* and entrecommynge of marchandise.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. prolog. 7.

2. Want of use. *Halliwel.*

untrue (un-úzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak., Sonnets, IV.*—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands *untrue* to labor; hearts *untrue* to deceit.

Untrue to the melting mood. *Shak., Othello, v. 2. 349.*

Her gazer's touches fill with light
The dreary place, blinding her *untrue* eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him,
And filled with *untrue* tears his hard wise eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

untrue (un-úzed-nes), *n.* Unwontedness; unusualness. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, vii. [Rare.]*

untrue (un-ús'fúl), *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292.*

Those hands that gave the ennet may the palay
For ever make *untrue*, even to feed thee!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, I. 2.

untrue (un-ús'fúl-i), *adv.* In a useless manner. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.*

unusefulness (un-'ūs-'fūl-nee), *n.* The character of being unuseful. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII, 304.
unusual (un-'ū-zhō-'al), *a.* Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange: as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* erudition.

Some comet or *unusual* prodigy.

Shak., T. of the 8, iii. 2. 98.

The territory to whose free population Roman citizenship was now extended was of very *unusual* size according to the measure of ancient cities.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 817.

=*Syn.* Uncommon, unwonted, singular, remarkable, odd.
unusuality (un-'ū-zhō-'al-'i-ti), *n.* [*unusual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being unusual; unwontedness; rarity.

It is to be said of Ballant, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his *unusuality* of expression, and his Laconism . . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.

E. A. Poe, *Marginalia*, lvi.

unusually (un-'ū-zhō-'al-i), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely; unwontedly. *Paley*.

unusualness (un-'ū-zhō-'al-nee), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence; rarity.

unutterability (un-'ut-'ēr-'a-bil-'i-ti), *n.* 1. The character of being unutterable; unspeakableness.—2. Pl. *unutterabilities* (-tiz). That which cannot be uttered or spoken.

They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. 1. 2.

unutterable (un-'ut-'ēr-'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; unspeakable: as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.

He is, sir,

The most *unutterable* coward that e'er nature
Bless'd with hard shoulders.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 4.

He with sighs *unutterable* by any words, much less by a stunted Liturgy, dwelling in us makes intercession for us.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xvi.

unutterably (un-'ut-'ēr-'a-bli), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; unspeakably; beyond expression.

There would have been something sad, *unutterably* sad, in all this.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 43.

unvaccinated (un-'vak-'si-nā-'ted), *a.* Not vaccinated; specifically, having never been successfully vaccinated.

unvaluable (un-'val-'ū-'a-bl), *a.* 1. Being above price; invaluable; priceless.

I cannot cry his carat up enough;

He is *unvaluable*.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, I. 1.

2. Valueless; worthless.

If nature . . . deny health, how *unvaluable* are their riches!

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 424.

unvalued (un-'val-'ūd), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 3. 19.—2. Inestimable; not to be valued.

Each heart

Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.

Milton, *Epitaph on Shakspeare*.

Art or nature never yet could set

A valued price to her *unvalued* worth.

Middleton, *Family of Love*, I. 2.

3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised: as, an estate *unvalued*.

unvanquishable (un-'vang-'kwish-'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conquered. *J. Udall*, *On John xvii*.

unvanquished (un-'vang-'kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak.*, *I Hen. VI.*, v. 4. 141.

unvariable (un-'vā-'ri-'a-bl), *a.* Not variable; invariable; constant. *Norris*.

unvaried (un-'vā-'rid), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged.

The same *unvaried* chimes.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, II. 348.

So far as its [Salem's] physical aspect is concerned, with its flat *unvaried* surface, covered chiefly with woollen houses.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 231.

unvariegated (un-'vā-'ri-'e-gā-'ted), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unvarnished (un-'vār-'nisht), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish.—2. Not artfully embellished; plain.

A round *unvarnished* tale. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 90.

unvarying (un-'vā-'ri-'ing), *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform; unchanging. *Locke*.

unvaryingly (un-'vū-'ri-'ing-li), *adv.* In an unvarying manner; uniformly. *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, xvi.

unvascular (un-'vas-'kū-'lār), *a.* Non-vascular; containing no blood-vessels.

unvassal (un-'vas-'al), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + vassal*.] To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vassalage. [*Rare*.]

unveil (un-'vāl'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. unveil*; *< un-2 + veil*.] I. *trans.* To remove a veil from; uncover; disclose to view; reveal: as, to *unveil* a statue. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 200.

II. *intrans.* To become unveiled; be disclosed to view; remove a veil; reveal one's self.

Unveil, O Lord, and on us shine

In glory and in grace.

J. H. Newman, *The Two Worlds*.

Also *unvail*.

unveiledly (un-'vā-'led-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle*, *Works*, IV. 18. [*Rare*.]

unveiler (un-'vā-'lēr), *n.* One who unveils; hence, one who expounds. *Boyle*, *Works*, IV. 18.

unvenerable (un-'ven-'e-rā-'bl), *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 77.

unvenomed (un-'ven-'umd), *a.* Having no venom; not poisonous: as, a toad *unvenomed*. *Bp. Hall*, *Satires*, Postscript.

unvenomous (un-'ven-'um-us), *a.* Same as *unvenomed*. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 297. (*Davies*.)

unvented (un-'ven-'ted), *a.* Not vented; not uttered; not opened for utterance or emission. *Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, ii. [*Rare*.]

unventilated (un-'ven-'ti-lā-'ted), *a.* Not ventilated. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

unveracious (un-'vē-'rā-'shūs), *a.* Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest; false.

unveracity (un-'vē-'ras-'i-ti), *n.* Want of veracity; untruth; falsehood.

A certain very considerable finite quantity of *Unveracity* and Phantasm.

Carlyle.

unverdant (un-'vē-'dant), *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*, iii.

unveritable (un-'vē-'i-tā-'bl), *a.* Not veritable; not true. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 21.

unversed (un-'vē-'st'), *a.* 1. Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.

A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed*.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vi.

2. Not put in verse: as, thoughts *unversed*.

unvessel (un-'ves-'el), *v. t.* To empty. [*Rare*.]

unvexed (un-'vekst'), *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed; not agitated or disquieted. *Donne*, *Anatomy of the World*, i. Also *unvext*.

In the noon now woodland creatures all

Were resting 'neath the shadow of the trees,

Patient, *unvexed* by any memories.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 174.

unvicar (un-'vik-'ār), *v. t.* To deprive of the office or position of vicar.

If I had your authority, I would be so bold to *unvicar* him.

Styrie, *Crammer*, II. vii. (*Davies*.)

unviolable (un-'vi-'ō-'lā-'bl), *a.* Not to be violated or broken. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, ii. 1. 27. [*Rare*.]

unviolated (un-'vi-'ō-'lā-'ted), *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured.

Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.

Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 88.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an *unviolated* vow. *Milton*, S. A., I. 1144.

unvirtue (un-'vē-'tū), *n.* Absence of virtue; vice. [*Rare*.]

They think their children never do unvirtuous things; and yet they reek with *unvirtue*.

H. W. Beecher, *Christian Union*, March 3, 1887.

unvirtuous (un-'vē-'tū-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 232.

unvirtuously (un-'vē-'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unvirtuous manner; viciously.

unvisible (un-'viz-'i-bl), *a.* Invisible. *Chaucer*.

unvisibly (un-'viz-'i-bli), *adv.* Invisibly. *Bp. Gardiner*.

unvital (un-'vi-'tal), *a.* Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal. [*Rare*.]

Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote.

Whewell.

unvitiating (un-'vish-'i-'ā-'ted), *a.* Not vitiating; not corrupted; pure. *B. Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*, iv. 3.

unvizard (un-'viz-'ārd), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + vizard*.] To divest of a vizard or mask; unmask.

O what a death it is to the Prelates to be thus *unvizarded*, thus unca'd. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

unvoiced (un-'voist'), *a.* 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson*.—2. In *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath; unintonated; surd.

unvoidable (un-'voi-'dā-'bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

He will from on high pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence.

Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 178. (*Davies*.)

unvoluntary (un-'vol-'un-'tā-'ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Fuller*.

unvoluptuous (un-'vō-'lup-'tū-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xxiii.

unvote (un-'vōt'), *v. t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote.

This was so sacred a rule that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliament, if things might be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day. *Bp. Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1711.

unvowed (un-'voud'), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise.

If *unvowed* to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.

Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 229. (*Davies*.)

unvoyageable (un-'voi-'ā-'jā-'bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *De Quincey*.—2. Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable.

This *unvoyageable* gulf obscure.

Milton, P. L., x. 366.

unvulgar (un-'vul-'gār), *a.* Not vulgar or common.

Heat my brain

With Delphic fire,

That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xlv.

unvulgarize (un-'vul-'gār-'iz), *v. t.* To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. *Lamb*.

unwaited (un-'wā-'ted), *a.* Not attended: with on.

To wander up and down *unwaited* on.

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, II.

unwakeful (un-'wāk-'fūl), *a.* Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep.

unwakefulness (un-'wāk-'fūl-nee), *n.* The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep.

unwakened (un-'wā-'knd), *a.* Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Milton*, P. L., v. 9.

unwallet (un-'wol-'et), *v. t.* To take from a wallet.

The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and *unwalleted* his cheese.

Jarvis, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 14. (*Davies*.)

unwandering (un-'won-'dēr-'ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Cowper*, *Iliad*, xiii.

unwappere (un-'wop-'ērd), *a.* Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremlous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence.

We come towards the gods,

Young and *unwappere*, not halting under crimes

Many and stale.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

unwarded (un-'wār-'ded), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *J. Brende*, tr. of *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

unware (un-'wār'), *a.* [*< ME. unwar, onwar, < AS. unwær, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, < un-, not, + wær, heedful: see un-1 and ware-1*.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Upon thy glade day have in thy mynde

The *unwar* wo or harm that comth bihynde.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 329.

unware (un-'wār'), *adv.* [*ME. unwar; prop. predicate use of unware, a.*] Unawares; unexpectedly.

On thee, Fortune, I pleyne,

That *unwar* wrapped hast me in thy cheyne.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 628.

He put vp his goode swerde for doute lest he slough eny man *un-war*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 493.

unwarly (un-'wār-'li), *adv.* [*< unwarly, unwarly, unwarliche, < AS. unwærlice, unexpectedly, < unwær, unexpected: see unware, a.*] Unawares; unforeseen; unexpectedly.

Elde is comen *unwarly* upon me.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, l. meter 1.

unwareness (un-'wār-'nes), *n.* [*< unware + -ness*.] The condition of being unexpected. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 201.

unware (un-'wār'), *adv.* [*< ME. *unwares, < AS. unwæres, < unwær, unexpected: see unware.*] Unawares; by surprise.

A great sort of Turks entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, . . . and droue our men out, I can not tell how, *unwares* or otherwise.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 84.

unwarily (un-wá'ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 63.

unwariness (un-wá'ri-nes), *n.* The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness.

unwarlike (un-wá'rlik), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

The *unwarlike* disposition of Ethelwolf gave encouragement, no doubt, and easier entrance to the Danes. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

unwarm (un-wárm'), *v. i.* [*< un-2 + warm.*] To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*. *Hood*.

unwarned (un-wárnd'), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke*.

unwarnedly (un-wár'ned-li), *adv.* Without warning or notice. [Rare.]

They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth.

Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 88.

unwarp (un-wárp'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn*.

unwarped (un-wárp't'), *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. *Thomson*, Spring.

unwarrantability (un-wor'an-tá-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

unwarrantable (un-wor'an-tá-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South*, Sermons.

unwarrantableness (un-wor'an-tá-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unwarrantable.

Bp. Hall, Ans. to Vind. of Smectymnuus, § 3.

unwarrantably (un-wor'an-tá-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall*.

unwarranted (un-wor'an-éd), *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable: as, an *unwarranted* interference.

What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abilities or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temptations unbidden, *unwarranted*.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 221.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain.

Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest. *Bacon*.

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

unwarrantedly (un-wor'an-téd-li), *adv.* In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; unjustifiably.

unwarrent, *v. t.* [*< ME. unwarrenen; < un-2 + warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren.

That alle the wareyn of Stanes wyth the apertinaunce be *unwarrented* and vnforested for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citizens of London her eyers and successors haue alle the franchises of the wareyn and forest vnbemled ysshid. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

unwary (un-wá'ri), *a.* [*< un-1 + wary.* Cf. *unware*, the earlier form.] 1. Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. *Milton*, P. L., v. 695.—2. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.

Spenser, F. Q. I. xii. 25.

unwashed (un-wosht'), *a.* Not washed. (a) Not cleansed by water; filthy; unclean: as, *unwashed* wool; hence, vulgar.

Another lean *unwashed* artificer.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 201.

Such foul and *unwashed* bawdry as is now made the food of the scene.

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

(b) Not overflowed by water: as, a rock *unwashed* by the waves.—The *unwashed*, the great *unwashed*, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

unwashed (un-wosh'n), *a.* [*< ME. unwaschen, unweuschen, < AS. unwascen, not washed; as un-1 + waschen.*] Not washed; unwashed. *Mat.* xv. 20.

When thei han eten, thei putten hire Disches *unwaschen* in to the Pot or Cawdroun, with remenant of the Flessche and of the Brothe, til thei wole eten anon.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

unwasted (un-wás'ted), *a.* 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore*.—3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces.

Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness.

unwatchful (un-woch'fúl), *a.* Not vigilant.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. 20.

unwatchfulness (un-woch'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. iii.

unwater (un-wá'tér), *v. t.* In mining, to free, as a mine, of its water by draining, pumping, or in any other way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 457.

unwatered (un-wá'tér'd), *a.* 1. Freed from water; drained, as a mine.—2. Not watered; undiluted; unmoistened.—3. Not supplied with water; not given water to drink.

unwatering (un-wá'tér-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unwater*, *v.*] The act or process of taking water from anything; draining; drainage. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

unwavering (un-wá'vèr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1551.

unwaveringly (un-wá'vèr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.

unwayed (un-wád'), *a.* [*< ME. unwayed; < un-1 + wayed.*] 1. Not used to the road; unaccustomed to the road.

Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel.

Suckling.

2. Having no roads; pathless.

It [the land] shal be *unwayed* or wayles.

Wyclif, Ezek. xiv. 16.

unweakened (un-wé'knd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle*.

unweaned (un-wénd'), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

The heathen Angle and Saxon, still *unweaned* from his fierce Teutonic creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

unweariable (un-wé'ri-á-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

unweariably (un-wé'ri-á-bli), *adv.* In an unwearable manner; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Assurance of Heaven.

unwearied (un-wé'rid), *a.* 1. Not wearied; not fatigued.

The *unwearied* sun from day to day
Does his creator's power display.

Addison, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, *unwearied* perseverance: of persons.

Would you leave me

Without a farewell, Hubert? fly a friend

Unwearied in his study to advance you?

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, l. 2.

unweariedly (un-wé'rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. *Chesterfield*.

unweariedness (un-wé'rid-nes), *n.* The state of being unwearied. *Baxter*.

unweary (un-wé'ri), *a.* [*< ME. unwery, < AS. unweary, not weary; as un-1 + weary.*] Not weary.

I noot ne why, *unweary*, that I feynthe.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 410.

unweary (un-wé'ri), *v. t.* To relieve of weariness; refresh after fatigue. [Rare.]

To *unweary* myself after my studies.

Dryden, Letters (ed. Malone), p. 28.

unweave (un-wé'w'), *v. t.* 1. To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile fabric).

Unweave the web of fate. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which compose a textile fabric.

unwebbed (un-wéb'd'), *a.* Not webbed; not web-footed. *Pennant*.

unwed (un-wed'), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

unwedgeable (un-wej'a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 116.

unweeded (un-wé'ded), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 135.

unweened (un-wénd'), *a.* [*< ME. unwened, < AS. unwēned, unhelped, as un-1 + weened.*] Unthought of; unexpected.

Unhelped or *unweened*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

unweeping (un-wé'ping), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, *unweeping* eyes. *Drayton*, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

unweeting (un-wé'ting), *a.* A variant of *unweeting*. *Spenser*.

The *unweeting* Child

Shall by his beauty win his grandire's heart.

Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

unweetingly (un-wé'ting-li), *adv.* A variant of *unweetingly*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1680.

unweighed (un-wáid'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*.

1 Kl. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not pondered; not considered; negligent; unguarded: as, words *unweighed*. [Rare.]

What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked . . . out of my conversation?

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 28.

unweighing (un-wá'ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 147.

unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; producing sadness: as, an *unwelcome* guest.

I fear

We shall be much *unwelcome*.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 35.

The *unwelcome* news of his grandson's dangerous state . . . induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.

Barham, Ingildaby Legends, l. 203.

unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *v. t.* To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

She can soften the occasional expression of half-concealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed—or *unwelcomed*.

The Atlantic, LXV. 650.

unwelcomely (un-wel'kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her.

J. Baillie.

unwelcomeness (un-wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being unwelcome. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 43.

unwell (un-wel'), *a.* 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little *unwell*.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 6.

The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being *unwell*.

Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, l. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare *sick*, *a.* 6.—*Syn.* 1. *Ailing*, etc. See *sick*.

unwellness (un-wel'nes), *n.* The state of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield*, Letter, 1755. [Rare.]

unwemmed, *a.* [*ME., < AS. unwemmed; as un-1 + wemmed.*] Unspotted; unstained.

Thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constance.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 826.

unwept (un-wépt'), *a.* 1. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

Unwept, unhonoured, and unnamed.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, *unwept* tears.

unwet (un-wel'), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

Though once I meant to meet

My fate with face unmoved and eyes *unwet*.

Dryden, Sig. and Gulls, l. 678.

unwhipped (un-hwipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. Also *unwhipt*.

Tremble, thou wretch,

That hast within thee undivulged crimes,

Unwhipped of justice.

Shak., Lear, III. 2. 53.

unwhole (un-hól'), *a.* [*< ME. unhol, unhal, < AS. unhāl (= OHG. unhail = Icel. úheill = Goth. unhails), not whole, not sound, < un-, not, + hāl, whole; see whole.*] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. *Todd*.

unwholesome (un-hól'sum), *a.* [*< ME. *unholsum, unholsum (= Icel. úheilsamr); < un-1 + wholesome.*] 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthy: as, *unwholesome* air; *unwholesome* food.

A certain Well . . . had once very founte water, and

unwholesome to drink.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 138.

2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so *unwholesome*.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

One from whom the heart recoiled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, *unwholesome*, greasy hands, the powder, the scent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

unwholesomely (un-hól'sum-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. 249.

unwholesomeness (un-hól'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

Apulia, part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and craggy height of the mountains or for the *unwholesomeness* of the air, and the wind Atabulus.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv., note 4.

unwield† (un-wēld'), *a.* [**< ME. unweelde, unweide, < un-1 + weide, < AS. wyde, powerful, < wealdan, wield: see wield.**] Weak; impotent.

The more he preyeth Felde,
Though he be croked and unweelde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4886.

unwieldily (un-wēld'-di-li), *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously. *Dryden.*

unwieldiness (un-wēld'-i-nes), *n.* The state of being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as, the *unwieldiness* of a person having a corpulent body. *Donne, Love's Diet.*

unwieldsome† (un-wēld'sum), *a.* [**< un-1 + wieldsome.**] Unwieldy. *North, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 582.

unwieldy (un-wēld'-di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unweildie*; **< un-1 + wieldy.**] Movable or moving with difficulty; unmanageable from size, shape, or weight; lacking pliability: as, an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock.

Bestow on him some more heart, for that grosse and so unweildie a body.

Queens, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 340.

Public business, in its whole *unwieldy* compass, must always form the subject of these daily chronicles.

The Quincey, Style, l.

unwild† (un-wild'), *r. t.* [**< un-2 + mild.**] To tame. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *Handie-Crafts*. [Rare.]

unwilful (un-wil'ful), *a.* Not wilful; not characterized by or done through wilfulness: as, an *unwilful* slight. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, l. 8. (*Darwin.*)

unwill (un-wil'), *r. t.* [**< un-2 + will.**] To will the reverse of; reverse one's will in regard to.

He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed. *Longfellow.*

unwilled (un-wild'), *a.* 1. Deprived of the faculty of will; bereft of the power of volition. [Rare.]

Now, your will is all *unwilled*.

Mrs. Browning, Duchess May.

2. Not willed; not purposed; involuntary; unintentional; spontaneous. *Clarke.*

unwilling (un-wil'ing), *a.* 1. Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant: as, an *unwilling* servant.

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race.

Dryden.

The next came Nodham in on lusty horse,
That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound,
Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground,
Unwilling of his master's tarriance. *Poole, Polyhymnia.*

2†. Undesigned; involuntary.

Patience, I pray you; 'twas a fault *unwilling*.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 150.

=*Syn.* Opposed, averse, indisposed, backward.

unwillingly (un-wil'ing-li), *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; not with good will; reluctantly. *Shak., Tempest*, i. 2. 368.

unwillingness (un-wil'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unwilling; loathness; disinclination; reluctance. *Shak., Rich. III.*, ii. 2. 92.

unwily (un-wi'li), *a.* Not wily; free from cunning. *Eclectic Rev.*

unwind (un-wind'), *v.* [**< ME. unwinden, onwinden, < AS. unwindan, unwind, < un-, back, + windan, wind: see un-2 and wind.**] 1. *trans.* To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; set free or loose: as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—2. To disentangle; free from entanglement.

In regard of them who desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To admit of being unwound; become unwound: as, a skein that *unwinds* easily.

unwink† (un-wink'), *r. i.* [**< ME. unwynken; < un-2 + wink.**] To open; unclose.

When that thaire een gyneth forth *unwink*

And that to braunche, into the lande let synk

A reele right by.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

unwinking (un-wing'king), *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

Unwinking vigilance.

F. Knox, Essays, No. 17.

unwinning (un-win'ing), *a.* Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favor; unconciliatory. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 7.

unwiped (un-wipt'), *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak., Macbeth*, ii. 3. 108.

unwire (un-wir'), *r. t.* [**< un-2 + wire.**] To remove the wire of; take out the wire from. [Rare.]

I must *unwire* that cage and liberate the captive.

Walter Cotton, Ship and Shore, p. 88.

unwisdom (un-wiz'dum), *n.* [**< ME. unwisdom, onwisdom; < un-1 + wisdom.**] Lack of wisdom; ignorance; foolishness; folly; unwise conduct or speech.

Let us not commit the *unwisdom*, rebuked ages ago by the highest voice, of disputing among ourselves which should be the greatest.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 98.

unwise (un-wiz'), *a.* [**< ME. unwis, < AS. unvis (= OS. unweis = OHG. MHG. unweis = Goth. unvis), unwise, foolish, ignorant, < un-, not, + wis, wise: see un-1 and wise.**] 1. Not wise; Lacking wisdom or judgment; foolish; indiscreet: as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 1. 91.—2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the desired end; injudicious; imprudent: as, *unwise* measures; *unwise* delay. *Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 1. 52.

unwisely (un-wiz'-li), *adv.* [**< ME. unwisely, unwysely, unwiseleche, < AS. unwiselece, unwisely; as unwise + -ly.**] In an unwise manner; injudiciously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently: as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.

Same thes sonnet folke, the frigies of troy,
That *unwisely* has wrought with wylly full fellill,
And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foll of hom selwyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4207.

unwish† (un-wish'), *r. t.* [**< un-2 + wish.**] To wish not to be; make away with by wishing. *Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 76.

unwished (un-wisht'), *a.* Not wished for; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. *Shak., M. N. D.*, i. 1. 81.

unwist† (un-wist'), *a.* [**< ME. unwist, unwyst; < un-1 + wist.**] 1. Unknown; without being known.

Unwist of every wyght but of Pandare.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 603.

2. Unknowing; ignorant.

He shal the use, *unwist* of it hymselfe.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1400.

unwit† (un-wit'), *r. t.* [**< ME. unwiten; < un-1 + wit, r.**] To be ignorant.

Whan that God knoweth anything to be, he ne *unwit* nat that thilke wantith necessite to be.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

unwit† (un-wit'), *n.* [**< ME. unwit, unwitt, onwit, < AS. ungewit, unwisdom, folly; as un-1 + wit, n.**] Lack of wit; folly.

Hym wyte I that I dye,

And myn *unwit*, that ever I clomb so hye.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 271.

unwitch (un-wich'), *r. t.* [**< un-2 + witch.**] To free from the effects of witchcraft; disenchant. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 7. [Rare.]

unwithdrawing (un-wi-th'-drā-ing), *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

Such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand.

Milton, Comus, l. 711.

unwithered (un-wi-th'-erd), *a.* Not withered or faded.

The yet *unwithered* blush.

Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, v.

unwithering (un-wi-th'-er-ing), *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper, Task*, iii. 570.

unwithheld (un-wi-th'-held'), *a.* Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. *Thomson, To Sir Isaac Newton.*

unwithstood (un-wi-th'-stūd'), *a.* Not opposed or resisted. *J. Phillips, Cider*, i.

unwitnessed (un-wit'-nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. *Hooker.*

unwittily (un-wit'-i-li), *adv.* [**< ME. unwittili; < unwitty + -ly.**] Without wit; not wittily. *Cowley.*

unwitting† (un-wit'-ing), *n.* [**< ME. unwittinge; < un-1 + witting, n.**] Ignorance.

And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwitting* gee liden.

Wyclif, Acts iii. 17.

unwitting (un-wit'-ing), *a.* [Formerly also *unwetting*; **< ME. unwittig, unwittig, unwettyng, onwittide, < AS. unweitend (= OHG. unweizende = Icel. veitandi); as un-1 + witting, a.**] Not knowing; ignorant.

Unwitting of this Dorigen at al.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

Children that, *unwitting* why,

Lent the gay about their shrilly cry.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 20.

unwittingly (un-wit'-ing-li), *adv.* [**< ME. unwittigly, unweittandli; < unwitting + -ly.**] Without knowing; ignorantly. *Chaucer.*

They run from my pen *unwittingly*, if they be verse.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

unwitty (un-wit'-i), *a.* [**< ME. unwitti (= OHG. unwitzig = Icel. veitugr); < un-1 + witty.**] 1†.

Not knowing; not wise; foolish. *Wyclif, Wisdom* iii. 12.—2. Not witty; destitute of wit as, *unwitty* jokes. *Shenstone, A Simile.*

unwived† (un-wivd'), *a.* Having no wife *Selden.*

unwoman (un-wūm'an), *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman; unsex. *Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, ii.

unwomanly (un-wūm'an-li), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman; unfeminine.

A woman sat, in *unwomanly* rags,

Plying her needle and thread.

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

unwomanly (un-wūm'an-li), *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman.

For your poor children's sake, do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

unwonder† (un-wun'der), *v. t.* To deprive of wonder; explain so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel.

Whilost Papists erle up this his incredible continency, others easily *unwonder* the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmity, partly to the distaste of his wife.

Fuller, Church Hist., II. vi. 17. (*Darwin.*)

unwondering (un-wun'dér-ing), *a.* Not wondering; inquiring.

But, wiser now, the *unwondering* world, alas!

Gives all poor Herschel's glory to his glass.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 236.

unwont† (un-wunt'), *a.* Unwonted; unaccustomed.

Unwont with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

unwonted (un-wun'ted), *a.* 1. Not wonted; not common; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare: as, an *unwonted* sight; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*

And joy *unwonted*, and surprise,

Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 5.

2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice: as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

unwontedly (un-wun'ted-li), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

unwontedness (un-wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness. *J. Taylor (†), Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 121.

unwood (un-wōd'), *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak., Sonnets*, liv.

unwoof (un-wōf'), *r. t.* To remove the woof of. [Rare.]

unworded (un-wēr'ded), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; also, not speaking; silent.

You should have found my thanks paid in a smile

If I had told *unworded*.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

So, still *unworded*, save in memory mute,

Rest thou, sweet hour of viol and of lute.

R. W. Gilder, Lyrics, Music and Words.

unwork (un-wérk'), *v. t.* To undo.

If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them.

C. Butler, Fern. Mon., p. 92. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

unworkable (un-wér'ka-bl), *a.* 1. Not workable; not capable of being wrought into shape.—2. Hard to manage or to induce to work; indocile.

I think it would be difficult to find a body more *unworkable*, or more difficult to bring together or to manage.

Lancet, No. 3522, p. 506.

unworking (un-wér'king), *a.* Living without labor: as, the *unworking* classes. *J. S. Mill.*

unworkmanlike (un-wérk'mān-lik), *a.* Not workmanlike; unlike what a good workman would make or do.

Some of the most inartistic and *unworkmanlike* of the products have proudly been pointed to by school commissioners as proofs of the success of the manual-training course.

New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.

unworld (un-wérld'), *r. t.* To cause not to be worldly or to belong to the world. [Rare.]

Take away the least verticulum out of the world, and it *unworlds* all.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

unworldliness (un-wérld'-li-nes), *n.* The state of being unworldly.

unworldly (un-wérld'-li), *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritual.

unwormed (un-wérmd'), *a.* Not wormed; not having the worm-like lytta cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

She is mad with love,

As mad as ever *unwormed* dog was.

Beau. and FL., Woman Pleased, iv. 3.

unworn (un-wörn'), *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Burke.*

unworship (un-wér'ship), *v. t.* [ME., < *un-1* + *worship*.] To dishonor; treat with dishonor. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 23.

unworshipped, unworshipped (un-wér'shipt), *a.* Not worshipped; not adored. *Milton*, P. L., v. 670.

unworshipful (un-wér'ship-fúl), *a.* [< ME. *unworshipful*; < *un-1* + *worshipful*.] Not entitled to respect; dishonorable.

The *unworshipful* setes of dignitees.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 4.

unworth (un-wérth'), *a.* [< ME. *unworth*, *unworth*, *onworth*, < AS. *unweorth*, not worth, unworthy; as *un-1* + *worth*.] Unworthy; little worth. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unworth (un-wérth'), *n.* Unworthiness. [Rare.]

Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth*.

Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 9.

unworthily (un-wér'thi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit: as, to treat a man *unworthily*; to advance a person *unworthily*.

Lest my jealous aim might err
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 29.

unworthiness (un-wér'thi-nes), *n.* The character of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

If thy *unworthiness* raised love in me,
More worthy I to be beloved of thee.

Shak., Sonnets, cl.

unworthy (un-wér'thi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unworthy*, *unworthy*, *onworthy*; < *un-1* + *worthy*.] *I. a.* 1. Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving: usually followed by *of*.

The most *unworthy* of her you call Rosalind.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 197.

None but those who are *unworthy* protection condescend to solicit it.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

Look you, now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me!

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 370.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

The brutal action roused his manly mind.
Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarmed, resolved to give her aid.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, i. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of: with *of*.

Something *unworthy* of the author.

Swift.

I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.

Pope, Letter to Swift.

5t. Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on thyself,
Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 88.

II. n. One who is unworthy. [Rare.]

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647-1680), born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was one of the *unworthies* of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."

Encyc. Brit., XX. 614.

unwot. See *unwit*.

unwounded (un-wón'ded), *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by external violence.

His right arm's only shot,
And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;
He's else *unwounded*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, *unwounded* ears.

She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 200.

unwrap (un-rap'), *v.* [< ME. *unwrappen*; < *un-2* + *wrap*.] *I. trans.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

Verray need *unwrappeth* al thy wounde hid.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5.

II. intrans. To become opened or undone.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

unwrast, unwrest, a. [ME., < AS. *unwrest*, infirm, weak, bad, < *un-*, not, + *wrest*, strong, firm.] Infirm; unreliable.

He were *unwrest* of hus worde that witnesse is of trewthe.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 813.

unwray, v. t. A variant of *unwry*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 25. (*Nares*.)

unwreaked (un-rékt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenge. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 9.

unwreath, unwreath (un-réth', un-réth'), *v. t.* To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. *Boyle*.

unwrecked (un-rékt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton*, Upon Lady Aston's Departure for Spain.

unwrest, a. See *unwrest*.

unwrinkle (un-ring'kl), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; smooth.

unwrinkled (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows; smooth; hence, flowing; even. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. **unwrite** (un-rit'), *v. t.* To cancel, as that which is written; erase. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and *unwrite* them in your Courts.

Milton, Animadversions.

unwriting (un-ri'ting), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. [Rare.]

The honest *unwriting* subject.

Arbutnot.

unwritten (un-rit'n), *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, *unwritten* laws; *unwritten* customs.

Predestinat thei prechen prechours that this shewen,
Or prechen inparit yputt out of grace,
Vnuryten for som wickednesse as holy writ sheweth.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 209.

The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that *unwritten* wisdom of the common people for which . . . Spain has always been more famous than any other country.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., i. 340.

2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing.

A rude, *unwritten* blank.

South, Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding: as, an *unwritten* rule; an *unwritten* constitution.—**Unwritten law**, law which, although it may be reduced to writing, rests for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree. See *common law*, under *common*.

unwrought (un-rát'), *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

They [of Smyrna] export also a great deal of *unwrought* cotton.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. ii. 33.

unwring (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwringing*.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

unwry, v. t. To reveal; disclose. Also *unerie, unwray*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 858.

unyielded (un-yél'ded), *a.* Not having yielded; unyielding. [Rare.]

O'erpowered at length they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

unyielding (un-yél'ding), *a.* Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

With fearless courage and *unyielding* resolution.

Edwards, Works, III. 412.

unyieldingly (un-yél'ding-li), *adv.* In an unyielding manner; firmly.

unyieldingness (un-yél'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 47.

unyoke (un-yók'), *v. I. trans. 1.* To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 590.

Her purple Swans, *unyok'd*, the Chariot leave,

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2t. To part; disjoin.

Shall these hands . . .
Unyoke this seizure and this kind regret?

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 241.

II. intrans. To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease.

Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 50.

It is . . . but reason such an anger should *unyoke*, and go to bed with the sun.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

unyoked (un-yókt'), *a.* 1. Not having worn a yoke.—2t. Licentious; unrestrained.

The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 220.

unyoldent, a. [ME., < *un-1* + *golden*, pp. of *yield*.] Same as *unyielded*.

By the force of twenty is he take
Unyoldent. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1784.

unzealous (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

unzoned (un-zónd'), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uncinctured.

Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.

Prior, Solomon, ii.

up (up), *adv.* and *prep.* [(< *a*) ME. *up*, *upp*, rarely *op*, *adv.* and *prep.*, < AS. *up*, *upp*, *adv.* = OS. *up*, *upp* = OFries. *up*, *op* = D. *op* = MLG. *l.ig.* *up* = OHG. MHG. *uf*, G. *auf*, *adv.* and *prep.* = Icel. Sw. *upp* = Dan. *op* = Goth. *iup*, *adv.*, *up*; (b) ME. *uppe*, *oppe*, *ope*, < AS. *uppe* = MLG. *uppe* = Icel. *uppi*, *adv.*, *up*; Teut. **up*, **up*, perhaps connected with Goth. *uf*, under, *ufar*, over, = AS. *ofer* = E. *over*: see *over*. Cf. *open*.]

I. adv. 1. Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft: as, to climb *up* to the top of a ladder; *up* in a tree.

They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.

Num. xiv. 44.

That shall be *up* at heaven and enter there
Ere sun-rise.

True prayers
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 162.

On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no convenience of getting up to read it.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

He heard a laugh full musical aloft;
When, looking *up*, he saw her features bright.

Keats, Isabella.

And the souls mounting *up* to God

Went by her like thin flames.

D. G. Rossetti, Blessed Damsel.

Specifically—(a) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand *up*; to set chessmen *up* on the board; a stand-*up* collar; in a specific use, on one's feet: as, the member from A—was *up*—that is, was addressing the House.

Pelleas, leaping *up*,

Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Etarre.

(b) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be *up* by ten o'clock.

And when the sun was *up* they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.

Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream *up* to its source; to run the eye *up* toward the top of a page; to go *up* to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, *up* north: sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

When thou assent with syn of pride,
up for to trine my throne into

York Plays, p. 8.

Send for him *up*; take no excuse.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36.

In his seventeenth year Oliver went *up* to Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar.

Macaulay, Goldsmith.

I was posting *up* to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army had pursued but a few weeks before.

J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, I.

I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seem' your advertisement, I called *up*. Where is the work, and what is it?

The Century, XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(a) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper *up* to a prince; to be *up* at the head of one's class; to feel *up* by success. (b) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell *up*; the death rate mounted *up* to fifty. (c) Price: as, stocks have gone *up* 3 per cent.; sugar has been *up*. (d) Pitch, as of sound: as, this song goes *up* to A; to run *up* through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with *to* or *at*.

I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always *up* at high-water-mark.

Walpole, Letters, II. 150.

The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand *up* to their knees in the water for a considerable time.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, i. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch *up* in a race; to keep *up* with the times; to live *up* to one's income.

We'll draw all our arrows of revenge *up* to the head but we'll hit her for her villainy.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 2.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up* to the religion of their country.

Addison.

They are determined to live *up* to the holy rule.

Ips. Atterbury.

We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it *up* to the revelations of the man mind.

Science, XVI. 351.

Hence—6. In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well *up* in mathematics; to be *up* to the needs of an emergency. [Colloq.]

The Saint made a pause
As uncertain, because

He knew Nick is pretty well *up* in the laws.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be *up* to other people's tricks.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

"Come, Mercy, you are *up* to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb," said Allister.

Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 283.

If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink

there was a rap at his front door, we should know that he was not *up* to his work.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 137.

7. In or into activity, motion, operation, etc. Specifically—(a) Out of bed; risen from sleep.

Fair day, my lords. You are all larks this morning, *Up* with the sun: you are stirring early.

Heywood, If you know not me, II.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was *up*, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 3.

It was late, it is true, but on a May evening even country people keep *up* till eight or nine o'clock.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

(b) In commotion, tumult, or revolt; roused: as, to have one's temper *up*; to be *up* in arms.

'Tis treason to be *up* against the King.

Marlowe, Edward II., I. 4.

[Within.] Liberty, liberty!

Duke. What, is the city *up*?

Boats. They are *up* and glorious,

And rolling like a storm they come.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Now my anger's *up*,

Ten thousand virgins kneeling at my feet,

And with one general cry howling for mercy,

Shall not redeem thee.

Massey, Unnatural Combat, II. 1.

Till *up* in Arms my Passions rose,

And cast away her Yoke.

Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 3.

(c) In process of occurrence or performance; in progress: as, what is *up*?

The hunt is *up*.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 2. 1.

The woodland rings with laugh and shout,

As if a hunt were *up*.

Bryant, Song of Marlon's Men.

I'll finish my cigar in the betting-room, and hear what's *up*.

Jaffreson, Live It Down, xxiv.

(d) In or into activity, operation, or use; at work; on; going.

Loud is the vale, the voice is *up*

With which she speaks when storms are gone.

Wordsworth, At Gramere after a Storm.

It will suffice just to name the meteorologic processes eventually set *up* in the Earth's atmosphere.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 151.

The Harriet Lane, not having steam *up*, could not draw near the scene of action, and confined herself to firing in the direction of the bridge.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 639.

(e) In or into prominence or consideration; into or to the light: as, a missing article turns *up*; a question comes *up* for discussion; to bring *up* a new topic of conversation.

How dangerous it was to bring *up* an ill report upon this good land, which God had found out and given to his people.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 400.

His name was *up* through all the adjoining Provinces, eev'n to Italy and Rome.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

Whether it be possible for him, from his own imagination, to . . . raise *up* to himself the idea of that particular shade [previously unknown].

Hume, Human Understanding, II.

8. Onward to or from a specified time: as, an account *up* to date.

We were tried friends: I from childhood *up*

Had known him.

Wordsworth, Excursion, I.

All men knew what the conduct of James had been *up* to that very time.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

9. To complete existence, maturity, or age: as, to spring or grow *up*; to bring *up* a child properly.

And so he hidde, and put his owne sone, whiche was not fully of half yere age, to be nourished *up* with a nother woman.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 112.

Train *up* a child in the way he should go.

Prov. xxii. 6.

10. In or into a place of storage, retirement, concealment, etc., as for safe-keeping or as not being used or required at the time; aside; by: as, to put *up* one's work for an hour or two; to put *up* medicine in a bottle.

Lay not *up* for yourselves treasures upon earth.

Mat. vi. 19.

Keep *up* your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.

Shak., Othello, I. 2. 50.

Those highly-compounded nitrogenous molecules in which so much motion is locked *up*.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 104.

11. In or into a state of union, contraction, closeness of parts, etc.; together; close: as, to fold *up* a letter; to shrivel *up*; to draw *up* cloth upon a gathering-thread; to shut *up* an umbrella; to add *up* a column of figures.

She starts, like one that spies an adder

Wreathed *up* in fatal folds just in his way.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 878.

To sum *up* the matter, a study of the statistics reveals the fact that no absolute participle occurs in Anglo-Saxon without having a prototype in Latin, either directly or indirectly.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 344.

12. To the required, desired, or uttermost point; to completion or fulfillment; wholly; thoroughly; quite: as, to pay *up* one's debts; to burn *up* the fuel; to build *up* one's constitution; to use *up* one's patience.

With marble greet yggrounde and myxt with lyme

Polishe alle *uppe* thy werke in goodly time.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win *up* all the money in the town.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

The Indians killed *up* all their own swine, so as Capt. Lovell had none.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 466.

13. To or at an end; over: specifically, in Great Britain, noting adjournment or dissolution: as, Parliament is *up*.

When the tyme was outrynt, and the tru *up*,

Agumynon the grekyss gedrit in the fild.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7207.

That shall be according as you are in the Mind after your Month is *up*.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 446.

The court is *up*—I. e., it does not now sit.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 11.

14. Open.

His door is *uppe*.

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales (F), I. 615 (ed. Skeat).

[*Up* is often used elliptically for *go up*, *come up*, *rise up*, *stand up*, *speak up*, and similar phrases in which the verb is omitted; and with *with* following, it has the effect of a transitive verb. In provincial or vulgar speech the adverb so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will *up*, saith the Lord.

Ps. xii. 6 (Psalter).

Up with my tent here! here will I lie to-night!

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester *ups* afresh, and then Falls to't again.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 14.

She *up* with her patters, and beat out their brains.

The Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

So saying, she *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a dounce on the side of her head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 134.]

All *up* with. See *all*.

I saw that it was all *up* with our animals. Weak as I was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not carry me *up* the steep inclination.

Sir N. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 259.

Hard *up*. See *hard, ade.* To back, ball, bear *up*. See the verbs.—To bear *up* or put *up* the helm, to move the tiller toward the upper or windward side of a vessel.

Captaine Radcliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to *bear up* the *helme* to returne for England then make further search.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 150.

To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire, flush, get, give, etc., *up*. See the verbs.—To have *up*, to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll have you *up* for assault.

Farrar.

To hitch, hold, hush *up*. See the verbs.—To look *up*, to improve in health, value, etc.: as, the property seems to be looking *up*. See also *look*, *v. t.* [Colloq.]—To make, pull, put, tear, etc., *up*. See the verbs.—To up stick, to pack *up*; make ready to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Billabong where they were fishing; and I made them *up stick* and take me home.

H. Knappley, Hilliards and Burtons, xxviii.

Up and down. (a) In a vertical position or direction; upright: in nautical use said of the chain when the ship is directly over the anchor. (b) Here and there; to and fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept away with a dragoun,

And many other mervells, *up and down*.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1431.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking *up and down* in it.

Job II. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him [the Cardinal], and I blinsh to hear what profane Hyperboles are printed *up and down* of him.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civill warrow, a MS. of this Saint's concerning Chymistroy, and says that there are several MSS. of his *up and downe* in England.

Aubrey, Lives (Saint Dunstan).

(c) In every particular; completely; wholly: exactly; just.

He [Phocion] was even Socrates *up and downe* in this pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 324. (Davies.)

The mother's mouth *up and down*, *up and down*.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, III. 2.

(d) Downright; bluntly; without mincing matters; "without gloves": as, to handle a matter *up and down*; to talk *up and down*; sometimes used adjectively: as, to be *up and down* with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coddling! It's little we get o' that, the way the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's pretty *up and down* with us, by all they tell us. You must take things right off, when they're going. If you don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait for you.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 240.

Up to. (a) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See defs. 4, 5, 6. (b) On the point of doing; about to do; planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]

"Wot are you *up to*, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey, with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the man-about-town of the conversation.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia, "What are you *up to* now?"

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 124.

Then he [King James II.] signified me to kneel, which I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely

upon my shoulder before I knew what he was *up to*, and said, "Arise, Sir John Bidd!"

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt. See *snuff*, *earl*, etc.—Up to the knocker, up to the door, reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Slang.]

II. prep. 1. Upward or aloft in or on; to, toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb *up* a tree.

The wodercoo thet is *ope* the steeple.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

As you go *up* the stairs into the lobby.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 3. 30.

A voice replied, far *up* the height,

Excelsior! Longfellow, Excelsior.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,

High in her chamber *up* a tower to the east

Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or important part of: as, to walk *up* town; often, toward the interior of (a region): as, the explorers went *up* country.

Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war, in a small boat with a handful of men, to row up a river on the coast of Anam.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 656.

The man who abandoned a farm *up* the Hudson, which had been in the family for generations, and came to New York without having any particular vocation in view, . . . was a type of a large class.

The Century, XL. 634.

3. Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose *ope* the sautere.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes lastly hende men I hote, *up* your lues!

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2378.

I yow forbede *up* peyne of deeth.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 753.

Up a stump, up a tree. See *stump*, *tree*.—Up hill and down dale. See *hill*.

up (up), *a.* and *n.* [*<* (*up*, *adv.*)]. I. *a.* Inclining or tending *up*; going *up*; upward: as, an *up* grade; an *up* train; an *up* beat in music; an *up* bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on *up*-grades than I exhausted myself by my vigorous back-peddalling.

J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Up-bow mark, in music for the violin, a sign, *v.* indicating that a note or phrase is to be played with an *up* bow.

II. *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to mention the bad choice of the situation in such a country: it is all *ups* that should be *downs*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his *ups and downs* in life, . . . must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns; We value its *ups*, let us muse on its *downs*.

F. Locker, Piccadilly.

U. P. An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian*.

up-and-down (up'and-down'), *a.* Plain; direct; unceremonious; downright; positive. Compare *up and down*, under *up*, *adv.* [Colloq.]

Miss Debby was a well-preserved, *up-and-down*, positive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying somewhere in the indeterminate region between forty and sixty.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 291.

upanishad (ô-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skt.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a name given to a series of treatises of theosophic and philosophic contents. They are of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence.

An *upanishad* is a passage of more philosophic or theosophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer region of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial and their exposition.

Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 1.

upas (û'pas), *n.* [= *F. upas*, *<* Malay (Java) *upas*, poison; in the Celebes and Philippine Islands *ipo* or *hipo*.] 1. The poisonous sap of different trees of the Malayan and Philippine Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The *upas-antiar* is yielded by the *antiar* or *upas-tree*. (See def. 2 and *antiar*.) The *upas tieut*, or *upas radja*, is from the *chettik* or *tjettek*, *Strychnos Tieut*, one of the strychnine-trees.

2. The tree *Antiaris toxicaria*, one of the largest Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mixed with the seed of *Capsicum frutescens* and various aromatic substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively wounded it exhales an effluvia producing cutaneous eruptions; otherwise the *upas* may be approached and ascended like other trees. See *Antiaris* and *sack-tree*.

Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,
Fell *upas* site, the hydra-tree of death.

Erasmus Darwin.

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

upas-tree (ū'pas-trē), *n.* See *upas*, 2.

upaventurēt, *adv.* [*< up, prep., + aventure.* Cf. *peradventure.*] In case that; if.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventurēt* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council.
Ep. Bale, Select Works, p. 66. (*Davies.*)

upbear (up-bār'), *v. t.* 1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton*, P. L., xl. 147.

Swift as on wings of winds *upborn* they fly.
Pope, Odyssey, viii. 127.

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve
Upbore him, and firm faith.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Language . . . *upborne* by . . . thought.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325.

3*t.* To hold up; commend.

Ne him for his desire no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and *upborn*
Of alle lovers, wel more than beforen.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 875.

upbind (up-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind up.

Thy injur'd robes *up-bind*. *Collins, Ode to Peace*, st. 3.

upblaze (up-blāz'), *v. i.* To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. *Southey, Thalaba*, vi. 8.

upblow (up-blō'), *v. t.* *trans.* To blow up; inflate.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 21.

II. intrans. To blow up from a given quarter or point.

The watry Southwinds, from the seabord coste
Upblowing. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. iv. 13.

upbraid (up-brād'), *v.* [*< ME. upbrāiden, upbrayden, upbreiden, onpbrayden, onpbriden, reproach, lit. 'seize upon, attack'; < up + braid¹, scold: see braid¹ and abraid.*] **I. trans.** 1. To reproach for some fault or offense; charge reproachfully; reproach: regularly followed by *with* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, . . . yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 35.

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them for transgressing old establishments.
Milton, Ans. to Elkon Basilike, § 19. (*Richardson.*)

2*t.* To offer as an accusation or charge against some person or thing: with *to* before the person or thing blamed.

You shall be very good friends hereafter, and this never to be remembered or *upbraid*ed.

B. Jonson, Epicuene, iv. 2.

It hath been *upbraided* to men of my trade
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

May they not justly to our Climes *upbraid*
Shortness of Night? *Prior, Solomon*, l.

3. Specifically, to reprove with severity; chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done.
Mat. xi. 20.

4. To bring reproach on; be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!
Sir P. Sidney.

Will not the sobriety of the very Turks *upbraid* our excesses and debaucheries? *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. iii.

5*t.* To make a subject of reproach or chiding.

I would not boast my actions, yet 'tis lawful
To *upbraid* my benefits to unthankful men.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, l. 1.

He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or *upbraids* it, hath paid himself.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

II. intrans. To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host
The man who acts the least *upbraids* the most.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 312.

In vain the envious tongue *upbraids*;
His name a nation's heart shall keep
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!
O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.

upbraide¹, *n.* [*< ME. upbrāid, upbraide, upbreid, onpbrēid*; from the verb.] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Chapman, Iliad*, vi. 389.

upbraider (up-brā'dēr), *n.* [*< upbraid + -er¹.*] One who upbraids or reproves.

upbraiding (up-brā'ding), *n.* 1. The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*. *Shak., Rich. III.*, i. 3. 104.

2. Nausea; vomiting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Remors de l'estomac, The *upbraiding* of the stomacke.
Cotgrave.

upbraiding (up-brā'ding), *p. a.* Reproachful; chiding.

The pouting lip
And sad, *upbraiding* eye of the poor girl . . .
Must now be regarded.
Halleck, Fanny.

upbraidingly (up-brā'ding-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

upbray¹ (up-brā'), *v.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. i. 42.

upbray² (up-brā'), *n.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. vi. 50.

upbreak (up-brāk'), *v. i.* To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear. [*Rare.*]

When from the gloom of the dark earth *upbreaks* the tender bloom.
Littell's Living Age, CLXXV. 66.

upbreak (up-brāk'), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. [*Imp. Dict.*]

upbreaking (up-brā'king), *a.* Breaking up; dissolving.

An *upbreaking* and disparting storm.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 104.

upbreathe¹ (up-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; exhale. *Marston.*

upbreed¹ (up-brēd'), *v. t.* To breed up; nurse; train up. *Holmshead, Hist. of Scotland.*

upbring¹, *v. t.* To bring up; nourish; educate. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. iv. 38.

upbringing (up-bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, or maintaining; training; education. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus* (1831), p. 68.

upbuild (up-bīld'), *v. t.* To build up; edify; establish. [*Rare.*]

Plainly the science of zoology could not have been *upbuilt* without it.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 149.

upbuilding (up-bīl'ding), *n.* The act or process of building up, in any sense; edification; establishment.

upbuoyance (up-boi'ans), *n.* The act of buoying up or uplifting. [*Rare.*]

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquet of joyance.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods.

upburst (up-bērst'), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking a way up and through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago*, p. 232.

upby (up-bī), *adv.* [*< up + by¹.*] A little way further on; up the way. [*Scotch.*]

upcast (up-kāst'), *v. t.* [*< ME. upcasten*; *< up + cast¹.*] To cast or throw up.

Custance and eek hir child the see *upcaste*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 808.

upcast (up-kāst'), *n.* 1. Cast up; a term used in bowling.—2. Thrown or turned upward; directed up: as, *upcast* eyes. *Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller*, l. 61.

upcast (up-kāst'), *n.* [*< upcast, v.*] 1. The act of casting or hurling upward, or the state of being cast upward; also, that which is cast upward; an upthrow.

Thus fall to the ground the views of those who have sought for the cause of these movements in the different specific gravities of the air in cyclones and anticyclones, in the *upcast* to which the air must be subject in a cyclone.
Nature, XLIII. 16.

2. In bowling, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck! When I kiss'd the
jack upon an *up cast* to be hit away!
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 2.

3. In mining, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of *downcast* (which see) and *downtake*. *Intake* and *out-take* are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or horizontal passages; *downcast* and *upcast* to vertical or inclined shafts.

4. An upward current of air passing through a shaft or the like.—5. The state of being overturned; an upset. [*Scotch.*]

What wī' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while
syne, . . . my head is sair enough.
Scott.

6. A taunt; a reproach. [*Scotch.*]

upcaught (up-kāt'), *a.* Caught or seized up.

She bears *upcaught* a mariner away.
Couper, Odyssey, xii. 118.

upchance¹, *adv.* [*< ME. upchance*; *< up, prep., + chance. Cf. perchance.*] Perchance; perhaps.

Up-chance'ye may them mete.
Lytell Gentle of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

upcheer¹ (up-chēr'), *v. t.* To cheer up; enliven. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. i. 44.

Upchurch pottery. See *pottery*.

upclimb (up-klīm'), *v. t. and i.* To climb up; ascend. [*Rare.*]

Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

upcoil (up-kōil'), *v. t. and i.* To wind up into a coil; coil.

upcoming (up-kūm-ing), *n.* The act or process of coming up; uprising. *Athenæum*, No. 3218, p. 831.

up-country (up-kun'tri), *adv.* Toward the interior; away from the seaboard. [*Colloq.*]

up-country (up-kun'tri), *n. and a. I. n.* The interior of the country. [*Colloq.*]

II. a. Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an *up-country* village. [*Colloq.*]

upcurl (up-kērl'), *v. t.* To curl or wreath upward. *Southey, Thalaba*, iv. 36.

up-curved (up-kērvd'), *a.* Curved upward; re-curved: as, in entomology, an *up-curved* margin.

updelve¹ (up-delv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updelven*; *< up + delve.*] To dig up. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

updive (up-dīv'), *v. i.* To rise to the surface. [*Rare.*]

Thence make thy fame *updive*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 81.

updraw (up-drā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updrawen*; *< up + draw.*] 1. To draw up. *Conper, Iliad*, i.—

2. Figuratively, to train or bring up.

A knight, whom from childhede
He had *updrawe* into manhode.
Gower, Conf. Amant, v. (*Eneide Dict.*)

updress¹ (up-dres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updressen*; *< up + dress.*] To set up; prepare.

He wolde *updressen*
Engyns, bothe more and lesse,
To cast at us, by every side.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7067.

upend (up-end'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a barrel.

An approaching heavy sea may carry the boat away on its front, and turn it broadside on, or *up-end* it.
Lucas, Seamanship, p. 611.

Upending-tongs, heavy tongs with a swinging support, used in iron-works to turn the bloom, that the hammer may strike upon its end.

upfill (up-fīl'), *v. t.* To fill up; make full. [*Rare.*]

A cup . . . to the brim *upfild*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. iii. 42.

upflow (up-flō'), *v. i.* To ascend; stream up. *Southey, Thalaba*, ii. [*Rare.*]

upflow (up-flō'), *n.* A flowing up; rise: as, an *upflow* of air. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 501.

upfling (up-flīng'), *v. t.* To fling or throw up. [*Rare.*]

upfolded (up-fōl'ded), *a.* Folded up. *J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*. [*Rare.*]

upgather (up-gath'ēr), *v. t.* To gather up or together; contract. *Spenser*. [*Rare.*]

upgaze (up-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze upward; look steadily upward. *Byron, Child Harold*, ii. [*Rare.*]

upgirt (up-gērt'), *a.* Girded up. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 35. [*Rare.*]

upgive¹ (up-giv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. upgreen*; *< up + give¹.*] To give up or out; yield. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1569.

upgoing (up-go-ing), *a.* Going up; moving upward. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 955.

upgrow (up-grō'), *v. t.* To grow up. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 677. [*Rare.*]

upgrowth (up-grōth), *n.* 1. The process of growing up; development; rise and progress; upspringing. *J. R. Green.*

The prelate still keeping some shreds of civil power notwithstanding the *upgrowth* of the plebeian layman's power.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous *upgrowths*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, i. 22.

upgush (up-gush'), *v. t.* To gush upward. [*Rare.*]

upgush (up-gush'), *n.* A gushing upward: as, an *upgush* of feeling. *G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 155. [*Rare.*]

uphand (up-hand), *a.* Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an *uphand* sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen.
Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.

uphang (up-hang'), *v. t.* To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser, Visions of Bellay*, vi. [*Rare.*]

Uphantania (ū-fan-tē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.] A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very

problematic character, classed by Schimper with *Dictyophyton* in a group of *Algae* to which he gave the name of *Dictyophytæ*; but at the same time he calls attention to the fact that this most extraordinary fossil possesses some of the characters of the skeleton of a silicious sponge, and it has been recently more generally referred to this class of organisms. See *Dictyophyton*.

uphasp (up-hâsp'), *v. t.* To hasp or fasten up. *Stanhurst, Æneid*, iv, 254. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

uphaud (up-hiâd'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *uphold*.

upheap (up-hêp'), *v. t.* To pile or heap up; accumulate. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

upheaping (up-hê'ping), *n.* [ME. *upheping*; < *up* + *heaping*.] Accession; addition to full measure.

The syngler *uphepyng* of thi welfulness.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 3.

upheaval (up-hê'val), *n.* The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a heaving or lifting up; specifically, in *geol.*, a disturbance of a part of the earth's crust, having as one of its results that certain areas occupy a higher position with reference to adjacent areas than they did before the disturbance took place. Upheaval is a part of the process by which mountain-chains have been formed; it is the opposite of subsidence. The subsidence of one region may cause the apparent upheaval of another adjacent to it.—*Doctrine of violent upheavals*. Same as *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

upheave (up-hêv'), *r. I. trans.* To heave or lift up; raise up or aloft.

Arctia anon his hand *uphaf*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1570.

Continents are *upheaved* at the rate of a foot or two in a century.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 378.

II. intrans. To be lifted up; rise.

The pavement bursts, the earth *upheaves*
Beneath the staggering town!
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

upheaving (up-hê'ving), *n.* The act or process of lifting up or being lifted up; an upheaval.

All waves save those coming from submarine *upheavings* are caused by the wind. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 82.

upheld (up-hêld'), *Preterit and past participle of uphold*.

uphelm (up-helm'), *v. i.* To put the helm to windward. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 284.

upher (û'fêr), *n.* In *building*, a fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used in scaffoldings and sometimes in slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. (*Gwilt*. [Eng.])

uphild (up-hild'), *n.* An obsolete form of *upheld*, *preterit and past participle of uphold*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 21.

uphill (up'hil'), *adv.* Upward; up, or as if up, an ascent; as, to walk *uphill*.

uphill (up'hil'), *a. and n.* **I. a.** 1. Leading or going up a rising ground; sloping upward; as, an *uphill* road.—**2.** Attended with labor, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; burdensome; as, *uphill* work; hence, not having free course; hampered; as, an *uphill* acquaintance.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

These will be *uphill* intimacies, without charm or freedom to the end; and freedom is the chief ingredient in confidence. *R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque*, IV.

II. n. Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

A man can have no even way, but continually high *uphills* and steeper down-hills.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 56.

uphilt (up-hilt'), *r. t.* To plunge in up to the hilt. [Rare.]

His blade he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted*.
Stanhurst, Æneid, ii. 577.

uphoard (up-hôrd'), *r. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. l. 136. [Rare.]

uphold (up-hôld'), *r. t.* [ME. **upholden*; < *up* + *hold*.] 1. To hold up; raise or lift on high; keep raised or elevated; elevate.

The mournful train with groans and hands *uphold*
Besought his pity.
Dryden.

2. To keep erect; keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; keep up; keep from declining or being lost or ruined; as, to *uphold* a person, a decision, or a verdict.

Of whom Judas Maccabeus did *uphold* their State from a further declination.
Sandys, Travels, p. 112.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI, iii. 3. 106.

3. To countenance; give aid to; as, to *uphold* a lawbreaker.—**4.** To warrant; vouch for. *Seventeenth Century Words*.

upholder (up-hôl'dér), *n.* [ME. *upholdere*, a dealer; < *up* + *holder*. Cf. *upholdster*.] 1. One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesman; a broker; a dealer, especially a dealer in small wares.

Vpholteres on the hul [Cornhill] shullen haue hit to solle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 218.
Vpholtere, that sellythe smal thyngys. *Velaber, velabra*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 512.

2. t. An undertaker; one who has charge of funerals.

Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
Gay, Trivia.

3. t. An upholsterer.

Birchover, otherwise Birchinn, Lane, in the reign of Henry VI, "had ye for the most part dwelling Frippersers or Upholders, that sold old apparel and household stuff" (*Stow, "Annals,"* p. 75, ed. 1876).

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 328.

4. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer; as, an *upholder* of religious freedom.

An earnest and zealous *upholder* of his country.
Holinshead, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1546.

upholdster, upholster, n. [Early mod. E. also *upholstar*; < late ME. *upholdster, upholster*; < *uphold* + *-ster*.] An upholder or upholsterer.

Upholdsters—viewers.—Euerard the *upholster* can well stoppe a mantel hooded, full agayn, carde agayn, skowe agayn a gonne, and alle old cloth.

Causton, Booke for Travellers (quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 512, note).

These are they that pay the Ioyner, the rope-maker, the *upholster*, the Launder, the Glazier.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 49).

Upholdster or *upholsterer*, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber furniture. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

upholster (up-hôl'stêr), *v. t.* [< *upholsterer*, regarded as formed < *upholster*, *v.*, + *-er*; see *upholsterer*.] 1. To furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, and the like, and, by extension, with furniture of different kinds.

Farewell, thou old Château with thy *upholstered* rooms!
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 97.

2. To provide with textile coverings, together with cushions, stuffing, springs, etc., as a chair or sofa.

The [Assyrian] seats were cushioned or *upholstered* with rich materials.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 847.

Hence—**3.** To provide with any covering.

The whole thorax hollow is now laid bare and *upholstered* with the skin-muscle flap. *Lancet*, No. 3517, p. 218.

upholsterer (up-hôl'stêr-êr), *n.* [< *upholster*, *upholster*, + *-er*] (with needless repetition of *-er*, as in *poult-er-er*.) 1. One who upholsters, or provides and puts in place curtains, carpets, textile coverings for furniture, and the like.—**2.** An upholsterer-bee; a leaf-cutter.

upholsterer-bee (up-hôl'stêr-êr-bê), *n.* A bee of one of certain genera of the family *Apidae*, such as *Megachile* or *Anthocopa*, which upholsters its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves or petals of flowers.

Also called *leaf-cutter*. See *Megachile*, *leaf-cutter*, and *poppy-bee*.

upholstering (up-hôl'stêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *upholster*, *v.*] 1. The occupation of an upholsterer.—**2.** Upholstery.

upholstery (up-hôl'stêr-i), *n.* [< *upholster* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. Furniture covered with textile material, and hangings, curtains, and the like; a general term for all such interior decorations and fittings as are made with textiles.

—**2.** The art or trade of using textiles, leather, and the like in making furniture, decorating an interior, etc.

uphroe (û'frô), *n.* [Also *euphroe*, *urrou*; < D. *juffrouw*, a young lady, also reduced *juffer*, a young lady, in naut. use applied to "pulleys without truckles put up only for ornaments sake" (Sewel), also to spars, beams, joists, etc.: a contracted form of *joukrouwe*, *jougerouwe* (= G. *jungfrau*, *junker*), a young lady, < *jong*, young, + *rouw*, woman, lady; see *young* and *frô*, and cf. *yunker*, *junker*.] *Naut.*, an oblong or oval piece of wood with holes in it through which small lines are rove, forming a crowfoot, from which an awning is suspended.



Cell of Upholsterer-bee.

uphurl (up-hêrl'), *v. t.* To hurl or cast up. *Stanhurst, Æneid*, iii. 633. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

upland (up'land), *n. and a.* [ME. *upland*; < *up*, *prep.*, upon, on, + *land*.] Cf. *inland*, *outland*. In the later use the *up* is used in its adverbial sense.] **I. n.** 1. The region in the interior; inland districts; country as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts.—**2.** The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, etc.

Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

3. pl. A grade of cotton. See *cotton* 1.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the inland districts, or the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Hence—**2. t.** Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. Compare *inland*, 4. *Chapman*.—**3.** Of or pertaining to uplands, or higher grounds; as, *upland* pasture; also, frequenting uplands; as, the *upland* plover.

I stood upon the *upland* slope, and cast
Mine eyes upon a broad and beauteous scene.
Bryant, After a Tempest.

Upland boneset, a tall branching thoroughwort, *Eupatorium sessilifolium*, found from Massachusetts to Illinois and southward along the mountains.—**Upland cotton**. See *cotton* 1.—**Upland flake**. See *flake* 2.—**Upland goose**, *Chlophaga magellanica*, of South America.—**Upland Mennonite**. See *Mennonite*.—**Upland moccasin**, a venomous serpent of the southern United States, related to but probably distinct from the common or water moccasin. It is not well determined, but appears to be the moccasin originally described by Troost in 1836 as *Toxicophis atrifuscus*, by Holbrook in 1842 as *Trigonoccephalus atrifuscus*, later referred to the genus *Ancistrodon*, and to be that commonly called *cottonmouth*.—**Upland plover** or **sandpiper**, the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*; the uplander. See *plover*, 3, and cut under *Bartramia*. [New Eng.]

uplander (up-lân-dêr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the uplands.

But fifty knew the shipman's gear,
The rest were *uplanders*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 10.

2. The upland plover or sandpiper. [Local, Massachusetts.]

uplandish (up-lân-dish), *a.* [ME. *uplandish*; < *upland* + *-ish*.] 1. Of or pertaining to uplands; pertaining to or situated in country districts; as, *uplandish* towns.

The duke elector of Saxony came from the war of those *uplandish* people . . . into Wittenburg.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

2. Hence, rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined.

The rude and *uplandish* ploughmen of the country are not supposed to be greatly afraid of your gentlemen's idle serving-men.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

3. Upland.

Fifteen miles space of *uplandish* ground.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii.

uplay (up-lâ'), *r. t.* To lay up; hoard. *Donne*, Annunciation and Passion. [Rare.]

uplead (up-lêd'), *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 12.

uplean (up-lên'), *v. i.* To lean upon anything. [Rare.]

This shepherd drives, *upleaning* on his batt.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 154.

upleap (up-lêp'), *v. i.* [ME. *uplepen*; < *up* + *leap*.] To leap up; spring up; *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3283. [Rare.]

uplift (up-lift'), *v. t.* To lift or raise up; raise; elevate; literally or figuratively; as, to *uplift* the arm; *uplifted* eyes.

Earth
Uplifts a general cry for guilt and wrong,
And heaven is listening.
Bryant, Earth.

And shall not joy *uplift* me when I lead
The flocks of Christ by the still streams to feed?
Jonas Verry, Poems, p. 100.

uplift (up-lift'), *a.* Uplifted. [Rare.]

With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton, P. L.*, l. 198.

We humbly screen
With *uplift* hands our foreheads.
Keats, Endymion, l.

uplift (up-lift'), *n.* 1. An upheaval. See *upheaval*.

A geologically sudden, high *uplift* of the northeastern part of the continent. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XII. 40.

2. Raising; elevation; mental, moral, or physical exaltation.

The rapidity of the *uplift* in health in many of the cases.
Lancet, No. 8468, p. 661.

uplift

There has been a wonderful **uplift** in the enthusiasm and faith of Christians.

The Congregationalist, Nov. 19, 1870.

uplock† (up-lok'), *v. t.* To lock up.

His sweet **up-locked** treasure. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lll.

uplook (up-lük'), *v. i.* To look up.

uplooking (up'lük'ing), *a.* Looking up; aspiring.

It takes stalwart and **uplooking** faith to make history [such as the Puritans made]. *Phelps*, *My Study*, p. 294.

uplying (up'li'ing), *a.* Elevated; of land, upland.

In **up-lying** situations, where the drift consists of raw material, fluxion-structures are seldom detected.

Nature, XXX, 580.

upmaking (up'mä'king), *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of plank or timber piled one on another as a filling up, especially those placed between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching.

upmost (up'möst), *a. superl.* [**< up + -most.** Cf. *uppermost*.] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Wherto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the **upmost** round,
He then upon the ladder turns his back.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

upon (u-pon'), *prep. and adv.* [**< ME. upon, up-pon, upone, upon, oppon, upon, appone, uppen, < AS. uppon, uppan (= Ice. up á, up á = Sw. på (< uppá) = Dan. paa, upon), upon, up on, < up, up, up, + an, on, on: see up and on.** Cf. *AS. uppan* = *OS. uppan* = *OFries. uppa, oppa* = *OHG. üfen, uffen*, up, < *up, upp* + *adv. suffix -an: see up, adv.*] **I. prep.** 1. Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of *on*, the force of *up* being almost or entirely lost. See *on*, *prep.* Specifically—(a) Aloft on; in an elevated position on; on a high or the highest part of: noting rest or location.

The hyge trone ther most go hede . . .
The hyge godez self hit set **uppon**.

Adlitterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1053.

Two thetes also tholed dith that tyme,
Uppon a crosse blaydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monstours are,
Painted **upon** a pole, and underwrit,
"Here may you see the tyrant."

Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings **upon** the skyes,
And glue this Virgin Christiall plaudities.

C. Tourneur, *Revenge's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers
Stood hie **upon** the gait.

Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived **upon** a pillar, high
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.

Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

(b) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point.

The nithgale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupre [hopped] **uppon** on blowe ris [branch].

Owl and Nightingale, l. 1836.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon **upon** a
leddere, and settyn the tabyl abovyn Crystes hed.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 324.

They shall climb **up upon** the houses. *Joel* ii. 9.

Four nimble gnats the horses were, . . .
Fly Cranion the charloeter

Upon the coach-box getting.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

Lucan vaulted **upon** Pegasus with all the heat and in-
trepidity of youth.

Addison.

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity
Upon an even pedestal with man.

Tennyson, *Princess*, lll.

2. On, in any sense: conveying no notion of height, elevation, rise, or ascent. See *on*. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, *upon* is strictly synonymous with *on*, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn **up-on** day, daunsyng on nygtes,
Al watz hap **upon** hege in halles & chambrez.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Swyeres [squires] that swyftly swayed on blonkez [horses],
& also fele **uppon** fote, of ire & of bonde.

Adlitterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 88.

The flode with a felle cours flowet on hepis,
Rose **uppon** rockes [i. e., in towering masses] as any ranke
hylls.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1991.

Also, that enery brother and suster schul be boxom, and come
when they be warned. . . . **upon** the oth tht they
haue maad, and on the peyne of xi. d. to pale to the box;
. . . . **Upon** the peyne afore-seid, but he haue a verrey en-
chenoun wherfore tht they mowe be excused.

English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread on Emperors,
And walk **upon** the dreadful adder's back.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, lll. 1.

Upon whom doth not his light arise? [Compare *Mat. v.*
45: He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.]

Job xiv. 3.

6661

Val. And on a love-book pray for my success.
Pro. Upon some book I love I'll pray for thee.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
On your broad main doth wilfully appear:
Your shallow help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he **upon** your soundless deep doth ride.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

Upon the head of all who sat beneath . . .
Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably
Full'd down the same destruction on himself.

Milton, S. A., l. 1852.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits:—on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone.

M. Arnold, *Dover Beach*.

To beat, blow, fall, pass, etc., **upon**. See the verbs.
—**Upon** an average, a thought, occasion, one's
hands, one's oath, etc. See the nouns.

II. † adv. Hereupon; thereupon; onward; on.

Til May it wol suffice **uppon** to fede,
But lenger not theene Marche if it shal sede.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek
Comes fast **uppon**.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 3. 3.

uponont, upononet, adv. At once; anon. See
anon (the same word without the element *up*).

When mercury hade menynt this mater to ende,
And graunt me this gytils hit gladit my hert.
I onswaret hym oonly enyn **uppon**.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

up-peak (up-pēk'), *v. i.* To rise in or to a peak.
Stanhurst, *Æneid*, iii. 209. [Rare.]

upper (up'er), *a. and n.* [**< ME. upper (= D. op-
per = MLG. uppere), compar. of up: see up, and
cf. over.**] **I. a. 1.** Higher in place: opposed
to *nether*: as, the upper lip; the upper side of
a thing; an upper story; the upper deck.

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in upper air.

Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 25.

2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the upper
house of a legislature; an upper servant.

Few of the upper Planters drinke any water: but the
better sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavite, and
good English Beere.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 258.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all
ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the
upper circles of society. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

To have or get the upper hand. See *hand*.—To have
the upper fortune!, to have the upper hand.

You have the upper fortune of him.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, l. 2.

To hold the upper hand! Same as to have the upper
hand.—To keep a stiff upper lip. See *lip*.—Upper
Bench, in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to the Court of King's
Bench during the exile of Charles II.—Upper case. See
case, 6.—Upper covers, in *ornith.*, the covers on the
upper side of the wings and tail; superior feathers. See
cover, n. 6.—Upper crust, the higher circles of society;
the aristocracy; the upper ten. [Slang.]—Upper cul-
mination. See *culmination*.—Upper house. See *house*.
—Upper keyboard. See *keyboard*.—Upper leather. (a)
Leather used in making the vamp and quarters of boots
and shoes. (b) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes
collectively. Also called simply *uppers*.

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rub-
bing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
I. 227.

Upper story, a story above the ground floor; the top
story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my upper story,
and there is some folks as says I hain't never got right up
thar sence.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 348.

Upper ten thousand, or elliptically **upper ten**, the
wealthier or more aristocratic persons of a large com-
munity; the higher circles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the upper ten
thousand of the city.

N. P. Willis, *Ephemera*.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the
favorite promenade of the upper ten.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 568.

Upper works (naut.). Same as *dead-works*.

II. n. 1. The upper part of a shoe or boot,
comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button **upper** with straight toe cap.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 109.

2. pl. Separate cloth gaiters to button above
the shoes over the ankle.—To be on one's uppers,
to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condi-
tion of one's shoes. [Slang.]

uppert (up'er), *adv. compar.* [**< ME. upper;**
compar. of up, adv.] Higher.

And with this word **uppert** to sore

He gan. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 884.

upperest† (up'er-est), *a. superl.* [**< ME. upper-
este; < upper + -est.**] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myghten clynynen fro the nether-
este lettre to the uppereste. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, l. prose 1.

upper-growth (up'er-grōth), *n.* That part of a
plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting den-
izen of the wilderness, the *Saxsax*, . . . which with a

upraising

scanty and often ragged **upper-growth** strikes its sturdy
roots deep down into the sand. *Nature*, XXXIX. 470.

upper-machine (up'er-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-
making*, any one of the various machines used
in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots
and shoes, including *crimping*-, *trimming*-, and
seaming-machines.

uppermost (up'er-möst), *a. superl.* [**< upper +
most; cf. upmost.**] 1. Highest in place; first
in precedence: as, the uppermost seats.

Euen vpon the uppermost pinnacle of the temple.

J. Udall, *On Luke* iv.

**2. Highest in power; predominant; most pow-
erful; first in force or strength.**

Whatever faction happens to be uppermost. *Swift*.

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost.

Dryden, *Eleanora*, l. 154.

uppermost (up'er-möst), *adv. superl.* 1. In the
highest position or place; also, first in a series
or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing
whatever words came uppermost, as fast as the pen could
put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what
had been produced with no forethought.

Southey, *Life of Bunyan*, p. 41.

2†. First in order of precedence.

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, see
that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter goe *uppermost*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 14.

upper-stock† (up'er-stoks), *n. pl.* Breeches.
Also *overstocks*. Compare *nether-stock*.

Thy upper-stocks, he they stuff with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

J. Heywood, *Epigrams*. (*Nares*.)

uppertendom (up'er-ten'dum), *n.* [**< upper ten
+ -dom.**] Same as *upper ten thousand* (which
see, under *upper*).

up-pile (up-pil'), *v. t.* To pile up; heap up.

Southey, *Thalaba*, ii. [Rare.]

upping (up'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **up, v.*, < *up*,
adv.] The act of marking a swan on the upper
mandible. See *swan-upping*.

uppiash (up'ish), *a.* [**< up + -ish.**] 1. Proud;
arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [*Col-
loq.*]

It seems daring to rail at Informers, projectors, and
officers was not *uppiash* enough, but his Lordship must
rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of
the Crown.

Royer North, *Examen*, p. 48. (*Davies*.)

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppiash* upon the
death of the King of Spain.

Tom Brown, *Works*, I. 154. (*Davies*.)

Americans are too *uppiash*; but when you get hold of
a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it's easy
to keep him so.

F. R. Stockton, *Merry Chanter*, xvii.

2. Tipsey. [Slang.]

Lady Head. Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive
us?

Serv. Yes, yes, Madam, he drives beat when he's a little
uppiash.

Vanbrugh, *Journey to London*, lll. 1.

uppiashly (up'ish-li), *adv.* In an uppiash manner.

uppiashness (up'ish-ness), *n.* The character of be-
ing uppiash; arrogance; airiness; pretentious-
ness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Lan-
dor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his diffi-
culty of mind, should not sometimes rather be called *up-
piashness*, so often is the one caricatured into the other by
a blustering self-confidence and self-assertion.

Lowell, *The Century*, XXXV. 512.

up-plight†, *v. t.* [**< ME. < up + pligh†.**] To fold
up; carry off.

The gates of the town he hath *upplight*.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 59.

up-plow (up-plou'), *v. t.* To plow up; tear up
as by plowing. (*i. Fletcher*. [Rare.]

up-pluck (up-pluk'), *v. t.* To pluck up; pull up.
[Rare.]

And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, . . .
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*.

up-pricked (up-prikt'), *a.* Set up sharply or
pointedly; erected; pricked up. *Shak.*, *Venus*
and *Adonis*, l. 271. [Rare.]

up-prop (up-prop'), *v. t.* To prop up; sustain
by a prop. *Donne*, *Progress of the Soul*, i.

up-putting (up'put'ing), *n.* Lodging; enter-
tainment for man and beast. *Scott*. [Scotch.]

upraise (up-rāz'), *v. t.* [**< ME. upreysen; < up
+ raise.**] To raise; lift up.

Upon a night

When that the moon *upreysed* had her light.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1163.

The man

His spear had reached in strong arms he *upraised*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, lll. 323.

upraising (up'rā'zing), *n.* Rearing; nurture.
[Scotch.]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his
upraising, as the Scotch call it.

The Portfolio, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.

uprear

uprear (up-rēr'), *v. t.* To rear up; raise.

She doth *uprear*
Her selfe vpon her feet.

Times' Whistle (E. F. T. S.), p. 36.

The distant mountains, that *uprear*
Their solid bastions to the skies.

Longfellow, *The Ladder of St. Augustine*.

upridge (up-rīj'), *v. t.* To raise up in ridges or extended lines. *Cowper*, *Odyssey*, xix. [Rare.]

upright (up'rit, formerly also up-rit'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. upriht, upriht, oprigt, < AS. upriht (= D. oprecht = MLG. uprecht, upright = OHG. MHG. ufrecht, G. aufrecht = Icel. upprétt = Sw. up-prätt = Dan. opret*), straight up, erect, *< up-*, *up*, + *riht*, straight, right: see *right*.] **1.** *a.* Erect; vertical.

And sodeynly he was yalain to-nyght,
Fordronke, as he sat on his bench *upright*.
Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 212.

Upright as the palm-tree. *Jer. x. 5.*

2. Erect on one's feet; hence, erect as a human being; in general, having the longest axis vertical: as, an *upright* boiler.

And there ben othere that han Crestes upon hire Hedes;
and thei gon upon hire Feet *upright*.
Manderlylle, *Travels*, p. 290.

Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 52.

3. Erected; pricked up; standing out straight from the body.

Their ears *upright*. *Spenner*, *State of Ireland*.

With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*.

Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria*, l. 145.

4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty.

That man was perfect and *upright*, and one that feared
God, and eschewed evil. *Joh. i. 1.*

I shall be found as *upright* in my dealings as any woman
in Smithfield. *R. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

5. In accord with what is right; honest; just.

It is very meet

The Lord Bassanio live an *upright* life.

Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 5. 70.

6t. Well adjusted or disposed; in good condition; right.

If it should please God ye one should falle (as God
forbid), yet ye other would keepe both reasonings, and
things *upright*.
Sherley, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 270.

Bolt upright, straight upright.

Then she sat *bolt upright*.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 200.

Upright man, a chief rogue; a leader among thieves.
[Thieves' cant.]

An *Upright man* is one that goeth with the truncheon
of a staffe, which staffe they call a Filchman. This man
is of so much authority that, meeting with any of his pro-
fession, he may call them to account, & command a share
or snap vnto him selfe of al that they haue gained by their
trade in one moneth. *Fraternity of Vacabonds* (1561).

Upright piano. See *pianoforte* — **Upright steam-engine**.
Maine as vertical steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.
= *Syn.* 1. Plumb. — 4 and 5. *Just*, *Rightful*, etc. (see *right-*
eous), honorable, conscientious, straightforward, true.

II. n. **1.** Something standing erect or vertical. Specifically, in *building* — (a) A principal piece of
timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters.
(b) The newel of a staircase.

2. In *arch.*, the elevation or orthography of a
building. *Guilt*. [Rare.] — **3.** A molding-ma-
chine of which the mandrel is perpendicular.
E. H. Knight. — **4.** An upright pianoforte.

upright (up'rit, formerly also up-rit'), *adv.* [*< ME. upriht, < AS. uprihte, upright, < upriht*,
upright: see *upright*, *a.*] **1.** Vertically.

Ye wonderful growing and swelling of the water *up-*
right . . . is to ye height of a huge mountain.

Webbe, *Travels*, p. 22.

You are now within a foot
Of th' extreme verge. For all beneath the moon
Would I not leap *upright*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6. 27.

2t. Flat on the back; horizontally and with
the face upward.

The corps lay in the floor *upright*.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 708.

He fill to the ertle *up-right*.

Merlin (E. F. T. S.), III. 457.

I throwe a man on his backe or *upright*, so that his face
is upward. *Je renuerce*.

Palsgrave.

And Mab, his merry Queen, by night
Bedrides young folks that lie *upright* . . .

(In older times the mare that light).

Which plagues them out of measure.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

uprighteously (up-ri'tyus-li), *adv.* [*< upright*
+ *-ous*, after *righteous*.] Righteously; justly;
uprightly. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, III. 1. 205.

uprightly (up'rit-li), *adv.* In an upright man-
ner. (a) Vertically. (b) With strict observance of rec-
titude; honestly and justly — as, to live *uprightly*.

I deal not *uprightly* in buying and selling.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

uprightness (up'rit-nes), *n.* The character or
condition of being upright. (a) Erectness; verti-
calness. *Waller*.

Guards walked their post with a stiffness and *upright-*
ness that was astonishing. *The Century*, XXIX. 109.

(b) Moral integrity; honesty and equity in principle or
practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*.

By. Atterbury.

= *Syn.* (b) *Integrity, Honor*, etc. (see *honesty*), fairness,
principle, trustworthiness, worth.

uprise (up-riz'), *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*, pp. *uprisen*,
ppr. *uprising*. [*< ME. uprisen; < up- + rise*:
see *rise*.] **1.** To rise up, as from bed or from
a seat; get up; rise.

Uprise the virgin with the morning light. *Pope*.

2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally
or figuratively.

Floures fresshe, honouren ye this day;

For, when the sonne *uprist*, then wol ye sprede.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 4.

Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head

The glorious sun *uprist*. *Coleridge*.

With what an awful power

I saw the buried past *up-rise*,

And gather in a single hour

Its ghost-like memorials!

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. *Ten-*

nysson, *Vision of Sin*, v. — **4.** To swell; well up;

rise in waves.

At thy call

Uprises the great deep.

Bryant, *A Forest Hymn*.

5. To spring up; come into being or percep-
tion; be made or caused.

Uprise a great shout from King Olaf's men.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 287.

uprise (up'riz or up-riz'), *n.* [*< uprise, v.*] **1t.**

Uprising.

The sun's *uprise*. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, III. 1. 150.

2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuber-
ance.

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle *up-*
rise to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, VIII.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmenta-
tion, as of price or value. [*Colloq.*]

uprising (up-ri'zing), *n.* [*< ME. uprisinge, opris-*

inge (= MLG. oprisinge); verbal *n.* of *uprise, v.*]

1. The act of rising up, as from below the ho-
rizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The whiche Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward,
whan thei comen to the Sepulchre, the Day of his Resur-
rection; and there founden an Angelle, that tolde hem
of oure Lordes *uprisinge* from Deth to Lyve.

Manderlylle, *Travels*, p. 91.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine *uprising*.

Ps. cxxxix. 2.

2. Ascent; acclivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spur'd his horse so hard

Against the steep *uprising* of the hill?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrec-
tion; popular revolt.

Such tumults and *uprisings*.

Holinshed, *Chronicles of England*, Hen. I., an. 1115.

4. The ceremonies connected with the recov-
ery and reappearance in society of a lady of
rank after the birth of a child. Compare *lying-*
down.

uprist, *n.* [*< ME. uprist, opriste; < uprise, v.*] **1.**

Uprising.

In the gardin, at the sonne *upriste*,

She walketh up and down.

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 193.

2. The resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.

Cursor Mundt, *M.S. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, l. 88. (*Hallivell*.)

uproar (up-rör'), *v.* [*< D. *oproeren (= G. auf-*
rühren = Sw. uppröra = Dan. oprøre, stir up,
< op, up, + *roeren*, stir: see *up* and *rear*.] **No**
connection with *roar*. Cf. *uproar, n.*] **I. trans.**
To stir up to tumult; throw into confusion;
disturb. [Rare.]

Uproar the universal peace. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 90.

II. intrans. To make an uproar; cause a dis-
turbance. [Rare.]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to act
or *uproar* for his own safety.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. vi. 2.

uproar (up'rör'), *n.* [Early mod. *E. uprore; < D. oproer (= MLG. uprör, G. aufrühr = Sw. upprör = Dan. oprör*), tumult, sedition, revolt.
< oproeren, stir up: see *uproar, v.*] Great
tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle
and clamor; confusion; excitement.

To haue all the world in an *uprore*, and vnquieted with
warres. *J. Udall*, *On Mark*, Pref.

upsees

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an
uproar. *Acts xvii. 5.*

There was a greates *uprore* in London that the rebell
arnie quartering at Whitehall would plundre the City.
Keelyn, *Diary*, April 26, 1648.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no *up-*
roar. *Marg. Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 89.

uproarious (up-rör'i-us), *a.* [*< uproar + -i-ous*.]
Making or accompanied by a great uproar,
noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud.
Moore.

uproariously (up-rör'i-us-li), *adv.* In an *up-*
roarious manner; with great noise and tumult;
clamorously.

uproariousness (up-rör'i-us-nes), *n.* The state
or character of being uproarious, or noisy and
riotous.

uproll (up-röl'), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton*, *P. L.*,
vii. 291.

uproot (up-röt'), *v. t.* To root up; tear up by
the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly;
eradicate; extirpate.

uprootal (up-rö'tal), *n.* [*< uproot + -al*.] The
act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted.
[Rare.]

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and
weakness and the shock of *uprootal*.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Curate in Charge*, xviii.

uprouse (up-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse up; rouse
from sleep; awake; arouse. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*,
ii. 3. 40.

uprun (up-run'), *v. t.* [*< ME. uprinnen; < up*
+ *run*.] To run up; ascend. [Rare.]

The yonge sonne,

That in the ram is four degrees *upronne*.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son
Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant
Upran to manhood, while his lusty growth
I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.

Cowper, *Iliad*, xviii.

uprush (up-rush'), *v. i.* To rush upward.

Southey, *Thalaba*, xii.

uprush (up-rush), *n.* [*< uprush, v.*] A rush
upward.

These *uprushes* of most intensely heated gas from the
prominences which are traceable round the edge of the
sun. *Stokes*, *Lects. on Light*, p. 237.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points,
contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to
be regions of *uprush* and of heightened temperature.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 201.

upsee-Dutch (up'sē-duch'), *adv.* [Also *upsie*
Dutch, upsey Dutch, upsee-Dutch; < D. op zijn
Duitsch, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion:
op, upon, in; *zijn* = *G. sein*, his, its; *Duitsch*,
Dutch, i. e. German: see *Dutch*. Cf. *upsee-*
English, upsee-Freesee. *Upsee* in this and the
following words has been conjectured to mean
'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name
of the place where it was brewed. For the
allusion to German drinking, cf. *carouse*, ult. *< G. gar aus*, 'all out.'] In the Dutch fashion or
manner: as, to drink *upsee-Dutch* (to drink in
the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so
as to be drunk).

I do not like the dullness of your eye;

It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 4.

upsee-English (up'sē-ing'glish), *adv.* [Found
as *upsey-English; < D. op zijn Engelsch*, in the
English fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the Eng-
lish manner.

Prig. Thou and Ferret,

And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,

Which is the bowl.

Ug. Which must be *upsey-English*,

Strong, lusty London beer.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iv. 4.

upsee-Freesee (up'sē-frēs'), *adv.* [Also *upsee-*
Freesee; < D. op zijn Friesch, in the Friesian
fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the Friesian man-
ner.

This valliant pot-leech that, upon his knees,

Has drunk a thousand pottles *upsee-Freesee*.

John Taylor.

upsee-freesy (up'sē-frē'zi), *a.* Drunk; tipsy.
Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand pa-
tron of rob-pots, *upsey-freesy* tipplers, and super-naculum
topers. *Masinger*, *Virgin-Martyr*, II. 1.

upseek (up-sék'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *upsought*,
ppr. *upseeking*. To seek or strain upward.
Southey, *Thalaba*, xii.

upseest (up'séz), *adv.* [*< upsee-Dutch, upsee-*
Freesee, etc., misunderstood: see *upsee-Dutch*.]
Same as *upsee-Dutch*.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,

Drunk *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 5.

upsend (up-send'), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. *Couper, Iliad, xviii.* [Rare.]
upset (up-set'), *v.* [*< ME. upsetten, set up (= MD. opsetten, set up, propose or fix, as the price of goods, D. ozzetten, set up, raise, raise the price of, venture, = G. aufsetzen, set up, compose); < up + set.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To set or place up.
 Now is he in the see with alle on mast *upsette.*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To overturn; overthrow; overset, as a boat or a carriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into confusion; interfere with; spoil: as, to *upset* one's plans.

I have observed, however, that your passionate little men, like small boats with large sails, are easily *upset* or blown out of their course. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 244.*

She had sallied forth determined somehow to *upset* the situation, just as one gives a shake purposely to a bundle of spillikins on the chance of more favorable openings.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. ix.

3. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder; of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say.
Trollope.

You needn't mind if your house is *upset*, for none of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door.
The Century, XXXV, 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are *upset* by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After *upsetting* they are welded into a solid mass or soldered together.

II. intrans. To be overturned or upset.—**Upsetting thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

upset (up-set'), *n.* [*< upset, v.*] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an *upset*; the news gave me quite an *upset*.

Him his sermon ballasts from utter *upset.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the *upset* works, the thing upset will never be set up again.
The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1134.

upset (up'set'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *upset, v.*, prob. after *D. use.*] Set up; fixed; determined.—**Upset price,** the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposor below which the thing is not to be sold.—**Upset rate, valuation,** etc. Same as *upset price*.

upsetment (up-set'ment'), *n.* [*< upset + -ment.*] Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

upsetter (up-set'er'), *n.* One who or that which upsets; also, one who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

upsetting (up-set'ing'), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

upshoot (up-shōt'), *v. i.* To shoot upward.

Trees *upshooting* high. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 58.*

upshoot (up'shōt'), *n.* That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. *Nature, XLI. 228.* [Rare.]

upshot (up'shot'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 76.*

upside (up'sid'), *n.* The upper side; the upper part. This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the *up-side* of that!
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

To be upsideways with, to be even with; to be quits with. *Scott* [Scotch and prov. Eng.].—**Upside down.** [Historically, an accom. form, as if *up + side + down*, of *upside down*; see *upside down*. Cf. *topside*.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

A burning torch that's turned *upside down.*
Shak., Pericles, II. 2. 32.

upside (up'sid'), *adv.* On the upper side. [Prov. Eng.]

People whose ages are *up-side* of forty.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 73.

upsiloid (ū'psi-loid'), *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an *upsiloid* depressed line with lateral branches.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 156.

upsilon (ū'psi-lon'), *n.* The Greek letter γ, corresponding to the English *u* (and *y*).

upsetting (up'sit'ing'), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The fest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pefellow in laughing at christenings, crying out, and *upsetting* this twelve month.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

upskip (up'skip'), *n.* An upstart.
 Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these *upskips.*
Lutimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1649.

upsnatch (up-snach'), *v. t.* To seize or snatch up. *R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.* [Rare.]

upsoar (up-sōr'), *v. i.* To soar aloft; mount up. *Pope, Odyssey, xv. 556.* [Rare.]

upsodown, *adv.* [*< ME. up so down, up so down, up soo downe, up se down, up swa downe, lit. 'up as down,' < up + so + down.*] Hence the later accom. form *upside down*.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al *up-so-down*,
 Bothe habit and eek disposicioun
 Of him, this woful lover, daun Arclete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 519.

To Turne *up so down*; Euerlere. *Cath. Ang., p. 397.*

upsolve (up-solv'), *v. t.* To solve; explain.

You are a scholar; *upsolve* me that, now.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

upspear (up-spēr'), *v. i. intrans.* To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

The bents
 And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.
Couper, Winter Morning Walk, l. 23.

II. trans. To root up; destroy. [Dubious.]

Adam by hys pryde ded *Paradyse upspare.*
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1638). (Davies.)

upspring (up-spring'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upspringen; < up + spring.*] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I singe
 Upon thy day, er sonne gan *upspringe.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 14.

On his feet *upspringing* in a hurry.
Howl, The Dead Robbery.

The lemon-grove
 In closest coverture *upspring.*
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

upspring (up'spring'), *n.* [*< upspring, v.*] 1. A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances:
 An almain and an *upspring*, that is all. *Chapman.*

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 9.*

upspurner (up-spér'nér'), *n.* A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the earth.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

up-stairs (up'stārz'), *prep. phr. as adv.* In or to an upper story; as, to go *up-stairs*.

up-stairs (up'stārz'), *prep. phr. as a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; being above stairs: as, an *up-stairs* room.

II. n. An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Conlon gave the charge of the *upstairs* to our party and when he exposed himself audaciously.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 329.

upstanch, **upstaunch** (up-stānch', up-stānch'), *v. t.* [*ME. upstanchen; < up + stanch.*] To stanch; stop the flow of. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.*

upstand (up-stand'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upstanden; < up + stand.*] To stand up; be erect; rise.

A dight vyne in provinciale manere,
 That like a bossie *upstonde*, IIII armes make.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

The kings of the earth *upstound*.
Milton, Ps. II.

upstare (up-stār'), *v. i.* To stare or stand on end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The King's son, Ferdinand,
 With hair *upstaring*, IIII armes make.
 Was the first man that leapt.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 213.

upstart (up-stārt'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upsterren, upstirren; < up + start.*] To start or spring up suddenly.

With that word *upstirte* the olde wyf.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 190.

Her father's fiddler he came by, . . .
 Upstarted her ghast before his eye.
The Bony Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

upstart (up'stārt'), *n. and a.* [*< upstart, v.* (cf. *upskip*).] *I. n.* 1. One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this *upstart* is old Talbot's ghost.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 87.

A mere *upstart*,
 That has no pedigree, no house, no coat,
 No ensigns of a family! *B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.*

If it seeme strange that the Turkish Religion (a newer *upstart*) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.

—3. A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—

4. The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*,

whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

II. a. 1†. Starting up suddenly; quickly rising.

With *upstart* haire and staring eyes dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 54.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of *upstart* creatures," *Milton, P. L., ii. 834.*

New, *up-start* Gods, of yester dayes device.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Decay.

An *upstart* institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest.

3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pretentious.

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?
Martine, Edward the Second, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
 Refusing friendship with the *upstart* roof.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

upstaunch, *v. t.* See *upstaunch*.

upstay (up-stā'), *v. t.* To sustain; support. *Milton, P. L., ix. 430.*

upstep (up-stēp'), *v. i.* To step up; move upward. *Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).*

upstir (up'stēr'), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke, The Hurt of Sedition.*

upstream (up-strēm'), *v. i.* To stream, flow, or flame up: as, *upstreaming* flames.

up-stream (up'strēm'), *prep. phr. as adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current: as, to row *up-stream*.

up-stream (up'strēm'), *prep. phr. as a.* [*< up-stream, adv.*] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current.

An *up-stream* wind increases the surface resistance.
Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270.

up-street (up'strēt'), *prep. phr. as adv.* At or toward the higher part or upper end of a street.

upsun (up'sun'), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall. (Imp. Dict.)*

upsurge (up-sērj'), *v. i.* To surge up. *The Century, XXVI. 130.* [Rare.]

upswarm (up-swārm'), *v. i. intrans.* To rise in swarms; swarm up.

Upswarming show'd
 On the high battlement her glittering spears.
Couper, Iliad, xli.

II. trans. To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.*

upsway (up-swā'), *v. t.* To sway or swing up; brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway.*
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

up-sweep (up-swēp'), *n.* A sweeping upward: as, the *up-sweep* of a curve; the *up-sweep* of an arch. [Rare.]

upswell (up-swel'), *v. i.* To swell up; rise up. *Wordsworth, Ode, 1814.*

upsturdy (up-si-ter'vi), *adv.* [A variation of *topsturdy*, substituting *up* for *top*.] Upside down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

There found I all was *upsturdy* turn'd.
Greene, James IV., III. 8.

uptails-all (up'tālz-āl'), *n.* Confusion; riot; hence, revelers. (*Darvies.*)

uptake (up-tāk'), *v. t.* 1. To take up; take into the hand. *Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 11.—2†.* To succor; help.

The right hond of my lust man *uptook* thee.
Wyclif, Isa. xli. 10.

uptake (up'tāk'), *n.* [*< uptake, v.*] 1. The act of taking up; lifting.

To this ascensional movement (in cyclones) undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there—rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the *uptake* is less strong.
Science, XI. 215.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the *uptake*. *Scott, Old Mortality, vii.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The uptake pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler, leading to the chimney.—**Gleg at the uptake.** See *gleg*.

uptaker (up-tā'kér'), *n.* [*ME., < uptake + -er.*] A helper; a supporter. *Wyclif, Ps. lxxxviii.*

uptear (up-tār'), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton, P. L., vi. 663.*

upthrow (up-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw up; elevate.

upthrow (up'thō'), *n.* [*< upthrow, v.*] An upheaval; an uplift in mining, the opposite of *downtrown*. Where a fault has occurred which has been attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the *upthrow*, and that in the downward direction the *downtrown*. As a result of this motion, under great pressure,

of the two adjacent rock-faces, it is sometimes observed that the bedding of the formation has been influenced in its position along the line of the fault, and to a greater or less distance from it, the dip being downward on the downthrow side and upward on the upthrow side of the fault. This is called by the miner "dipping to the downthrow" and "rising to the upthrow." Also used attributively.

We rarely meet with a fissure which has been made a true fault with an upthrow and downthrow side.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xi.

upthrust (up'thrust), *n.* A thrust in an upward direction; in *geol.*, an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term *upheaval* or *uplift* is used. Thus, the *uplift* of a continent; the *upthrust* of a mass of eruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

To this mass, which I have no doubt is an *upthrust* portion of the old crystalline floor, succeeds another mass of "spotted rock." Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 216.

upthunder (up-thun'dér), *v. i.* To send up a loud thunder-like noise. [Rare.]

Central fires through nether seas upthundering.

Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

uptie (up-ti'), *v. t.* To tie or twist up; wind up. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

uptilt (up-til'), *prep.* [*< up + tilt.*] On; against; up to.

She [the nightingale] . . . as all forlorn,

Lean'd her breast up-till a thorn.

And then sang the dolefullest ditty; . . .

"Fie, fie, fie," now would she cry;

"Forer, teren," by and by!

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi. 10.

uptilt (up-tilt'), *v. t.* To tilt up; chiefly in the past participle.

He finds that he has crossed the *uptilted* formations, and has reached the ancient granitic and crystalline rocks.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ix.

up-to-date (up'ti-dāt'), *a.* Extending to the present time; inclusive of or making use of the latest facts; as, an *up-to-date* account. [Colloq.]

A good *up-to-date* English work on the islands.

The Academy, No. 822, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 73.

uptoss (up-tos'), *v. t.* To toss or throw up, as the head, with a sudden motion. St. Nicholas, XVII. 866. [Rare.]

uptossed, uptost (up-tost'), *a.* 1. Tossed upward.—2. Agitated; harassed.

Uptost by mad'ning passion and strife.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 124.

up-town (up'toun), *prep. phr. as adv.* To or in the upper part of a town. [U. S.]

up-town (up'toun'), *prep. phr. as a.* Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town; as, an *up-town* residence. [Colloq., U. S.]

uptrace (up-trās'), *v. t.* To trace up; investigate; follow out. Thomson, Summer, l. 1746.

uptrain (up-trān'), *v. t.* To train up; educate. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 27.

uptrill (up-tril'), *v. t.* To sing or trill in a high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's uptrilled strain

Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment.

Coleridge, In a Concert-Room. (Davies.)

upturn (up-térn'), *v. i. trans.* To turn up; as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing.

With lusty strokes up-turn'd the flashing waves.

Cowper, Ode, xlii.

II. intrans. To turn up.

The leaden eye of the sidelong shark

Upturned patiently. Lowell, The Sirens.

upturning (up-tér'ning), *n.* The act of turning or throwing up, or the state of being upturned.

There was at this time (as the mammalian age draws to a close) no chaotic *upturning*, but only the opening of creation to its fullest expansion.

Darwin, Origin of World, p. 235.

Upucerthia (ū-pū-sēr'thi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1833; also *Uppucerthia*,

the same, 1838), also *Huppucerthia*, in full form *Upupicerthia* (Agassiz, 1846), < NL. *Upu* (pu) + *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*. There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and general brownish plumage, varying much in the size and shape of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is *U. dumetoria* of Chili, Patagonia, and parts of the Argentine Republic. *Coprotretia* (Cabanis and Heinke, 1850) is a strict synonym; and the species with the nearly straight bill (*U. ruficauda*) has been the type of a genus *Ochetorhynchus* (Meyer, 1832).

Upucerthiæ (ū-pū-sēr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (first as *Uppucerthiæ*, D'Orbigny), < *Upucerthia* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds: same as *Dendrocolaptidae* or *Anabatidae*.

Upupa (ū'pū-pū), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *upupa* = Gr. *τροπ*, the hoopoe: see *hoop*, *hoopoe*.] The only extant genus of *Upupidae*. There are several species, as the common hoopoe of Africa and Europe, *U. epops*. See cut under *hoopoe*.

Upupidae (ū'pū-pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of tenuirostral picarian or non-passerine birds, of which the genus *Upupa* is the type. The family was founded by Bonaparte in 1838, but its limits vary with different authors. Gray makes it cover 8 subfamilies, *Upupinae*, *Irrisorinae*, and *Epimachinae*; but it is now restricted to the first of these. 2. A family of upupoid picarian birds, of which *Upupa* is the only living genus, of terrestrial habits, with non-metallic plumage, short square tail, and large erectile compressed circular crest; the true hoopoes, as distinguished from the wood-hoopoes or *Irrisoridae*.

upupoid (ū'pū-poid), *a.* [*< Upupa* + *-oid*.] Resembling a hoopoe; or of pertaining to the *Upupoidæ*.

Upupoidæ (ū'pū-poi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily of tenuirostral picarian birds, approaching the passerines in many respects, but most nearly related to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the arboreal hoopoes (not the plume-birds: see *Epimachinae*). The group is peculiar to the Old World, and is chiefly African. There are 2 families, *Upupidae* and *Irrisoridae*.

upwafed (up-wāf'ed), *a.* Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion. Cowper, Iliad, viii.

upwall (up-wāl'), *v. t.* [ME. *upwallen*; < *up* + *wall*.] To wall up; inclose with a wall. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. F. T. S.), p. 17.

upward (up-wārd'), *a. and n.* [*< ME. *upward*, < AS. *upweard*, upward, upright, < *up*, up, + *weard* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward*, *adv.*] 1. *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place; having an ascending direction, literally or figuratively.

Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1254.

Upward irrigation. See *irrigation*.

II. n. The top; the height. [Rare.]

The extremest upward of thy head.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 136.

upward, upwards (up'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< ME. upward, upward*, also *upwardes*, < AS. **upweard*, *upweardes* (= D. *opwaerts* = MLG. *upwaert*, *upwaert*, also *upwardes* = G. *aufwärts*), < *up*, up, + *-ward* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward*, *a.*] 1. Toward a higher place; in an ascending course: opposed to *downward*.

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon,

And ever gaped upward into the eir.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone; and so upward and upward, and all was as cold as any stone.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 27.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Crisinge upward to Crist and to his clene moder.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 262.

Whose mind should always, as the fire, aspire upwards to heavenly things.

Sir T. More, Life of Pious (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxvii.).

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts.

Upward man, and downward fish.

Milton.

4. Toward the source or origin: as, trace the stream upward.

And trace the muses upward to their spring.

Popr, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, l.

5. More: used indefinitely.

Children of the age of xii. or xiii. years or *upward* are divided into two companies, whereof the one breaks the stones into small pieces, and the other carry forth that which is broken.

R. Eden, tr. of Diodorus Siculus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 360]).

I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and upward. Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 61.

6. On; onward.

From the age of xliii. yerres *upward*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 16.

Upward of, more than; above: as, *upward* of ten years have elapsed; *upward* of a hundred men were present.

I have been your wife . . .

Upward of twenty years.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 30.

upwardly (up'wārd-li), *adv.* In an upward manner or direction; upward.

A filament was fixed to a young *upwardly* inclined leaf.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, iv.

upwards, *adv.* See *upward*.

upways (up'wāz), *adv.* [*< up* + *ways* for *-wise*.] Upward. [Colloq.]

Distance measured *upways* from O A indicates roughly the degree of hardness. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVII. 653.

upwell (up-wel'), *v. i.* To upspring; issue forth, as water from a fountain. Scribner's Mag., VIII. 435.

upwhirl (up-hwér'l'), *v. i. intrans.* To rise upward in a whirl; whirl upward.

II. trans. To raise upward in a whirling course. Milton, P. L., iii. 493.

upwind (up-wind'), *v. t.* To wind up; roll up; convolve. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 15.

up-wind (up'wind'), *prep. phr. as adv.* Against or in the face of the wind. [Colloq.]

Snipe nearly always rise against and go away *up-wind*, as closely as possible.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 256.

upwreathe (up-rēth'), *v. i.* To rise with a curling motion; curl upward. Longfellow, Building of the Ship. [Rare.]

upyaft. An obsolete preterit of *upgive*.

ur (ér), *interj.* [Intended to represent a meaningless utterance also denoted by *uh*, *er*, etc.] Used substantively in the quotation.

And when you stick on conversation's burrs

Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful *urs*.

O. W. Holmes, Urania.

uracanot, *n.* [Another form of *hurricane*, with an Italian-seeming plural *uracani*: see *hurricane*, *hurricane*.] A hurricane.

Jamaica is almost as large as Boriquen. It is extremely subject to the *uracani*, which are such terrible gusts of Wind that nothing can resist them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 908.

urachus (ū'ra-kus), *n.*; pl. *urachi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐραχός*, the urinary canal of a fetus, < *οὐρον*, urine: see *urine*.] In *anat.*, a fibrous cord extending from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilicus. It represents in the adult a part of the sac of the allantois and associated allantoic vessels of the fetus, whose cavities have become obliterated. It is that intra-abdominal section of the navel-string which is constituted by so much of the allantoic sac and the hypogastric arteries as becomes impervious, the section remaining pervious being the bladder and superior vesical arteries. It sometimes remains pervious, as a malformation, when a child may urinate by the navel. See also *ureter*.

uræa, *n.* Plural of *uræum*.

uræmia, uræmic. See *uræmia*, *uræmic*.

uræum (ū-rē-um), *n.*; pl. *urææ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *οὐραϊον*, the hinder part the tail; neut. of *οὐραϊος*, of the tail, < *οὐρά*, tail.] In *ornith.*, the entire posterior half of a bird: opposed to *stethæum*. [Rare.]

uræus (ū-rē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐραϊος*, of the tail: see *uræum*.] The sacred serpent, either the head and neck, or sometimes the entire form, of a serpent, represented by the ancient Egyptians upon the head-dresses of divinities



Upucerthia dumetoria.



Uræus.—Head of Statue of Menephtah (the supposed "Pharaoh of the Exodus") from Memphis, now in the Berlin Museum.

and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winged solar disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of good over evil, or of Horus over Set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or cobra, *Naja haje*. See also cut under *asp*.

ural (ū'ral), *n.* A hypnotic remedy, formed by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethane.

Ural-Altaic (ū'ral-al-tā'ik), *a.* See *Altaic*.

Uralian (ū-rā'li-an), *a.* [*< Ural* (see def.) (Russ. *Uralū*) + *-ian*.] Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural Mountains, in Russia and Siberia.

Uralic (ū-rā'lik), *a.* [*< Ural* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Ural Mountains or river Ural.

uralite (ū-rā-lit), *n.* [*< Ural* + *-ite*.] The name given by G. Rose to a mineral which has the crystalline form of augite, but the physical properties and especially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is frequently accompanied by some chemical change, especially the elimination of more or less lime, which appears intermingled with the hornblende in the form of calcite or epidote. See *uralitization*.—**Uralite-syenite**, a variety of syenite, from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains, in which the orthoclase exhibits a very peculiar form of cleavage. There are three cleavage-planes, instead of two as in the ordinary orthoclase, and in all of these lie minute scales of specular iron. *Jeromeff*.

uralitic (ū-rā-lit'ik), *a.* [*< uralite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See *uralitization*.

uralitization (ū-rā-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. See *uralite*. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, especially among the diabases, some varieties of which rock are, for this reason, called *uralite-diabase*; the same is true also of the porphyries and porphyrites, giving rise to the name *uralite-porphyr* and *uralite-porphyrite*.

uralitize (ū-rā-lit-i-zē), *v. t.; pret. and pp. uralitized, ppr. uralitizing.* [*< uralite* + *-ize*.] In *lithol.*, to convert into uralite.

uran (ū'ran), *n.* Same as *varan*.

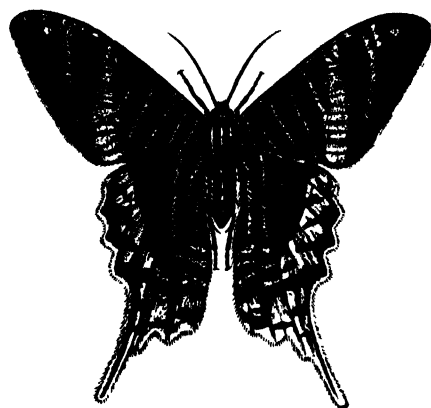
uranate (ū'rā-nāt), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of uranic acid with a metallic oxide.

uran-glimmer (ū'rān-glim'ēr), *n.* Same as *uranite*.

Urania (ū-rā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. Urania*, *< Gr. Ourania*, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One,' fem. of *Ouranos*, heavenly, *< Ouranos*, the vault of heaven, the sky; see *Uranus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or a compass for indicating the course of the stars. See *Muse*. 2. A genus of large and handsome diurnal moths, typical of the family *Uranidae*, as *U. fulgens*. *Fa-*



Urania.—From an antique in the Louvre.



Butterfly Hawk-moth (*Urania fulgens*), two thirds natural size.

bricius, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior wings with a very oblique external margin, and deutero hind wings with long tails. They greatly resemble butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, and are sometimes called *butterfly hawk-moths*. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setae, and the pupa is inclosed within a thin cocoon.

3. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Fitzinger*, 1863.

Uranian (ū-rā-ni-an), *a.* [*< Uranus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus.

The most singular circumstance attending the whole Uranian system.

Ball, *Story of the Heavens*, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uranic (ū-rā-n'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Ouranos*, heaven, the sky (see *Uranus*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

On I know not what telluric or uranic principles.

Carlyle.

uranic (ū-rā-n'ik), *a.* [*< uranium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium sesquioxide, or in which uranium oxide acts as an acid.

uraniferous (ū-rā-nif'ē-rus), *a.* Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

Uranidae (ū-rā-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), *< Urania* + *-idae*.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family *Papilionidae*, belonging between the *Sesuliæ* and *Zygænidæ*. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family *Castniidæ*. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are *Urania* and *Nyctalanon*.

uraninite (ū-rā-ni-nit), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-in* + *-ite*.] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octahedra, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxides of uranium (UO_2 , UO_3), also thorium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with, further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called *pitch-blende*.

uranion (ū-rā-ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

uranisci, *n.* Plural of *uraniscus*.

uranisconitis (ū-rā-nis-kō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Ouraniskos*, the roof of the mouth (see *uraniscus*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the *uraniscus* or palate.

uraniscoplasty (ū-rā-nis-kō-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouraniskos*, the roof of the mouth, + *πλαστική*, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also *uranoplasty*.

uraniscorraphy (ū-rā-nis-kō-rā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouraniskos*, the roof of the mouth, + *ραφή*, a suture, a sewing, *< ράπτω*, sew.] Suture of the palate.

uraniscus (ū-rā-nis'kus), *n.; pl. uranisci* (-sī). [NL., *< Gr. Ouraniskos*, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of *Ouranos*, the vault of heaven: see *Uranus*.] In *anat.*, the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth—that is, the palate. See cut under *palate*.

uranite (ū'rā-nit), *n.* [*< uranium* + *-ite*.] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two species—autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite); and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called *uran-glimmer* and *uran-mica*.

uranitic (ū-rā-nit'ik), *a.* [*< uranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

uranium (ū-rā-ni-um), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; *< Uranus*, q. v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 240. A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called *pitch-blende*, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zinc or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Péllet, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxid. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 18.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them rare. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranous-uranic acid, with usually a considerable percent age of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphur of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. Uranium pigments are much rarer and more expensive than those of which chromium forms the essential part.

uran-mica (ū'rān-mi'kā), *n.* [*< uranic* + *mica*.] Same as *uranite*.

uran-ocher (ū'rān-ō'kēr), *n.* [*< uranic* + *ocher*.] A yellow earthy oxide of uranium. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of Saxony and France.

uranographic (ū'rā-nō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< uranograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also *ouranographic*.

uranographical (ū'rā-nō-grāf'i-kāl), *a.* [*< uranographic* + *-al*.] Same as *uranographic*. Also *ouranographical*.

uranographist (ū-rā-nō-grā-fist), *n.* [*< uranograph-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in uranography. Also *ouranographist*.

uranography (ū-rā-nō-grā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouranos*, heaven, + *γραφία*, *< γράφω*, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; uranology. Also *ouranography*.

uranolite (ū-rān'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouranos*, heaven, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called *uranolites*, more generally *aerolites*; in later years the name *meteorite* has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

uranology (ū-rā-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouranos*, heaven, + *-λογία*, *< λóγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of the heavens.

uranometry (ū-rā-nōm'e-tri), *n.; pl. uranometries* (-triz). [*< Gr. Ouranos*, heaven, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The measurement of stellar distances.—2. A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

The *uranometries* of Bayer [1603]. Flamsteed, Argelande, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both hemispheres laid down on maps.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 435.

uranoplasty (ū'rā-nō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

uranoscope (ū'rā-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. Uranoscopus*.] A fish of the genus *Uranoscopus*; a star-gazer. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopidae (ū'rā-nō-skōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), *< Uranoscopus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is *Uranoscopus*; the star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate seas of both hemispheres, which have an oblong body, bulbous head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopus (ū-rā-nōs-kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Linnaeus, 1766), *< L. uranoscopus*, *< Gr. Ouranoscopus*, a fish called otherwise *καλλιόνημος* (see *Callionymus*), lit. 'observing the heavens,' *< Ouranos*, the heavens, + *σκοπέω*, observe, view.] The typical genus of *Uranoscopidae*. *U. scaber* is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients.

uranoscopy (ū'rā-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouranoscopia*, *< Ouranoscopus*, observing the heavens, *< Ouranos*, the heavens, + *σκοπέω*, view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

uranostomatoscopy (ū'rā-nō-stōm'a-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. Ouranos*, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + *στόμα* (-τ-), the mouth, + *σκοπέω*, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic *uranostomatoscopy*," *Medical News*, XLIX, 559. [Rare.]

uranothorite (ū'rā-nō-thō'rit), *n.* A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxide of uranium.

uranous (ū'rā-nus), *a.* [*< uranium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxide.

Uranus (ū'rā-nus), *n.* [*< L. Uranus*, *< Gr. Ouranos*, Uranus, a personification of *Ouranos*, the vault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens, = *Skt. Varuna*, a deity of highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters, *< Var*, cover, encompass.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Also written *Ouranos*.

2. In *astron.*, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13th, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to these is less than that parallel to them by $\frac{1}{2}$. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{9500}$ of the sun, or 14.7 times

that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

urao (û-râ'ô), *n.* [= F. *urao*: S. Amer. name.] A native name for natron found in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of South America: same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See *natron*, *trona*.

Urapterygidae (û-rap'te-rij'i-dô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Urapteryx* (-pteryg-) + *-idae*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Urapteryx*, having the fore wings always acuminate and the hind wings usually caudate. The species are mainly tropical, but the family is represented in all parts of the world. The larvae are much elongated, and are furnished with protuberances, especially on the eighth segment. The pupae are enclosed in loose net-like cocoons suspended from leaves. Fourteen genera and more than 100 species have been described. *Charodes* and *Oxydia* are the other principal genera. Also *Urapteryx*, *Oxapteryx*, *Oxapterygidae*, etc.

Urapteryx (û-rap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), < Gr. *urapá*, tail, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the family *Urapterygidae*, having the body moderately slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, the fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border. The species are found in tropical America, Asia, and Europe. *U. sumbuaria* is the only European one.

urari (û-râ'ri), *n.* Same as *curari*.

urarlize (û-râ'riz), *a.* Same as *curarized*.

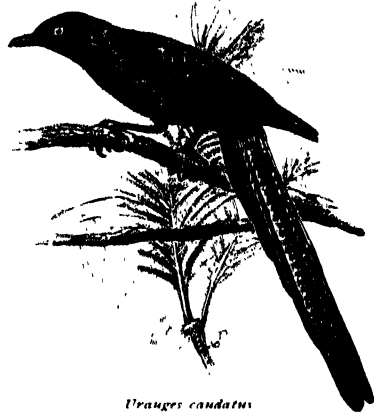
urate (û-rât'), *n.* [*uric* + *-ate*.] A salt of uric acid. See *uric*.

uratic (û-rat'ik), *a.* [*urate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urates.—**Uratic diathesis**, in *med.*, a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates from the blood in the joints and other parts of the body; a predisposition to gout.

uratomia (u-rî-tô'mî), *n.* A deposit of urates in the tissues; tophus.

uratosia (û-rî-tô'sis), *n.* In *med.*, the condition in which a deposition of crystalline urates takes place in the tissues.

Urauges (û-râ'jéz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *urapá*, tail, + *αἴψη*, light, sheen, pl. the eyes. Cf. *Lipaugus*.] A genus of African glossy starlings, having the tail in the typical species greatly lengthened. It is based upon the glossy thrush of Latham (1783), which is the same bird that served as type of the genera *Lamprolaima* (Temminck) and *Juida* (Lesson). *U. caudatus* inhabits western and



Urauges caudatus

northeastern Africa; the male is 18 inches long, of which the tail makes two thirds; the plumage is glossy oil-green, with steel-blue, purple, violet, and bronze tints, in some parts marked with velvety black. Several other species of this genus are described.

urban (êr'bân'), *a. and n.* [= F. *urbain* = Sp. *urbano*, < L. *urbanus*, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence polite, refined, urbane; as a noun, a dweller in a city; < *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*. Cf. also *urbane*.] **I. a. 1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; resembling a city; characteristic of a city; situated or living in towns or cities; as, an *urban* population; *urban* districts.

And, however advanced the *urban* society may be, . . . the spirit of progress does not spread very far in the country. G. P. Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 188.

2†. Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense *urbane* is now used.]—**Urban servitudes**, in *law*. See *predial servitude*, under *servitude*.

II. n. One who belongs to or lives in a town or city.

urbane (êr-bân'), *a.* [*L. urbanus*, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence refined, polished, urbane; see *urban*.] *Urbane* is to *urban* as *humane* is to *human*.] **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; urban. [Rare.]

Though in no sense national, he [Horace] was, more truly than any has ever been since, till the same combination of circumstances produced Béranger, an *urbane* or city poet. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 280.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; usually, in a stronger sense, very polite; suave; elegant or refined; as, a man of *urbane* manners.

A more civil and *urbane* kind of life.

World of Wonders (1808).

So I the world abused—in fact, to me

Urbane and civil as a world could be.

Crabbe, *Works*, VIII. 150.

= **Syn. 2.** Civil, Courteous, etc. See *polite*. **urbanely** (êr-bân'li), *adv.* In an *urbane* manner; courteously; politely; suavely.

Urbanist (êr'bân-ist'), *n.* [*Urban* (L. *Urbanus*) (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] **1.** An adherent of Pope Urban VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII. in 1378, thus beginning the great schism.—**2.** A member of a branch of the Clarisses following a mitigated rule. See *Clarisse*.

urbanity (êr-bân'i-ti), *n.* [*F. urbanité* = Sp. *urbanidad* = Pg. *urbanidade* = It. *urbanità*, < L. *urbanitas* (t)-s, politeness, < *urbanus*, polite, urbane; see *urbane*, *urban*.] **1.** The character of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; courtesy.

So will they keep their measures true,
And make still their proportions new,
Till all become one harmony,
Of honour, and of courtesy,
True valour and urbanity.

R. Johnson, *Love Restored*.

Do you find all the *urbanity* in the French which the world gives us the honour of?

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 87.

2. A polished humor or facetiousness.

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If in this respect [the wrong use of pleasantry and humor] we strain the just measure of what we call *urbanity*, and are apt sometimes to take a buffooning rustick air, we may thank the ridiculous solemnity and sour humour of our pedagogues.

Shaftesbury, *Wit and Humour*, I. v.

= **Syn. 1.** Complaisance, amenity. See *polite*.

urbanize (êr'bân-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *urbanized*, ppr. *urbanizing*. [*Urban* + *-ize*.] To render urbane. Howell, *Foraine Travels*, p. 9.

Urbicolæ (êr-bik'ô-lê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), pl. of *urbicola*: see *urbicolous*.] A group of butterflies including forms now placed in the *Hesperiidae*; the skippers.

urbicolous (êr-bik'ô-lus), *a.* [*NL. urbicola*, dwelling in a city, < L. *urbs* (*urbis*), city, + *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

urbi et orbi (êr'bi et ôr'bi), [*L.*: *urbi*, dat. of *urbs*, city (see *urban*); *et*, and; *orbi*, dat. of *orbis*, the world (see *orb*).] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world. The phrase is used in the publication of papal bulls, and (according to Larousse) by the Pope in pronouncing his blessing in the church of the Lateran on Maundy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

Urceola (êr-sô'ô-lâ), *n.* [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher or urn; see *urceolus*.] **1.** [Roxburgh, 1798: so called with ref. to the form of the corolla.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Ecdysantheræ*. It is characterized by an urceolate or globose corolla with somewhat induplicate valvate lobes (in its order a very rare arrangement). It includes 7 or 8 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with opposite feather-veined leaves, and dense cymes of small flowers corymbosely panicle at the ends of the branches. *U. clausa* is the countess-vine of Sumatra and Borneo, a large climber, often with a trunk as thick as a man's body, covered with soft, thick, rugged bark. The milky juice which oozes from incisions separates, on standing in the open air, into a watery fluid and an elastic mass which has been used as a substitute for India-rubber. The greenish flowers are followed by twin roundish fruits with rough leathery skin, resembling oranges, and containing a tawny pulp which is eaten both by Europeans and by natives.

2. [*L. c.*] *Eccl.*, same as *cruet*, 2.

urceolar (êr'sô-ô-lâr), *a.* [*urceolus* + *-ar*.] Same as *urceolate*.

urceolarine, *a.* See *urceolarian*.

Urceolaria (êr'sô-ô-lâ-ri-â), *n.* [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher (see *urceolus*). + *-aria*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (a) A small genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate apothecia (whence the name).

U. scruposa and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing. (b) Same as *Urceolina*.—**2.** [Lamarck, 1801.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of *Urceolariidae*, having the posterior acetabulum provided with an entire internal horny ring. *U. mitra* is found in fresh water as a parasite of planarian worms.

urceolarian (êr'sô-ô-lâ-ri-an), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the family *Urceolariidae* or having their characters.

II. n. An infusorian of this family.

Urceolariidae (êr'sô-ô-lâ-ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*Urceolaria* + *-idae*.] A family of commensal or parasitic peritrichous infusorians, containing *Urceolaria* and a few other genera of fresh and salt water.

urceolariiform (êr'sô-ô-lâ-ri-i-fôrm), *a.* [*NL. Urceolaria* + *L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of lichens of the genus *Urceolaria*.

urceolarine (êr'sô-ô-lâ-ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Urceolaria*. Also spelled *urceolarine*.

urceolate (êr'sô-ô-lât'), *a.* [*urceolus* + *-ate*.] **1.** Shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.—**2.** Provided with or contained in an urceolus, as a rotifer.

urceole (êr'sô-ô-l), *n.* [*L. urceolus*: see *urceolus*, *urceola*.] Same as *cruet*, 2.

urceoli, *n.* Plural of *urceolus*.

Urceolina (êr'sô-ô-li-nâ), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach), from the shape of the flowers; dim. of L. *urceolus*, an urn; see *urceolus*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Amoryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amoryllidæ*, and subtribe *Cynathiferae*. It is characterized by broadly tubular or urn-shaped flowers with short lobes, an ovary with numerous ovules, and stamens more or less winged at the base, but not united into a cup as in the related genera. The 3 species are natives of the Andes, and are bulbous plants with flat-petioled leaves, ovate-oblong or narrower, and umbels of numerous showy flowers, usually yellow and green. The genus is also known as *Urceolaria* (Herbert, 1821). *U. pendula* and *U. latifolia* are border plants from Peru, known in cultivation as *urn-flowers*, and by the generic names *U. miniata*, often called *Pentstemon*, is a very showy greenhouse plant, producing a solitary leaf and afterward an umbel of drooping vermilion flowers.

urceolus (êr-sô'ô-lus), *n.*: pl. *urceoli* (-li). [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher; see *urceus*.] **1.** A little pitcher or ewer.—**2.** In *bot.*, any pitcher- or urn-shaped body.—**3.** In *zool.*, the external tubular casing or sheathing of a wheel-animalcule; the zoöthecium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mixed with hard foreign particles; in rare cases, as that of *Meliceria*, the urceolus is not organic, but fabricated from extrinsic matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 5.

urceus (êr'sô-us), *n.*: pl. *urcei* (-i). [*L. urceus*, a pitcher; cf. *orea*, a large vessel, Gr. *ὑρῶνα*, a pickle-jar.] *Eccl.*, an ewer, usually of metal, to hold water for washing.

urchin (êr'chin), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *urchon*, *urchone*, *urchun*, *urchon*, *irchon*, *irchoun*, *irchecunc*, < OF. *ireçon*, *ereçon*, *hericon*, *herisson*, *herisson*, F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisson* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ericio*, *ourico* = It. *riccio*, < L. **ericio* (u-), < *ericius*, a hedgehog; < *êr*, orig. **hêr*, = Gr. *χῆρ*, a hedgehog; see *ericius*.] **I. n. 1.** A hedgehog. See *hedgehog* and *Erinaceus*.

Like sharp urchons his here was grown.

Imm. of the Rose, l. 3136.

The common hedgehog or urchin. Ray.

2. A sea-urchin.

The urchins of the sea called echin.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, lx. 31.

3†. An elf; a fairy: from the supposition that it sometimes took the form of a hedgehog.

Urchins

Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2. 326.

4. A roguish child; a mischievous boy.

I trowe the urchin will clyme

To some promotion hastily.

Roy and Barlow, *Rede me and be nott Wrothe* (ed. Arber, [p. 43]).

Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
"And who's his blind now, mamma?" the urchin cried.
Prior, *Venus Mistaken*.

5. One of a pair of small cylinders covered with card-clothing, used in connection with the card-drum in a carding-machine. E. H. Knight.

II. a. 1. Elfish; mischievous. [Rare.]

Off at eve [she]

Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all urchin blasts and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 845.

24. Trifling; foolish.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easily it was to stride over such *urchin* articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous. *Sp. Hackel, Abp. Williams, ii. 81. (Davies.)*

urchin-fish (ēr'-chin-fish), *n.* A prickly globe-fish or sea-porcupine, *Diodon hystriz*, or a similar species. See cut under *Diodon*.

urchin-form (ēr'-chin-fōrm), *n.* The form or type of form of a sea-urchin. *Gegenbaur.*

urchont, urchount, n. Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

urdé (ēr'-dā'), *a.* [*AF. urdee, ordé*, pointed, < *OHG. MHG. ort*, a point, end, angle, edge, place, = *AS. ME. ord*, point of a sword, point: see *ord*.] In *her.*: (a) Having one or more extremities pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding it making an angle of 90 degrees. (b) Having a single blunt-pointed projection from some part: as, a bend *urdé*, which has usually in the middle of the upper side a prominence ending in a blunt point. (c) Same as *varriated*. Also *urdy, mately*.

Urdu (ūr'-dō), *n.* [*Also Oordoo*; = *F. urdu, ourdou*; < *Hind. urdū*, Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan; prop. *zabān-i-urdū*, 'camp-language', < *urdū* = *Turk. ordū, ordū, ordā*, a camp, < *Pers. urdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *ordū*, whence ult. *E. horde*.] A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See *Hindustani*. Also used adjectively.

urdy (ēr'-di), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urdé*.

ure+ (ūr), *n.* [*ME. ure*, < *OF. eure, uevre, onre*, *F. œuvre*, work, action, operation, = *Sp. Pg. obra* = *It. opera*, < *L. opera*, work: see *opera*, operate, and cf. *inure, manure, manœuvre*.] Operation; use; practice.

And sure it is taken by custome and *ure*.

Whye younge you be there is helpe and cure.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 348.

His Majesty could wish the ancient statutes were in *ure* of holding a parliament every year.

Bacon, Draft of King's Speech, 1614.

We will never from henceforth enact, put in *ure*, promulge, or execute any new canons, etc.

Act of Submission of Clergy in Henry VIII., in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note.

ure¹ (ūr), *v. t. and i.* [*ure¹, n.*] To work; practise; inure; exercise. *More.*

ure², *n.* [*ME. ure*, < *OF. eur, eür, aür*, *F. heur* (in *bon-heur, mal-heur*), fate, luck, fortune, *F. also augure* = *Pr. agur* = *Sp. agüero* = *Pg. It. augurio*, < *L. augurium*, augury: see *augury*. Doublet of *augury*.] Fortune; destiny.

Myne hole affiance, and my lady free,

My goddesse bright, my fortune and my *ure*.

Court of Love, l. 634.

ure³ (ūr), *n.* [*L. urus*, a kind of wild bull: see *urus*.] The urus.

The third kind is of them that are named *ures*. Thols are of bigness somewhat lesse than elephants, in kind and color and shape like a bull. *Golding, Cesar, fol. 163.*

ure⁴, *pron.* A Middle English form of *our¹*.

ure⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *hour*.

ure⁶, *n.* [*Ir. Gael. uir*, mold, earth. (cf. *urry*.)] Soil: as, an ill *ure* (a bad soil). [*Scotch.*]

ure⁷, *n.* See *ever³*.

-ure. [*F. -ure* = *Sp. Pg. It. -ura*, < *L. -ura*, a term. of fem. nouns denoting employment or result. It is usually attached to the pp. stem of verbs, and the noun has the same form as the fem. of the future participle: examples are *apertura*, an opening, *armatura*, equipment, *junctura*, a joining, *scriptura*, a writing, *textura*, web, etc. In some E. words the termination *-ure* represents *L. -atura* (> *OF. -eüre*, > *E. -ure*), as in *armure*, now *armour*, *armor*, ult. identical with *armature*.] A termination of Latin origin, appearing in the formation of many nouns, as in *apertura*, *armature*, *juncture*, *scripture*, *texture*, *fissure*, *pressure*, etc. It is sometimes used as an English formative, as in *waffure*.

urea (ūr'-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oipov*, urine: see *urine*.] Carbamide, CO.(NH)₂, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with both acids and bases. It is the final product of the proteid decomposition in the body, and forms the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. It appears also in the urine of birds.

ureal (ūr'-ē-āl), *a.* [*< urea + -al*.] Of, relating to, or containing urea: as, a *ureal* solution.

ureameter (ūr'-ē-am'-ē-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in the urine.

ureametry (ūr'-ē-am'-ē-tri), *n.* The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

uredi, *a.* [*< ure² + -ed²*.] Fortunate.

In my selfe I me assured

That in my body I was well *ured*.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 144.

Uredineæ (ūr'-ē-din'-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bron-gniart, 1824), < *Uredo* (-din-) + *-eæ*.] An order of minute ascomycetous fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known as *rust*, *smut*, *mildew*, etc. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the aecidium form, urediform, and teleutiform, and which were long considered as independent genera. *Puccinia graminis*, the so-called corn-mildew, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most *Uredineæ*, the three form-genera *Aecidium*, *Uredo*, and *Puccinia* being different stages of it. The first or aecidium stage is the red-rust of grain; the second or urediform is the nature form. See *Fungi, Puccinia, rust*, 3, *mildew, Micro-puccinia, Conomyces, heterospora*. — **Tremeloid Uredineæ**, a group of *Uredineæ* which do not possess a sporocarp generation, but consist of a teleutospore-bearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes.

uredineous (ūr'-ē-din'-ē-us), *a.* [*< Uredineæ + -ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ*. — 2. Affected by uredo.

Uredines (ūr'-ē-din'-ē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Uredo*.] In *bot.*, the *Uredineæ*.

uredinoid (ūr'-ē-din'-oid), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling the *Uredineæ*, or having their characters.

uredinous (ūr'-ē-din'-us), *a.* Same as *uredineous*.

Uredo (ūr'-ē-dō), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. uredo*, a blight, a blast, < *urere* (√ *us*), kindle, burn: see *urere*.] 1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. It is the stage next preceding the final or *Puccinia* stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermatium*.

2. [*l. c.*] A receptacle or hymenium in which uredospores are produced.

uredoform (ūr'-ē-dō-fōrm), *n.* In *bot.*, the form assumed by a uredineous fungus in the uredo condition—that is, that stage in which the uredospores are produced.

uredo-fruit (ūr'-ē-dō-frōit), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredosporium*.

uredo-gonidium (ūr'-ē-dō-gō-nid'-i-um), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredosporium*.

uredosporium (ūr'-ē-dō-spōr-i-um), *n.* In *bot.*, in *Uredineæ*, the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by aecrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelium which bears uredospores or both uredospores and teleutospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See *Puccinia*, 1 (a) (with cut), *heterospora*, and *spore²*.

uredosporic (ūr'-ē-dō-spōr'-ik), *a.* [*< uredosporium + -ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a uredosporium.

ureide (ūr'-ē-id or -id), *n.* [*< urea + -ide¹*.] A compound of urea with an acid radical.

The ureides include a large number of urea-derivatives of very complex structure.

uremia, uremia (ūr'-ē-mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. uremia*, < *Gr. oipov*, urine, + *aima*, blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of waste products, chiefly urea, that should normally be eliminated by the kidneys. Its symptoms are mainly those of a nervous character, such as headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or somnolence followed by coma.

uremic, uremic (ūr'-ē-mik), *a.* [*< uremia + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to uremia; causing uremia; affected with uremia: as, *uremic* convulsions.

Urena (ūr'-ē-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Dillenius, 1732), < *uren*, its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ureneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five connate bractlets, and fruit everywhere roughened by minute hooks. There are 4 or perhaps 6 species, known as *Indian mallow*, natives of tropical Asia or Africa, with one or two also widely dispersed through warm parts of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually angled or lobed leaves, and small yellowish flowers, commonly in sessile clusters. They are employed medicinally for their mucilaginous properties in India and elsewhere. In Brazil the flowers of *U. lobata* furnish an expectorant, and the roots and stems a decoction used for colic. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata*, both common throughout the tropics, yield from their inner bark a useful fiber: that of the former, the *guazima* of Brazil, makes a strong cordage and a good paper. At Penang the seedless leaves of *U. lobata*—there an abundant weed, known as *periput*—are collected, dried, and sold for mixing with patchouli, which they resemble.

Ureneæ (ūr'-ē-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Urena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of poly-petalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with ten styles, by the stamencolumn being truncate or five-toothed at the top and externally anther-bearing below, and by five carpels, which separate at maturity. It includes 6 genera, mainly tropical herbs or shrubs. See *Pavonia* and *Urena* (the type).

ure-ox (ūr'-ōks), *n.* [*< ure³ + -ox*.] The urus. *J. T. White, Diet.*

Ureia (ūr'-ē-rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present: irreg. < *L. urere*, burn: see *urere*.] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe *Ureieæ*, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Urtica* by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as *U. elata* of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 80 feet. They constitute, together with species of *Pilea*, the plants known as *nettle* in the West Indies, replacing there the genus *Urtica*. *U. glabra* (*U. Sandwicensis*), the opule of the Hawaiians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly esteemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as *U. baccifera*, a small prickly tree frequent from Cuba to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. *U. tenax*, a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie.

uresis (ūr'-ē-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oipov*, urination, < *oipiv*, urinate, < *oipov*, urine: see *urine*.] Urination; micturition.

uretal (ūr'-ē-tāl), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

ureter (ūr'-ē-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. oipitrip*, the urethra, also one of the urinary ducts of the kidneys, < *oipiv*, urinate, < *oipov*, urine: see *urine*.] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See cut under *kidney*. In man the ureter is a very slender tube, from 15 to 18 inches long, running from the pelvis of the kidney to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas muscle, behind the peritoneum. Its structure includes a fibrous coat, longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pierces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch between the muscular and mucous coats of that viscus.

ureteral (ūr'-ē-tēr-āl), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

ureteric (ūr'-ē-tēr'-ik), *a.* [*< ureter + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ureter.

ureteritis (ūr'-ē-tēr'-itis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. oipitrip*, ureter, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ureter.

ureterolith (ūr'-ē-tēr'-ō-lith), *n.* A urinary concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

urethane, urethan (ūr'-ē-thān, -than), *n.* [*< ur(ea) + eth(er) + -ane*.] In *chem.*, any ester of carbamic acid.—**Ethyl urethane**, CO.NH₂.O.C₂H₅, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

urethra (ūr'-ē-thrā), *n.*; pl. *urethrae* (-thrē). [= *F. urèthre* = *Sp. uretra* = *Pg. urethra* = *It. uretra*, < *L. urethra*, < *Gr. oipithra*, the passage for urine, < *oipiv*, urinate, < *oipov*, urine: see *urine*.] A modification of a part of the urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the secretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most mammals, including man, a complete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The urethra of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial urethra, continuous usually with that part of the urogenital sinus; that of the female is only exceptionally a part of the clitoris. In man the urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The *prostatic* is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 1½ inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the *veru montanum* or *caput gallinaceum*, on each side of which is a depression, the *prostatic sinus*, perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the veru is a median depression or cul-de-sac, variously known as the *vesicula prostatica*, *vagina masculina*, *sinus prostaticus*, *uterus masculinus*, etc.; and the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The *membranous* is that second section of the urethra, about ½ inch long, which extends from the prostatic gland to the corpus spongiosum; it is contracted in caliber, perforates the deep perineal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor urethra muscle. The *spongy* section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus spongiosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the *bulbous* section of the urethra, and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the *fossa navicularis*. The urethra ends in a narrow vertical slit, the *meatus urinarius*. Numerous submucous follicles, the *glands of Littre*, open into the spongy section of the urethra; one of these openings forms a recess of considerable size, the *lacuna magna*. The substance of the urethra includes mucous, muscular, and erectile tissue. In the female the urethra is very short, about 1½ inches in length, and much more simple in structure and relations than that of the male. **Bulb of the urethra.** See *bulb*. — **Bulbous urethra**, that part of the extent of the urethra which corresponds to its bulb. See *bulb*. — **Crista urethrae.** See *crista*. — **Membranous urethra**, the membranous section of the urethra. See *def.* — **Penial urethra**, a urethral groove or tube which forms part of

the penis of any animal; in man, the spongy urethra.—**Prostatic urethra**, the prostatic section of the urethra. See def.—**Spongy urethra**, the spongy section of the urethra. See def.—**Triangular ligament of the urethra**. See *triangular*. Also called *Camper's ligament* and *Carcassonne's ligament*.

urethral (ū-rē-thrāl), *a.* [*< urethra + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the urethra.—**Urethral crest**. Same as *cresta urethrae* (which see, under *cresta*).—**Urethral fever**. See *fever*.

urethritic (ū-rē-thrit'ik), *a.* [*< urethritis + -ic*.] Affected with urethritis.

urethritis (ū-rē-thrit'is), *n.* [NL., *< urethra + -itis*.] Inflammation of the urethra.

urethrocele (ū-rē-thrō-sēl), *n.* Protrusion of a part of the urethral wall through the mensus urinarius.

urethrometer (ū-rē-throm'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra, and for locating and determining the degree of contraction of a stricture.

urethroplastic (ū-rē-thrō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< urethroplast-y + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethroplasty.

urethroplasty (ū-rē-thrō-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρηθρα, urethra, + πλαστικός, *plastikos*, form, shape, mold; see *plastic**.] In *surg.*, an operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

urethroscope (ū-rē-thrō-skōp), *n.* An instrument, somewhat resembling a catheter, through which, by means of a projected light, it is possible to see the mucous membrane lining the wall of the urethra.

urethroscopy (ū-rē-thrō-skō-pi), *n.* Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane by means of the urethroscope.

urethrotome (ū-rē-thrō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρηθρα, urethra, + -τομή, *tomē*, cut*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for performing internal urethrotomy.

urethrotomic (ū-rē-thrō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< urethrotomy + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethrotomy.

urethrotomy (ū-rē-thrō-tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρηθρα, urethra, + -τομή, *tomē*, cut*.] In *surg.*, cutting of the urethra, usually for the relief of stricture. *External urethrotomy* is division of the deep parts of the urethra by a knife passed through the perineum; *internal urethrotomy* is division of any part of the urethra by a cutting-instrument introduced through the meatus.

uretic (ū-ret'ik), *a.* [Also *ouretic*; *< L. ureticus, < Gr. οὐρητικός, of or pertaining to urine, < οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὐρός, urine; see urine*.] In *med.*, of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

urf (erf), *n.* A stunted, ill-grown child. [Scotch.]

Ye useless, weasel-like urf that ye are.

Hogg, *The Brownie of Bodsbeck*.

urge (ěrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urged*, ppr. *urging*. [*< L. urgere, press, push, force, drive, urge; perhaps akin to vergere, bend, turn, and Gr. ἐπιγίγναι (*epigignai), repress, constrain, ἐπιγίγναι, shut in, Skt. √ varj, wrench. Cf. verge² and wriek, wreak*.] **I. trans.** 1. To press; impel; force onward.

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave.

Pope, *Imit. of Hor.*, II. ii. 253.

Evening must usher night, night urge the morrow.

Shelley, *Adonais*, xxi.

2. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

And there will want at no time who are good at circumstances; but men who set their minds on main matters, and sufficiently urge them in these most difficult times, I find not many.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

Through the thick deserts headlong urg'd his flight.

Pope, tr. of *Statius's Thebaid*, I.

3. To press the mind or will of; serve as a motive or impelling cause; impel; constrain; spur.

My tongue,

Urg'd by my heart, shall utter all the thoughts

My youth hath known. Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 5.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

And when they urg'd him till he was ashamed, he said, Send.

2 Ki. II. 17.

Urge the king

To do me this last right.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 167.

5. To press upon attention; present in an earnest manner; press by way of argument or in opposition; insist on; allege in extenuation, justification, or defense: as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

I never in my life

Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly.

Shak., 1 *Hen. IV.*, v. 2. 53.

For God's sake, urge your faults no more, but mend!

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, v. 2.

6. To ply hard in a contest or an argument; attack briskly.

Every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion with all its absurd consequences.

Tillotson.

7†. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger. Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 3. 27.

The Britons, urg'd and oppress'd with many unsuccessful injuries, had all banded themselves to a general revolt.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To press on or forward.

He strives to urge upward.

Donne.

2. To incite; stimulate; impel.

The combat urges, and my soul's on fire.

Pope, *Iliad*, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; insist; persist.

One of his men . . . urg'd extremely for't, and showed

what necessity belonged to't. Shak., *T. of A.*, III. 2. 14.

4. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

I do beseech your lordships

That, in this case of justice, my accusers,

Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,

And freely urge against me.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3. 48.

urge (ěrj), *n.* [*< urge, v.*] The act of urging; impulse. [Rare.]

Creation dumb, unconscious, yet alive

With some deep inward passion unexpressed,

And swift, concentric, never-ceasing urge.

R. W. Gülder, *The Celestial Passion, Recognition*.

urgence (ěr-jens), *n.* [*< F. urgence = Sp. Pg. urgencia = It. urgenza; as urgen(t) + -ce*.] Urgency. Heywood, *Prologues and Epilogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 356).

urgency (ěr-jen-si), *n.* [*As urgence (see -cy)*.] The state or character of being urgent. Specifically—(a) Importunity; insistence; earnest solicitation: as, to yield to a person's *urgency*. (b) Pressure of necessity; imperativeness: as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion. (c) In the British Parliament, a formal declaration that a measure is urgent, in the interest of the state, and ought to receive prompt and early action, taking precedence of all other measures. Urgency may be declared by a vote of three to one in a house of not less than 300 members.

urgent (ěr-jent), *a.* [*< F. urgent = Sp. Pg. It. urgente, < L. urgent(-)s, ppr. of urgere, push, urge; see urge*.] Having the character of urging, pressing, or constraining. Specifically—(a) Of things: Pressing; demanding immediate action; forcing itself upon notice; cogent; vehement: as, an *urgent* case or occasion. See *urgency* (c).

Please your highness

To take the urgent hour. Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2. 465.

Which Jesus seeing, He upon him threw

The urgent yolk of an express injunction.

J. Beaumont, *Pyche*, III. 147.

He evaded the urgent demands of the Castilians for a

convocation of cortes. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 25.

In ten minutes he had a second telegraphic message on its way. . . . one so direct and urgent that I should be sure of an answer to it.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 63.

(b) Of persons: Pressing with importunity. Ex. XII. 33.

However, Oedipus is almost out of his wits about the Matter, and is urgent for an account of Particulars.

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 107.

urgently (ěr-jent-li), *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; insistently; pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

urger (ěr-jér), *n.* [*< urge + -er*.] One who urges or importunes. Fletcher, *Valentinian*, I. 3.

urgewonder (ěrj'wun'dèr), *n.* A variety of barley.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

Urginea (ěr-jin'ē-jē), *n.* [NL. (Steinheil, 1834), so called with ref. to the compressed seeds; *< L. urgere, press, urge; see urge*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Scilleæ*, including the official squill. It is distinguished from the type genus *Scilla*, in which it was formerly included, by its deciduous perianth, a three-angled capsule, and much-flattened seeds. It includes about 24 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and India, especially of the Mediterranean region. They are bulbous plants with linear or thong-like radical leaves, and an unbranched leafless scape bearing in a terminal raceme many small whitish flowers, rarely yellowish or pink, usually with a median band of deeper color along each segment. *U. maritima* (*U. Scilla*), the official squill (see *scilla*), 2) or sea-onion, produces large bulbs including many fleshy whitish layers, very acid when fresh, but less so on drying: they are imported from the Mediterranean for medicinal use. *U. altissima* is similarly used in South Africa.

Urgonian (ěr-gō-ni-an), *n.* [*< L. Urgo(n)-, F. Orgon (see def.) + -ian*.] A division of the Lower Cretaceous, according to the systematic nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists. The typical Urgonian from Orgon, near Avignon (whence the name), is a massive limestone, in places developed to a thickness of over 1,000 feet, and containing an abundance of hippurites and various other fossils.

Uria (ū-ri-jē), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752; Brisson, 1760), *< L. urinar, plunge under water, dive; see urinar, urinator*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*; the guillemots and murre: used with various re-

strictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cephus*. See cuts under *guillemot* and *murre*.

uric (ū-rik), *a.* [= F. *urique* = Sp. Pg. *urico*, *< NL. *uricus, < Gr. οὐρον, urine; see urine*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—**Uric acid**, an acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_6$, characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called *lithic acid*.

uricemia, **uricæmia** (ū-ri-sē-mi-jē), *n.* [NL. *uricæmia*, irreg. *< uricus, uric, + Gr. αἷμα, blood*.] Same as *lithemia*.

Uriconian (ū-ri-kō-ni-an), *n.* [*< Uriconium (see def.) + -ian*.] The name given by some English geologists to a series of volcanic rocks, of which the Wrekin, in Shropshire, England, is chiefly made up, and which is supposed to occupy a position very near the bottom of the fossiliferous series. The name is from the Roman station *Uriconium*, the site of the present village of Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

uridrosis (ū-ri-drō'sis), *n.* The excretion of certain urinary constituents, notably urea, in the sweat.

Urinæ (ū-ri-ī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Uria + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, named from the genus *Uria*; the murre and guillemots. Also *Urinæ*.

urile (ū-ri-l), *n.* A kind of cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* of Gmelin, or *P. bicristatus* of Pallas.

The fowl urile, of which there is great plenty in Kamtschatka. Krasscheninnikoff, *Kamtschatka* (trans.), p. 157.

urim (ū-rim), *n. pl.* [*< Heb. ὕрим, pl. of ὕr, light, < ὕr, shine*.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the rational, or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with oracular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummim (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the so-called 'breastplate,' which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost.

urinaccelerator (ū-ri-nak-sel'ē-rā-tōr), *n.*; pl. *urinacceleratores* (-sel'ē-rā-tō-rēz). [*< L. urina, urine, + NL. accelerātor*.] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urinæ. *Cuvier*, 1887.

urinæmia, *n.* See *urinemia*.

urinal (ū-ri-nāl), *n.* [*< ME. urinal, urnal, ory-nal, < OF. urinal, orinal, F. urinal = Pr. urinal = Sp. orinal = Pg. ourinol = It. orinale, < ML. urinal, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. urinālis, of or pertaining to urine, < urina, urine; see urine*.] 1. A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an urinal. Shak., *T. G. of V.*, II. I. 41.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

urinalist (ū-ri-nāl-ist), *n.* [*< urinal + -ist*.] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

My urinalist . . . left no artery

Unstretched upon the tenters.

Dekker, *Match me in London*, III.

urinalysis (ū-ri-nāl'ī-sis), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. urina, urine, + Gr. λysis, loosing (cf. analysis)*.] Chemical examination of urine.

urinant (ū-ri-nant), *a.* [*< L. urinan(t)-s, ppr. of urinar, dive, plunge under water, < urina, in the orig. sense 'water'; see urine*.] In *her.*, being in the attitude of diving or plunging; noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

urinary (ū-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urinaire* = Sp. Pg. *urinario* = It. *orinario*, *< ML. *urinarius* (in neut. *urinarium*, a urinal), *< L. urina, urine; see urine*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine.—**Urinary canal**, a primitive urinary passage.—**Urinary cast**. Same as

renal cast (which see, under *cast*).—**Urinary organs**, the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the elimination of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a mollusk, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See *urogenital* and *uropoietic*.

II. n.; pl. urinaries (-riz). 1. In *agri.*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—2. Same as *urinal*, 2.

urinate (û'ri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *urinated*, ppr. *urinating*. [*ML. urinatus*, pp. of *urinare*, urinate: see *urine*, *v.*] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.

urination (û'ri-nā'shon), *n.* [*urinate* + *-ion*.] The act of passing urine; micturition.—**Precipitant urination**, urination where the desire to pass urine is very sudden and imperative.

urinative (û'ri-nā-tiv), *a.* [*urinate* + *-ive*.] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as *solute* do. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

urinator (û'ri-nā-tor), *n.* [*L. urinator*, a diver, < *urinari*, dive, plunge under water: see *urine*, *v.*] 1. A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. *Ray*.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacépède, 1801).*] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the *Urinatoridae*: variously applied. Quite recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the loons, whose usual generic name, *Colymbus*, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See *Colymbus*, and cuts under *loons* and *tibia*.

urinatorial (û'ri-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [See *urinator*.] Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridae*: being or resembling one of the *Urinatoridae*.

Urinatoridae (û'ri-nā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Urinator* + *-idae*.] A family of diving birds; the loons: same as *Colymbidae* (*b*). When the loons are called *Urinatoridae*, the grebes become *Colymbidae*.

urine (û'rin), *n.* [*ME. urine*, < *OF. urine*, *urine*, *F. urine* = *Pr. urina* = *Sp. orina* = *Pg. orina* = *It. orina*, *urina* = *D. urine* = *G. Sw. Dan. urin*, < *L. urina*, urine, in form as if fem. of **urin-*us, of water, < **urum*, water, urine, = *Gr. οὐρον*, urine, orig. water, = *Skt. vārī*, *vār*, water, = *Zend vāra*, rain, = *Ice. ur* = *Sw. ur* in *ur-väder*, drizzle, drizzling rain, = *AS. wer*, the sea.] An excrementitious fluid excreted by the kidneys, holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change. Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brackish taste, a peculiar odor, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limits of health, however, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and density, according to the age, occupation, and diet of the individual, the time of day, and the season of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for analysis, as presenting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during the twenty-four hours. The average amount passed during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to seven parts or more, from 45 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and uric acid. The chemical analysis of the urine and the microscopical examination of its sediment are important aids in the diagnosis and prognosis of many diseases. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidney the urine passes at once through the ureters to the bladder, where it is held for a period and voided through the urethra at the will of the individual.

The King of the Contree hatte alle wey an Ox with him; and he that kepeth him hatte every day grete feces, and kepeth every day his Dong and his Uryne in 2 Vesselles of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

Retention of urine. See *retention*.—**Smoky urine**. See *smoky*.—**Urine indian**. Same as *uroanthin*.

uriner (û'rin), *v. i.* [*F. uriner* = *Sp. orinar* = *Pg. orinar* = *It. orinare*, < *ML. urinare*, make water, urine (in *L. urinari*, plunge under water, dive), < *L. urina*, urine (orig. water): see *urine*, *n.*] To discharge urine; urinate.

No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do *urine*, except the tortoise. *Sir T. Browne*.

urinemia, urinemia (û'ri-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. urinemia*, < *Gr. οὐρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

uriniferous (û'ri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Conveying urine: as, *uriniferous* tubes or ducts.

urinific (û'ri-nif'ik), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Secreting urine; *uriniparous*; *uropoietic*; *urogenous*.

uriniparous (û'ri-nip'ā-rus), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *parere*, produce.] In *physiol.*, pro-

ducing or preparing urine: specifically applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

urinogenital (û'ri-nō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *genitalis*, genital.] Same as *urogenital*.

urinogenitary (û'ri-nō-jen'i-tā-ri), *a.* [*As urinogenital* + *-ary*.] Same as *urogenital*.

These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and *urino-genitary* organs.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

urinology (û'ri-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appearance.

urinometer (û'ri-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

urinometric (û'ri-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*As urinometry* + *-ic*.] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or pertaining to urinometry.

urinometry (û'ri-nom'e-trī), *n.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *Gr. -μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer.

urinoscopic (û'ri-nō-skop'ik), *a.* [*urinoscopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopic*.

urinospicy (û'ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy*.

urinose (û'ri-nōs), *a.* [*NL. *urinosis*, urinous; see *urinous*.] Same as *urinous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

urinous (û'ri-nus), *a.* [*F. urineux*, < *NL. *urinosis*, < *L. urina*, urine: see *urine*.] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its properties.

urion (û'ri-on), *n.* [*Mex.*] One of sundry burrowing quadrupeds, as the marmot-squirrel of Mexico, *Spermophilus mexicanus*.

urite (û'rit), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *-ίτις*.] The sternite, or sternal sclerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. *Lacaze-Duthiers*.

urjoon (er'jōn), *n.* An Indian plant, *Terminalia Arjuna*. See *Terminalia*.

urjar (er'jār), *n.* See *pibroch*.

urle (erl), *n.* In *her.*, same as *orle*. [Rare.]

urman (er'man), *n.* In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word *cedar-swing* as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

Impenetrable forests and quivering marshes—the dreadful *urmans*, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 50 miles around the widely separated settlements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII 429.

urn (ern), *n.* [*ME. urne*, < *OF. (and F.) urne* = *Sp. Ig. It. urna*, < *L. urna*, a jar, vase, prop. a vessel of burnt clay or pottery, < *urere*, burn: see *urition*.] 1. A kind of vase, usually rather large, having an oviform or rounded body with a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the dead were formerly put into such vessels), any receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

A vessel that men clepeeth an urne. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 811.

Two urns by Jove's high throne have ever stood, The source of evil one, and one of good. *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 663.

Storied urn and animated bust. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corpse that ever herald Did follow to his urn. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—4. A tea-urn.—5. In *bot.* the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or spore-case; the theca. See cut under *moss*.—6. In the *Dicymida*, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous dicymid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See *Dicymida*, and cut under *Dicymida*.—**Cinerary urn**. See *cinerary*.

urn (ern), *v. t.* [*As urn*, *n.*] To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

When horror universal shall descend, And heaven's dark concave urn all human race. *Young*.

urnal (er'nal), *a.* [*L. urnalis*, of or pertaining to an urn, < *urna*, an urn: see *urn*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an urn.

Urnal interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

urn-flower (ern'flou'er), *n.* See *Urecolina*.

urnful (ern'fūl), *a.* [*urn* + *-ful*.] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn-shaped (ern'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

Uroaëtus (û-rō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [*NL. (Kaup, 1844, and Uroaëtus, 1845), < Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *αἰτός*, an eagle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian eagles, with one species, *U. audax*, the so-



Uroaëtus audax.

called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the hinders are hazel.

urobilin (û-rō-bil'in), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρον*, urine, + *L. bilis*, bile, + *-in*.] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fever. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

urobilinuria (û-rō-bil-i-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [*urobilin* + *Gr. οὐρον*, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

urocardiac (û-rō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *καρδιά*, the heart: see *cardiac*.] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated with *uropyloric*. See cut under *Astacidae*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—**Urocardiac process**, a strong calcified process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric osticle.

Urocardiac tooth, a strong bified process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric osticle of the crawfish's stomach.

Urocerata (û-rō-ser'ā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Latreille), < Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant *Hymenoptera*, contrasted with *Tenthredinidae*, and corresponding to the modern family *Uroceridae* (or *Siricidae*). See *Uroceridae*.

Uroceridae (û-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Leach, 1817), < Urocerus* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horn-tails, auger-flies, or *Siricidae*, named from the genus *Urocerus*. They are distinguished from the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidae*), which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fore-tibial spur (the *Tenthredinidae* having two-spurred front tibiae). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 12 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, *Tremex columba*, is an example. Also *Urocerata*, *Urocerata*, and *Uroceridae*. The family is called *Siricidae* in Europe, *Uroceridae* being held by American hymenopterists.

Urocerus (û-rōs'er-us), *n.* [*NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of horn-tails, typical of the family *Uroceridae*, and distinguished by the exerted ovipositor, short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are some-

times called *tailed wasps*. *Sirez* (Linnaeus, 1767) is a synonym.

urochord (ū-rō-kōrd), *n.* [*Gr. oipā*, tail, + *χορδή*, a chord.] 1. The caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate, likened to the notochord, chorda dorsalis, or dorsal chord of a vertebrate; the central axis of the appendage of certain adult tunicates, as an appendicularian, and the corresponding structure of embryonic or larval tunicates in general. It is considered to represent the primordial spinal column of a vertebrate, and to indicate the affinity of the Tunicata with the Vertebrata. See *Chordata*, *Urochorda*, *Vertebrata*, and cut under *Appendicularia*. Also *urocord*.

2. Any member of the *Urochorda*. *Bell*, *Comp. Anat.*, p. 313.

Urochorda (ū-rō-kōr'dj), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *urochord*.] The tunicates or ascidians regarded as a branch of *Chordata*, correlated with *Hemichorda*, *Cephalochorda*, and *Cranata*: same as *Ascidia*, 1: so called from the possession, permanently or transiently, of a urochord. The *Urochorda* have been divided into *Larvata* and *Saccata*, the latter including the true ascidians, salps, and dolichids, the former the *Appendiculariidae*. The same divisions are also named *Perennichordata* and *Adueichordata*. See cuts under *Ascidia*, *Appendicularia*, *Dolichidae*, *Salpa*, and *Tunicata*.

urochordal (ū-rō-kōr'dnl), *a.* [*Urochord* + *-al*.] Provided with a urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda*. Compare *notochordal*, *parachordal*.

urochordate (ū-rō-kōr'dat), *a.* [*Urochord* + *-ate*.] Having a urochord, as an ascidian; belonging to the *Urochorda*.

Urochroa (ū-rōk'rō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1856), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A genus of humming-birds, with one species, *U. bougueri* of Ecuador, having a straight bill much longer than the head, and wings reaching almost to the end of the nearly square tail, whose feathers are pointed. It is a large hummer, 5½ inches long, the bill 1½ inches, the wing 2½, the tail 2. The upper parts are grass-green, bronzed on the rump; the throat and breast are dark metallic-blue and the flanks shining-green; the



White-tail (*Urochroa bougueri*).

wings are purplish; the middle tail-feathers are dark-green, but the others are white, edged with blackish, and hence of conspicuous coloration (whence the name).

urochrome (ū-rō-krōm), *n.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A yellow pigment of the urine.

urochs (ū-rōks), *n.* Same as *aurochs*.

Urochila (ū-rō-sik'hī), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *αἰχμή*, a thrust.] A genus of wrens or wren-like birds, with one species, *U.*



Red-billed Tree-jay (*Urochila erythrorhynchos*).

longicaudata, of the Khasia Hills and other hills of India. It is 4½ inches long, the wing and tail each about 2 inches, and of dark-olive and rusty-brown coloration, varied in some parts with whitish streaks.

Urocissa (ū-rō-sis'hī), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *κίσσα*, the magpie.] A genus of Asiatic *Corvidae*, with very long and much-graduated tail, like a magpie's, the central feathers long-exserted, the wings short, the head crestless and without wattles, and the bill stout. Four species range from the Himalayan region into Burma, Siam, and China: *U. occipitalis*, *U. magnirostris*, *U. erythrorhynchos* (the red-billed jay and black-headed roller of Latham, with a coralline beak), and *U. flavirostris* (yellow-billed); a fifth, *U. caerulea*, inhabits Formosa. They are large handsome jays, 20 to 24 inches long, of which the tail is a foot or more. Blue is the leading color. See cut in preceding column.

Urocyon (ū-rōs'i-on), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *κύων*, dog, = *E. hound*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common gray fox of the United States, *Urocyon virginianus*, is the type, closely related in most respects to *Canis* and *Fulves*. The name is derived from a peculiarity of the hairs of the tail; but more important characters subsist in certain cranial bones, par-



Gray Fox (*Urocyon virginianus*).

ticularly the shape of the angle of the lower jaw-bone. The genus includes the coast-fox of California, *U. littoralis*. See also cut under *Canidae*.

urocyst (ū-rō-sist), *n.* [*NL. urocystis*, *Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *κίσσα*, bladder; see *cyst*.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the cystic vesicle.

urocystic (ū-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [*Urocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

urocystis (ū-rō-sis'tas), *n.*; *pl. urocystes* (-tēz). [NL.: see *urocyst*.] 1. Same as *urocyst*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ustilaginaceous fungi, containing several very destructive species, as *U. Cepulae*, the smut of onions, *U. pompholygodes* on *Ranunculaceae*, etc. See *omom-smut*.

Urodela (ū-rō-dē'li), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. F. *pl. urodèles*, Duméril), neut. *pl. of "urodelus"*: see *urodele*.] An order of *Amphibia*; the tailed amphibians; the ichthyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the *Anura*, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retain gills as well as tail, being thus either perennibranchiate or caducibranchiate. The salamanders, sirens, efts, newts, tritons, etc., are urodels. Equivalent names are *Caudata*, *Ichthyomorpha*, *Sauvobatrachia*. See cuts under *axolotl*, *hell-bender*, *Menobranchius*, *newt*, *Proteus*, *salamander*, *Salamandra*, and *Spelerpes*.

urodelan (ū-rō-dē'li-an), *a. and n.* [*Urodele* + *-an*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodele (ū-rō-dē'li), *a. and n.* [*NL. "urodelus"*, *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *δέλος*, manifest.] 1. *a.* Tailed, as an amphibian; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eft; belonging to the *Urodela*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Urodela*.

urodelian (ū-rō-dē'li-an), *a.* [*Urodele* + *-ian*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodelous (ū-rō-dē'lus), *a.* [*Urodele* + *-ous*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodialysis (ū-rō-dī-al'i-sis), *n.* A partial suppression of urine.

uroerythrin (ū-rō-er'i-thrin), *n.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *E. erythrin*.] A red coloring matter, seldom if ever found in normal urine, but present in this fluid in fevers, especially rheumatic fever.

Urogalba (ū-rō-gal'bī), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *NL. Galb(u)la*.] The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars, a genus of birds of the family *Galbulidae*. They have the characters of *Galbula* proper, but the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. *U. paradisea* is the best-known species. It is 11½ inches long, purplish-black bronzed on the wings and tail, with white throat and brown cap. It inhabits tropical America. See cut in next column.



Paradise Jacamar (*Urogalba paradisea*).

Urogallus (ū-rō-gal'us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), *Gr. urus*, bull, + *gallus*, a cock.] A genus of grouse: a synonym of *Tetrao*, and now the specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. See cut under *capercaillie*.

urogaster (ū-rō-gas'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues pervious, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare *peptogaster*.

urogastric (ū-rō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Urogaster* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. *Huxley*.

urogenital (ū-rō-jen'i-tal), *a. and n.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *L. genitalis*, genital.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also *urinogenital*, *urinogenitary*, *genito-urinary*.—**Urogenital canal**, the urethra.—**Urogenital sinus**. See *sinus*.

II. *n.* A urogenital organ.

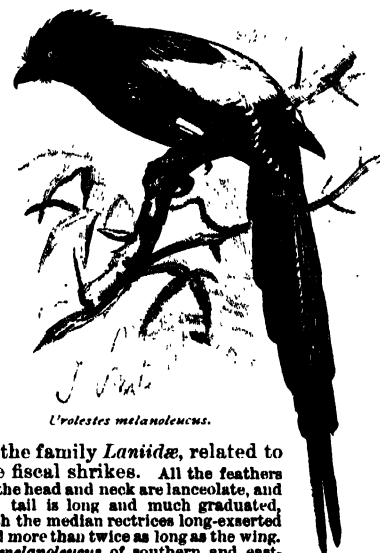
urogenous (ū-rō-jē-nus), *a.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *L. -genus*, producing; see *-gen*.] Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

uroglaucin (ū-rō-glā'sin), *n.* [*Gr. oipōv*, urine, + *γλαυκός*, bluish-green.] A blue coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

urohyal (ū-rō-hī'al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. oipā*, tail, + *E. hy(oid)* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urohyal.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median zygous backward-projecting element of that bone, borne upon the basihyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

Urolestes (ū-rō-les'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), *Gr. oipā*, tail, + *λεστής*, a robber; see *Lestes*.] A monotypic genus of African shrikes,



Urolestes melanoleucus.

of the family *Laniidae*, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tail is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. *U. melanoleucus* of southern and east-

ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 18 inches; the wing is only 54. The resemblance of this shrike to a magpie is striking.

urolithiasis (ū-rō-lī-thī-ā-sis), *n.* Same as *lithiasis* (a).

urological (ū-rō-loj-i-kal), *a.* [*< urolog-y + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to urology.

urologist (ū-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< urolog-y + -ist.*] One who is versed in urology. *Lancet*, No. 3433, p. 1216.

urology (ū-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] Same as *urinology*.

uromancy (ū-rō-man-si), *n.* Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine.

Uromastix (ū-rō-mas'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μάστιξ, whip, scourge.*] A genus of agamid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also *Mastigurus*.

uromelanin (ū-rō-mel-a-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + μέλας (μελαν-), black.*] A black pigment occasionally found in the urine as a result of the decomposition of urochrome.

uromelus (ū-rō-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *uromeli* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μέλος, a limb.*] In *teratol.*, a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; symphus.

uromere (ū-rō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μέρος, part.*] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See *urosome*. A. S. Packard.

uromeric (ū-rō-mer'ik), *a.* [*< uromere + -ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

urometer (ū-rō-m'et-ēr), *n.* Same as *urinometer*.

Uromyces (ū-rō-m'ī-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), *< Gr. οὐρά, a tail, + μύκης, a mushroom.*] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 180 species have been described.

Uropeltidae (ū-rō-pel'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Uropeltis + -idae.*] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophiidians, typified by the genus *Uropeltis*, having no rudiments of hind limbs, and the tail of variable character according to the genus; the rough-tails. The family is also called *Rhinophidae*. There are 7 genera.

Uropeltis (ū-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + πέλτη, a shield.*] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Uropeltidae*.

urophašin (ū-rō-fā'ō-in), *n.* A pigment-body contained in the urine, to the presence of which the characteristic odor of this fluid has been attributed.

urophtisis (ū-rō-thī'sis), *n.* Diabetes mellitus. [Rare.]

uropolania (ū-rō-plā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + πλανῶ, wander: see planet.*] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare *urinaemia*, *uridrosis*.

uropoloid (ū-rō-plā'toid), *a.* [*< NL. Uroplatus + -oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Uroplatoidea*.

Uroplatoidea (ū-rō-plā'tōi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Uroplatus* (the type genus) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by a family *Uroplatus* alone, having biconcave vertebrae, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

uropod (ū-rō-pod), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ποδ- (pod-) = E. foot.*] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. A. S. Packard.

Uropoda (ū-rōp'ō-dā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see *uropod*.] A genus of parasitic mites, of the family *Gamasidae*, having an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasite upon various beetles. *U. americana* is commonly found clustering upon the Colorado potato-beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*.

uropodal (ū-rōp'ō-dal), *a.* [*< uropod + -al.*] Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods; as, *uropodal* appendages.

uropoësis, uropoësis (ū-rō-pō-ē'sis, -poi-ē'sis), *n.* 1. The formation of urine; the excretion of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body; noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result. —2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; urination.

uropoietic (ū-rō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make, do. Cf. chylipoietic.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, secreting or

excreting urine; urinifer; uriniparous; urogenous; noting urinary or uriniparous organs or their function: as, the *uropoietic* system; the *uropoietic* viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the renal portal venous system, and also to the representative urinary organs, often very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolffian bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates.

uropsammus (ū-rōp-sam'us), *n.* Urinary gravel.

uropsile (ū-rōp'sil), *n.* [*< Uropsilus.*] A shrew-like animal of the genus *Uropsilus*.

Uropsilus (ū-rōp'si-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ψίλος, bare, smooth.*] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidae* and subfamily *Myogalinae*. The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, *U. sordipes* of Tibet, combines the external form of a shrew with cranial characters of a mole.

Uropygi (ū-rō-pī-jī), *n. pl.* A suborder of pedipalp arachnids, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the *Thelyphonidae*: contrasted with *Amblypygi*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*, and compare that under *Phrygida*.

uropygial (ū-rō-pij'i-al), *a.* [*< uropygium + -al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the uropygium or rump: as, *uropygial* feathers. — **Uropygial gland.** See *gland*, and cut under *elaeodochon*.

uropygium (ū-rō-pij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *uropygia* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. οὐροπίγιον, another reading of οὐροπίγιον, the rump of birds, < οὐρος, rump (οὐρά, tail), + πύγι, rump, buttocks.*] In *ornith.*, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebrae, into which the tail-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the notæum, with limits not defined. See cuts under *bird* and *elaeodochon*.

uropyloric (ū-rō-pī-lor'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. pylorus: see pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish: as, a *uropyloric* ossicle: correlated with *urocardiac*. Huxley.

urorrhagia (ū-rō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* Excessive micturition; diabetes.

urorrhæa, urorrhœa (ū-rō-rō-jī), *n.* Involuntary passage of urine; enuresis.

urosacral (ū-rō-sā'krāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. sacrum: see sacral.*] I. *a.* Situated between the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx: as, the *urosacral* region. The term is specifically applied to the numerous equivocal vertebrae of the sacrum of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebrae proper and the free caudal or coccygeal vertebrae, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral vertebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, any vertebra of the urosacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*.

urosacrum (ū-rō-sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *urosacra* (-krā). [NL., *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. sacrum, q. v.*] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrum which is formed of urosacral or false coccygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*.

Urosalpinx (ū-rō-sal'pinks), *n.* [NL. (W. Stimpson, 1865), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σαλπίξ, a trumpet.*] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Maricidae*, having a fusiform shell with radiating undulations or folds. *U. cinerea*, known as the *drill* or *borer*, is very destructive to oysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tongue. See *drill*, 5.

uroscopic (ū-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< uroscopy + -ic.*] Same as *urinoscopic*.

uroscopist (ū-rō-skō-pist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations; one who practises uromancy.

Actuarius, the *Uroscopist* of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Science*, VII. 403.

uroscopy (ū-rō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] Same as *urinology*.

urosis (ū-rō'sis), *n.* A disease of the urinary organs.

urosomatic (ū-rō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< urosome (-soma-) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urosome; consisting of urosomites, as the segments of a lobster's tail.

urosome (ū-rō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σῶμα, body.*] In *biol.*: (a) The last morphological segment of the tail; the terminal somatome of a vertebrate. See *gephyrocoelal*. (b) The post-thoracic region of the body of arthropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as composed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

urosomite (ū-rō-sō-mīt), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. somite.*] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

urosomic (ū-rō-sō-mīt'ik), *a.* [*< urosomite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

Urospermum (ū-rō-spér'mum), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σπέρμα, seed.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Ichoriaceae* and subtribe *Scorzonereae*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Scorzonera* by an involucre of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one, *U. pterodes*, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply cut leaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a spray involucre. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See *sheep's beard*.

urostealith (ū-rō-stē'a-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + στέαρ, fat, tallow, + λίθος, stone.*] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifiable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoin, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

urosteagal (ū-rō-stē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [*< urostege + -al.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

II. *n.* A urostege or urostegite.

urostege (ū-rō-stēj), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στέγη, a roof.*] In *herpet.*, one of the large special scales or scutes, generally alternating or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoological characters in many cases. Compare *gastrostege*.

urostegite (ū-rō-stē-jit), *n.* [*< urostege + -ite².*] One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.

urosteon (ū-rō-stē-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στέον, bone.*] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as *Dicholophus cristatus*, arising from an independent ossific center. W. K. Parker.

urosternite (ū-rō-stēr'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. sternite.*] The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod. Compare *urite*. A. S. Packard.

urosthene (ū-rō-stēn), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σθένος, strength.*] In *zool.*, an animal whose greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose organization is comparatively large and strong in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean or a sirenia.

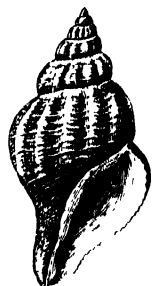
urosthenic (ū-rō-stēn'ik), *a.* [*< urosthen + -ic.*] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to *prosthenic*.

Urosticte (ū-rō-stik'tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1853).] A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, *U. benjamini* and *U. ruficrista*, of small size, 3½ inches long, the bill ¼ to ⅓ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as *white-tips*.

urostylar (ū-rō-stī-lār), *a.* [*< urostyle + -ar³.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle: as, a *urostylar* bone or process.

urostyle (ū-rō-stīl), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στυλός, column: see styl².*] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some *Amphibia* forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

urotoxic (ū-rō-tok'sik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + τοξικός, poison.*] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.



Drill or borer (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one-half

Urotrichus (ŭ-rōt'ri-kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *τριχ-* (*trich-*), hair.] A genus of fossorial shrew-moles, of the subfamily *Myogaliniæ* and family *Talpidae*. They have 2 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 8 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. *Urotrichus talpoides* is a small Japanese species. This genus formerly contained the United States species *U. gibbet*, now placed in *Neurotrichus*.

uroxanthin (ŭ-rok-san'thin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in²*.] Urine indican: a derivative of indol, present in minute quantities in normal urine.

uroxin (ŭ-rok'sin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *ξύς*, sharp, + *-in²*.] Same as *alloxantin*.

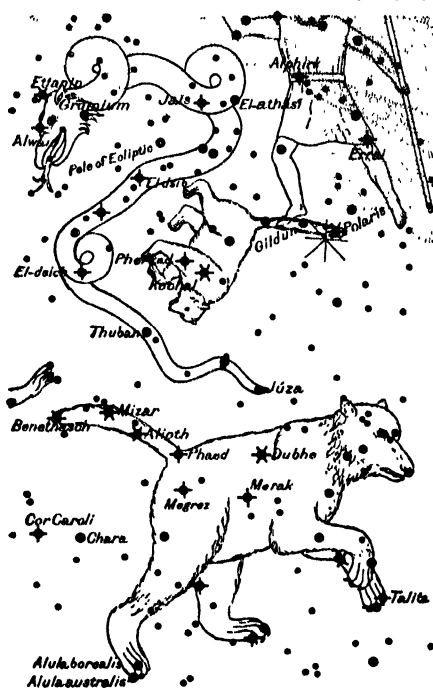
Uroxiphus (ŭ-rok'si-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ξύς*, sword.] A genus of hemipterous insects; the swordtails. The walnut swordtail, *U. caryæ*, is an example.

urthodin (ŭ-rō-din), *n.* [*<* Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *ῥόδινος*, made of or from roses, < *ῥόδον*, the rose.] A red coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

urru (ur'i), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *uirreach*, equiv. to *uirslach*, soil, dust, < *uir*, mold, earth: see *ure²*.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a bed of coal. [Local.]

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urru*, which is an urilite coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. Mortimer, Husbandry.

Ursa (ēr'sā), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursa*, a she-bear, fem. of *ursus*, bear: see *Ursus*.] A name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the Great and the Little Bear. — *Ursa Major*, the most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation — a wagon. (See *wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *riksha* — a word which means in different genders a 'bear' and a 'star'. As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages



The Constellations Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco.

called the Septentriones, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major. — *Ursa Minor*, a constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail'. At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near a Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. See cut above.

ursal (ēr'sāl), *n.* [*<* L. *ursus*, bear, + *-al*.] An ursine seal, or sea-bear. [Rare.]

urset, *a.* An obsolete variant of *worse*.

Uds blood, and hang him for *urset* than a rogue that will slash and cut for an oman, if she be a whore. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

ursid (ēr'sid), *n.* A bear as a member of the *Ursidae*.

Ursidae (ēr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-idae*.] A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, outwardly characterized by large size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like snout, rudimentary tail, and shaggy hair. The family belongs to the order *Ferae*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and is the type of the arctoid series of the latter. (See *Arctoidae*.) The bears are less exclusively carnivorous than most other representatives of the order, being frugivorous as well, and almost omnivorous; the dentition is correspondingly modified, the grinders being more or less tubercular, not sectorial. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and three on each side of the lower jaw, all tubercular, as is the last upper premolar; there are also special cranial characters. The family was formerly of greater extent, including the racoon, badger, glutton, and other plantigrade *Carnivora*; it is now limited to the genus *Ursus* and its immediate relatives, or the bears proper, inhabiting chiefly the northern hemisphere. There are about 6 genera, of which *Melurus* or *Prochilus* is the most distinct from *Ursus* proper. See *Ursus* and *bear²* (with cuts), and cuts under *anail*, *bruang*, *Plantigrada*, *scapholunar*, and *spectacled*.

ursiform (ēr'si-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *ursus*, bear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a bear; related to the bears in structure; arctoid.

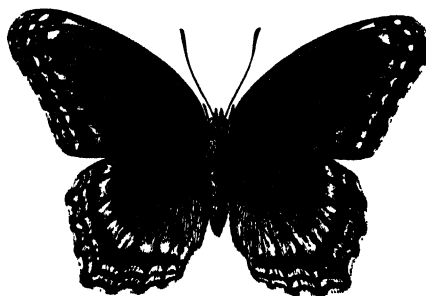
Ursinae (ēr-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-inae*.] 1. In *maimnal*, the bears proper; the *Ursidae* in a strict sense. — 2. In *entom.*, the bears: noting all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvæ. See *bear²*, 6, and *ursine*, a, 2. Burmeister.

ursine (ēr'sin), *a. and n.* [= OF. *ursin* = It. *orsino*, < L. *ursinus*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bear, < *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (see *arctic*).] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bear or bears: as, an *ursine* genus; related to the bear; arctoid: as, the *ursine* series of *Carnivora*; resembling a bear or what relates to a bear: as, an *ursine* walk. — 2. In *entom.*, thickly clothed with long, bristle-like, erect hairs: applied especially to certain lepidopterous larvæ. — *Ursine dasyure*, howler, sloth. See nouns. — *Ursine otary*, *ursine seal*, the northern sea-bear, an eared seal of the North Pacific, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal*.

II. *n.* A bear; any member of the family *Ursidae*.

urson (ēr'son), *n.* [*<* F. *ourson*, a bear's cub, < *ours*, bear, < L. *ursus*, a bear: see *ursine*.] The Canada porcupine, or tree-porcupine of eastern North America, sometimes called *bear-porcupine*, as by Harlan. The name was given or applied by Buffon. See *Erethizon* and *caw-quaw*, and second cut under *porcupine*.

ursula (ēr'sū-lā), *n.* [*<* NL. *ursula*, specific name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursine*.] A North American butterfly, *Basilarchia* or *Limnitis astyanax* (formerly *L. ursula*). It is purple-black with alight blue and red



Ursula (*Limnitis astyanax*), about two thirds natural size.

blotches, and hence is called *red-spotted purple*. Its larva feeds on many plants, as willow, oak, blackberry, cherry, and species of *Vaccinium*.

Ursuline (ēr'sū-lin), *a. and n.* [*<* NL. *Ursulinus*, < L. *L. Ursula* (see def.), a woman's name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursa*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic order or company of Ursulines.

II. *n.* One of an order or company of Roman Catholic women founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. The Ursulines took their name from St. Ursula, whose protection they invoked. At first they neither took regular vows nor adopted conventional rules, but in 1612 they were divided into the *congregated Ursulines*, who still adhere to the original organization, and the *religious Ursulines*, who take solemn vows, observe enclosure, and follow the rule of St. Augustine. The order was introduced into Canada in 1639, and into the present territory of the United States in 1737.

Ursus (ēr'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος* = Ir. *art* = Skt. *riksha*, a bear.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, of the family *Ursidae*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, and was even applied to some animals not

now included in *Ursidae*. It is now restricted to such species as the brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, *U. horribilis* and



American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

U. americanus; for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sun-bear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of *Thalassarctos*, *Tremarctos*, *Helarctos*, and *Melurus* (or *Prochilus*) respectively. See *bear²* (with cuts), and cuts under *scapholunar* and *Plantigrada*.

Urtica (ēr'ti-kā), *n.* [NL. (Majpighi, 1675; Brunnfels, 1530), < L. *urtica*, a nettle, so called from the stinging hairs, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of apetalous plants, the nettles, type of the order *Urticales* and tribe *Urticeae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or perennials, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers are borne in small clusters or panicles. For the species in general, see *nettle*; for *U. ferox*, see *onga-onga*. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under *Laportea*, *Urena*, *Pilea*, and *Bahmeria*. England has 8 species, 2 of which, *U. dioica* and *U. urens*, occur occasionally in the United States; 8 others are natives of the United States, 5 in the west and southwest, and 1, *U. gracilis*, a tall wand-like nettle of fence-rows and springy places, ranging eastward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

Urticaceae (ēr-ti-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Urtica* + *-aceae*.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Unisexuales*, unlike all the other orders of the series, except the *Euphorbiaceae*, in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears cymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bract, with one stamen opposite each lobe, or rarely fewer. The one-celled ovary contains a single ovule, the style at first terminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small achene or drupe, or by consolidation a syncarp. The order includes about 1,500 species, belonging to 110 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate regions, and classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Urtica*, *Celtis*, *Cannabis*, *Morus*, *Artocarpus*, *Conocarpus*, *Urtica*, and *Thelygonum*. A great diversity in habit, fruit, and milky juice occasioned a former dismemberment of the order into the separate orders *Ulmaceae*, *Celtideae*, *Moraceae*, *Artocarpeae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Cannalineeae*, respectively the elm, hackberry, mulberry, breadfruit, nettle, and hemp families, each coinciding nearly with the similar tribe now recognized. Among these tribes the *Urticeae* and about 6 other genera are principally herbaceous; the others are trees or shrubs, sometimes, as in species of *Ficus* and *Ulmus*, reaching a great size. Their leaves are usually alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with deciduous stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripetal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered clusters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or panicle, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a number of edible fruits — as the fig, breadfruit, jackfruit, mulberry, and hackberry — in which the edible part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig, forming a syconium, or the thickened seed, as in species of *Artocarpus*. The order also includes several important dyewoods, as fustic; several ornamental as well as timber trees planted for shade or for hedges, as the elm, mulberry, and Osage orange; and many valuable fibers, as hemp and ramie. Species of some genera produce a narcotic resin, as hops and also hemp. (See *hashish*.) Several of the most notable trees belong here, as the banian, the baobee or sacred fig, the aycamore-fig, and the famed upatree of Java. (See *Ficus* and *Antiaris*.) In the tribes *Moraceae* and *Artocarpeae*, and especially in the genus *Morus*, an acrid emetic or poisonous milky juice abounds, either white or yellowish, in many furnishing india-rubber, in others becoming resinous, and yielding a gum. In a few, the cow-trees, it is innocuous, and is used as a beverage. See also *Pseudomelia*, *Broussonetia*, *Streblus*, *Zelkova*, *Planera*, and *Humulus*.

urticaceous (ēr-ti-kā'shius), *a.* In bot., of or pertaining to the *Urticaceae*.

urtical (ēr'ti-kāl), *a.* [*<* *Urtica* + *-al*.] 1. In bot., of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus *Urtica*: as, the *urtical* alliance.

Lindley.—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See *trichocyst*.

urticaria (ér-ti-ká'-rí-á), *n.* [= F. *urticaire*, < NL. *urticaria*, nettle-rash, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica*.] Nettle-rash; uredo; hives. The disease is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosyncrasy in some persons after eating shell-fish, certain fruits, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying size, whitish on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin), and surrounded by a reddened zone. They give rise to intense itching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

urticarial (ér-ti-ká'-rí-ál), *a.* [*urticaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. *Medical News*, LII. 546.

urticarious (ér-ti-ká'-rí-us), *a.* [*urticaria* + *-ous*.] Same as *urticarial*. *Medical News*, LII. 720.

urticate (ér-ti-kát), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urticated*, ppr. *urticating*. [*ML. urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* (> OF. *urtier*; cf. It. *orticeggiare*), sting like a nettle, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica*.] *I. trans.* To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce urtication in or of.

II. intrans. To have or exercise the faculty of urticating; effect urtication; sting. — **Urticating batteries, capsule, filament.** See *battery*, etc. — **Urticating larva**, a larva covered with spiny hairs, which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of one handling it. See *stinging caterpillar* (with cut), under *stinging*.

urtication (ér-ti-ká'-shon), *n.* [= F. *urtication*; as *urticate* + *-ion*.] The action or result of urticating or stinging; a stinging or nettling operation or effect; specifically, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

Urticeae (ér-tis'-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Urtica* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticales*, typified by the genus *Urtica*, the nettles. It is characterized by usually unisexual flowers with one to five anthers reversed in the bud, inflexed filaments, an erect orthotropous ovule, and a straight embryo. It includes about 40 genera, classed in 5 subtribes, of which *Urtica*, *Procris*, *Bahneria*, *Paritaria*, and *Pterokhlea* are the types. For other genera, see *Helxine*, *Pilea*, and *Laportea*. They are mostly herbaceous plants, numerous both in the tropics and in temperate regions, occasionally, as in *Urtica* and *Laportea*, becoming trees. They are remarkable in the typical subtribe, the *Urticeae*, for their stinging hairs, and more or less in all for the presence of abundant cystoliths or masses of crystals embedded in the tissues, and usually of a definite aspect, as radiating, fusiform, linear, etc., which is characteristic of each genus.

urubitinga (ú-rú-bi-tíng'-gá), *n.* [Braz., < *urubu*, a vulture, + Tupi *tinga*, white, bright, beautiful.] The native name of some hawk or other bird of prey of South America. It is adopted in ornithology (a) as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes*, related to the turkey-buzzard of North America, and (b) [as the generic name of a number of black-and-white hawks of the buteonine division of the family *Falconidae*. *U. zonura* of Brazil, etc., is the leading species; the anthracite hawk, *U. anthracina*, ranges from Central America northward into the United States. The genus was named as such by Lesson in 1836.

urubu (ú-rú-bú), *n.* [Braz.] One of the American vultures; a bird of the genus *Cathartes* or *Catharista*. The name is commonly applied, in ornithology, to the black vulture, or zopilote, the tribe of Azara, *Catharista urubu* of Vieillot, *Vultur iota* or *Catharista iota* of some writers, now usually known as *Catharista atrata*. This resembles the common turkey-

buzzard of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It inhabits the warmer parts of America, from latitude 40° S. to nearly 40° N., and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under *Cathartes*.

urucuri (ú-rú-kú'-rí), *n.* A Brazilian palm, *Attalea excelsa*. Its large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Para india-rubber. *Urucuri-iba* is the name of *Cocos coronata*.

Uruguayan (ú-rú-gwá'-án), *a. and n.* [*Uruguay* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

II. n. An inhabitant of Uruguay.

urus (ú'-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *urus* = Gr. *οἰσός*, wild ox, from the Teut. name represented by OHG. *ūr* = AS. *ūr* = Icel. *úr*, also in comp. OHG. *urohho*, etc.: see *uro* and *urochs*.] *1.* A kind of wild bull described by Cæsar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the *Bos urus*, or *B. primigenius*, of naturalists, and is also called *reem*, *tur*, *ur*, *ure*, and *ure oz*. The urus had long spreading horns, unlike the European bison (*Bison bonasus*) or aurochs, and more like ordinary cattle, of which *B. primigenius* is a presumed ancestral form; but by some misunderstanding the name *urus* has also been attached to the aurochs, a few individuals of which still linger wild, but under protection, in the forests of Lithuania. It has been thought, erroneously, that the "Chillingham cattle," such as exist in confinement at Chillingham in Northumberland, England, and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland, are descendants of the animal described by Cæsar. See cut under *aurochs*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Boridæ*, including the aurochs and extinct bisons: therefore equivalent to *Bison* as now employed. *Bojanus*, 1827; *Owen*, 1843.—*3.* A kind of fossil ox from Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. *Buckland*, 1831.

urva (ér'-vā), *n.* [NL. *urva*, from an E. Ind. name.] *1.* The crab-eating ichneumon of India, *Herpestes urva*, of a black color, the hairs annulated with white, and with a white stripe on the side of the head.—*2.* [*cap.*] A generic name of such ichneumons, of which there are 3 Asiatic species, as *U. canerivora*. *B. R. Hodgson*.

urvant (ér'-vánt), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curvant*.] In her, same as *urred*.

urved (érvd), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curved*.] In her, turned or bowed upward. *Berry*.

us¹ (us), *pron.* The objective case of *we*.

us², *n.* An old spelling of *use*¹.

U. S. An abbreviation of *United States* (of America).

U. S. A. An abbreviation (a) of *United States of America*, and (b) of *United States Army*.

usable (ú'-zā-bl), *a.* [Also *useable*; < *use* + *-able*.] Capable of being used.

A lame carriage-horse threw everything into sad uncertainty. It might be weeks, it might be only a few days, before the horse was *usable*. *Jane Austen*, *Emma*, xiii.

usableness (ú'-zā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being usable. Also spelled *useableness*.

usage (ú'-zāj), *n.* [*ME. usage*, < OF. (and F.) *usage* = Pr. *usatge* = Sp. *usaje* = It. *usaggio*, < ML. *usaticum*, usage, < L. *usus*, use: see *use*.] *1.* Use; enjoyment.

Kept her to his *usage* and his store.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2337.

2. The act of using.

Nor be thou rageful, like a handled bee,

And lose thy life by *usage* of thy sting.

Tennyson, *The Ancient Sage*.

3. Mode of using or treating; treatment.

Deliver what you are, and how you came

To this sad cave, and what your *usage* was?

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 4.

As I promis'd

On your arrival, you have met no *usage*

Deserves repentance in your being here.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 3.

Base was his *usage*, vile his whole employ,

And all despised and fed the pliant boy.

Crabbe, *The Parish Register* (Works, I. 64).

4. Long-continued use or practice; customary way of acting; habitual use; custom; practice: as, the ancient *usage* of Parliament. Technically, in English law, *usage* has a different signification from *custom*, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times *custom* was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding *usage* as the facts by which the existence of *custom* is proved; others treat *usage* as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those engaged in a particular trade or business, and *custom* as the habit of communities or localities.

Afterward, as is the right *usage*,

The lords all to hir dede homage.

Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

Usage confirm'd what Fancy had begun.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 522.

The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the *Usages* of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "Bye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.

English Guide (E. F. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

5. Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

The more closely one looks into *usage*, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fanciers.

F. Hall, *Modern English*, Pref.

6. Manners; behavior; conduct. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

He is able with his tongue and *usage* to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.

Harman, *Caveat for Curators*, p. 51.

By *usage*, customarily; regularly.

They helde hem payed of frutes that they ete,

Which that the feldees gave hem by *usage*.

Chaucer, *Former Age*, l. 4.

Law and usage of Parliament. See *parliamentary law*, under *parliamentary*.—The *usages*, certain forms and rites in the celebration of the enchanter maintained by some of the nonjuring clergy in England and Scotland—namely, the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the *usages* were called *usagers*, and their opponents *non-usagers*. All the *usages* were enjoined in the nonjurors' communion office of 1718. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1764, and the mixed chalice became an established custom. See *nonjuror*.—**Usages of war.** See *war*.—**Syn. 4.** *Habit, Manner*, etc. See *custom*.

usager (ú'-zā-jér), *n.* [*F. usager*, < *usage*, usage: see *usage*.] *1.* One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel*.—*2.* One of a party which maintained the *usages* (see phrase under *usage*) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

usance (ú'-zāns), *n.* [*ME. usauance*, < OF. *usance*, < *usant*, using: see *usant*.] *1.* Using; use; employment.

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.

Joseph Mede, *Diatribe*, p. 60.

But why do you call this benefit made of our money usury and madness? It is but *usance*, and husbanding of our stock.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 281.

2. Usage; custom.

As was her *usance*

To forthren every wight, and doon plesaunce

Of veray bounte and of courtesye.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1476.

3. Premium paid for the use of money loaned; interest.

He lends out money gratis and brings down

The rate of *usance*.

Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 3. 46.

4. The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the *usance* varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at *usance*, half *usance*, double *usance*, etc. In recent years a four months' *usance* has been established for India, China, Japan, etc.

usant (ú'-zánt), *a.* [*ME. usant*, < OF. *usant*, ppr. of *user*, use: see *use*.] Using; accustomed.

A thief he was of corn and eek of mele,

And that a sly and *usant* [var. *usung*] for to stole.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 20.

usauncet, usaunt. Old spellings of *usance, usant*.

Usbeg, n. See *Uzbek*.

uschert, n. An old spelling of *usher*.

Uscock (us'-kok), *n.* [= G. pl. *Uškoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in Servia and Bosnia who about the beginning of the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish invasions.

use¹ (üs), *n.* [*ME. use*, *uer*, *us*, < OF. *us*, *uz* = Pr. *us* = Sp. Pg. It. *uso*, < L. *usus*, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, OL. *octi*, pp. *ocusus*, use, employ, exercise, perform, enjoy, etc.; cf. Skt. *āta*, pp. of *√ ar*, favor. Hence ult. *use*, v., *usage*, *usual*, *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utilize*, *utility*; *abuse*, *peruse*; *disuse*, *misuse*, etc.] *1.* The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a profitable purpose.

This word habbeth muchel on *we*. *Ancren Riele*, p. 16.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use*.

Lev. vii. 24.

I know not what *use* to put her to.

Shak., *C. of E.*, III. 2. 97.

Sub. Why, this is covetise!

Mam. No, I assure you,

I shall employ it all in pious *uses*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.



Urubu (*Catharista atrata*).

If this citizen had not . . . proffered her her diet and lodging under the name of my sister, I could not have told what shift to have made, for the greatest part of my money is revolted; we'll make more use of him.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ll. 2.
Constant Use ev'n Flint and Steel impairs.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. That property of a thing (or character of a person) which renders it suitable for a purpose; adaptability to the attainment of an end; usefulness; availability; utility; serviceableness; service; convenience; help; profit; as, a thing of no use.

God made two great lights, great for their use
To man.
Milton, P. L., vii. 846.

We have no doubt that the ancient controversies were of use, in so far as they served to exercise the faculties of the disputants.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

It [a sitting] might as well last to Sunday morning, as there is no use in making more than two bites at a cherry.
Punch, No. 2066, p. 64.

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need.

Be not acknown on't [handkerchief]; I have use for it.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 319.

Heaven has begun the work,
And blest us all; let our endeavours follow,
To preserve this blessing to our timely uses.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage; habit.

Long use and experience hath found out many things commodious for man's life.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.
How use doth breed a habit in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 1.

Use makes a better soldier than the most urgent considerations of duty—familiarity with danger enabling him to estimate the danger.
Emerson, Courage.

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

O Caesar! these things are beyond all use,
And I do fear them.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 25.

6. Interest for money; usury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

D. Pedro. You have lost the heart of Signior Benedick.
Beat. Indeed, my lord, he lent it me awhile; and I gave him use for it, a double heart for his single one.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 288.

Human life
Is but a loan to be repaid with use,
When He shall call his debtors to account.
Comper, Task, iii.

7f. That part of a sermon devoted to a practical application of the doctrine expounded.

The parson has an odifying stomach, . . .
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in uses.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

8. In *liturgies*, the distinctive ritual and liturgical forms and observances, collectively and singly, of a particular church, diocese, group of dioceses, or community: as, *Sarum use*; *Aberdeen use*; *Anglican use*; *Roman use*. The term is most frequently applied to the varieties of ritual and liturgical usage in England before the Reformation and to monastic and Roman usage as differing from these, and also to the different local varieties of the ancient Gallican offices. In England the several uses were those of *Sarum*, *York*, *Hereford*, *Bangor*, *Lincoln*, etc. These had a common family likeness, and differed considerably from *Roman use*. The most important of them was *Sarum* or *Salisbury use*, which was the form of service compiled about 1066 from various diocesan uses, English and Norman, by St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of England. The use of *Sarum* prevailed throughout the greater part of England, and in 1549 it was ordered to be observed throughout the whole province of Canterbury. The Book of Common Prayer, first issued in 1549, and founded mainly on *Salisbury use*, established a uniform liturgy for the whole Church of England, but, except by implication of certain rubrics, left the exact mode of ritual observance in many respects unprovided for. See *Liturgies*, 3 (4).—*Sarum use*. See def. 8.—To have no use for. (a) To have no occasion or need for; be unable to convert to a profitable end; not to want. (b) To have no liking for. [U. S.]

"I have no use for him"—don't like him.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

To have no use off. Same as to have no use for (a).

Our author calls them "figures to be let," because the picture has no use of them.
Dryden, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

To make use of, to put in use; employ.—Use and wont, use and custom, the common or customary practice.

use¹ (üz), v.; pret. and pp. *used*, ppr. *using*. [ME. *usen*, < OF. (and F.) *user* = Sp. Pg. *usar* = It. *usare* = ML. *usare*, use, employ, practise, etc., freq. of L. *uti*, pp. *usus*, use; see *use¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; avail one's self of. (a) To make use of: as, to use a plow; to use a book.
Alwaies in your hands ere cyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or a sweet Pommander, or some like precious stone, to be worne in a ring upon the little finger of the left hand. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.*

Lancelot Gobbo, use your legs. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 5.*

We need not use long circumstance of words.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, l. 2.

I am not at my own dispose; I am using his talents, and all the gain must be his. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, l. 2.*

Since the winds were pleased this wail to blow
Unto my door, a fool I were indeed
If I should fail to use her for my need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 266.

(b) To employ; expend; consume: as, to use flour for food; to use water for irrigation.
Instant occasion to use fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 19.

(c) To practise or employ, in a general way; do, exercise, etc.
He setteth out the cruelness of the emperor's soldiers, which they used at Rome.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

They
Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 16.

We have us'd all means
To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.
Deeds and language such as men do use.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the Almighty giver, and useth, not abuseth plenty.
Habington, Castara, iii.

He was questioned about some speeches he had used in the ship lately, in his return out of England.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 324.

(d) To practise customarily; make a practice of.
To dampne a man without answer of word;
And, for a lord, that is ful foul to use.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 402.

O what falsehood is used in England—yea, in the whole world!
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be us'd without Scandal.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, l. 1.

Prodigall in their expence, using dicing, dauncing, dronkenness.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 147.

Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to use one well or ill.

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,
As for commandress of a family,
Thou knowest how to use and govern it!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd,
He us'd you nobly; now he is dead, use him so.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

'Death! what a brute am I to use her thus!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar by practice; inure: common in the past participle: as, soldiers used to hardships.

About eighteen years ago, having pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latine tongue, I used them often to write Epistles and Theumes together, and dalle to translate some peece of English into Latine.
Baret, Alvearie (1580), To the Reader.

It will next behoove us to consider the inconvenience we fall into by using our selves to be guided by these kind of Testimonies.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

If it be one of the baser consolations, it is also one of the most disheartening concomitants of long life, that we get used to everything.
Lowell, Wordsworth.

4. To frequent; visit often or habitually.

And zif the Merchants useden als moche that Contre as thel don Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a schort while.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest company; but my comfort is, I do not use it.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

These many years, even from my youth, have I used the seas: in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from a multitude of dangers.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 351).

"I was better off once, sir," he did not fail to tell everybody who used the room.
Thackeray.

5f. To comport; behave; demean: used reflexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens use themselves one to another. *Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ll. 5.*

6f. To have sexual intercourse with. *Chaucer.*

—To use up. (a) To consume entirely by using; use the whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present constitution of the sun; and, when that has been used up, the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 222.

(b) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely used up. [Colloq.]

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados," used up, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, l.

But what is coffee but a noxious berry,
Born to keep used-up Londoners awake?
C. S. Calverley, Beer.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be accustomed; practise customarily; be in the habit: as, he used to go there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be .ij. stones; vpon one of them our Sauyours Criste need to sytte and preche to his disciples.
Sir R. Guyford, Pygmyrme, p. 19.

Sir, if you come to rull, pray quit my house;
I do not use to have such language given
Within my doors to me.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

As thou usest to do unto those that love thy name.
Ps. cxix. 182.

So when they came to the door they went in, not knocking; for folks use not to knock at the door of an inn.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be, do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seemes, men Courtesie doe call,
For that it there most useth to abound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. l. 1.

Madam, your beauty uses to command,
And not to beg! what is your suit to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—
And used the dumpy church to look
So dumpy in the spire?
Locker, Bramble-rose.

3. To be accustomed to go; linger or stay habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This fellow useth to the fencing-school, this to the dancing school.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 154.

I will give thee for thy food
No fish that useth in the mud.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Ders er ole gray rat wat uses 'bout yer, en time after time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . . en me en him talks by de 'our.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

4f. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

And the torches, euery day in the ger, scullen ben light and brennyng at the hery messe at selue auter, from the lenacioun of cristis body sacrif, in til that the priest haue vaud.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

When the preste hath don his masse,
Vsed, & his houndes wasche,
A-nothur oryson he mooste say.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.

use² (üs), n. [ME. **ues*, **oes*, **oys*, < OF. *ues*, *oes*, *uoes*, *eus*, *os*, *oeps*, *obs* = Pr. *obs* = QSp. *huevos* = It. *uopo*, profit, advantage, use, need, < L. *opus*, work, labor, need, AL. use, in legal sense; see *opus*. The word *use²* has been confused with *use¹*, with which it is now practically identical.]

In law, the benefit or profit (with power to direct disposal) of property—technically of lands and tenements—in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equitable ownership of lands the legal title to which is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called *cestui que use*. Since the Statute of Uses, the gift or grant of real property to the use of a person transfers to him directly the legal title; and the term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use*, so far as the law now permits it to exist. (See *trust*, 5.)

Uses apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.

And *use* is a trust or confidence reposed in some other.
Sir E. Coke, Com. on Littleton, 272 b.

Use seems to be an older word than *trust*. Its first occurrence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form *aps*. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The Statute of Uses seems to regard *use*, *trust*, and *confidence* as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its permanency that distinguished the *use* from the *trust*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 596.

Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act. See *charitable*.

—Covenant to stand seized to trust. See *covenant*.

—Domain of use. See *domain*.—Executed use. See *executed*.

—Executory uses, springing uses.—Feeoffee to uses. See *feeoffee*.—Ferial use, Ferial use. See *ferial*.

—Future or contingent use, a use limited to a person not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited.—In use.

(a) In employment. (b) In customary practice or observance.

When abjurations were in use in this land, the state and law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sea-side, and waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.
Donne, Letters, vii.

Pious uses, religious uses; more specifically, that class of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as superstitious.—Public use. See *public*.—Religious uses, uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support of religious institutions, or the performance of religious rites.—Resulting use. See *result*, v. i.—Secondary use. Same as *shifting use*.—Shifting use, a use or trust properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfeoffed B to the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause the use (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal title) to shift from C to D.—Springing use, the creation of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means of a feoffment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses.—Statute of charitable uses. See *statute*.—Statute of Uses, an English statute of 1536 (27 Hen. VIII., c. 10) against uses and against devising lands by will (a practice which tended to defeat feudal dues) and intended to give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of land. The principal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have

a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful seisin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by provisions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—**Superstitious uses**, such religious uses as were condemned by English law at or after the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in which were included the providing of masses for the dead, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is placed upon uses for these purposes as such, all religious tenets not involving any contravention of the criminal law being on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for charitable or other secular uses, in respect to the existence of a competent corporate trustee and a defined or ascertainable object.—**Use and occupation**, the enjoyment of possession or the holding of real property belonging to another without a written lease, but under circumstances implying a liability to make compensation in the nature of rent.—**Use plaintiff**, a person beneficially interested in a claim, and for whose use or benefit an action is brought thereon in the name of another, as in the name of an apparent owner, or in the name of the estate.

useable, useableness. See *usable, useableness*.
usee (ū-zē'), *n.* [*< use² + -ee.*] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

useful (ūs'fūl), *a.* [*< use¹ + -ful.*] Being of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

The Scot, because he hath always been an *useful* Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Bourdeaux. *Hovell, Letters*, li. 54.

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be *useful*? *Milton, S. A.*, l. 564.

The *useful* arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. *Emerson, Nature*.

Useful invention. See *invention*. = *Syn.* Advantageous, serviceable, helpful, available, salutary.

usefully (ūs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to effect or advance some end.

usefulness (ūs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility; serviceableness; advantage.

useless (ūs'les), *a.* [*< use + -less.*] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual.

Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.

Lord Lyttelton.
An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As *useless* if it goes as when it stands.

Cowper, Retirement, l. 682.

= *Syn.* *Useless, Fruitless, Ineffectual, Unavailing*, bootless, profitless, unprofitable, valueless, worthless, futile, abortive. *Useless* often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation: as, it is *useless* to try to mend that clock. *Useless* is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is *fruitless, ineffectual*, or *unavailing* actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. *Unavailing* is more likely to be used than *fruitless* or *ineffectual* where the failure is through some one's unwillingness: as, *unavailing* prayers or petitions, *ineffectual* efforts, *fruitless* labors. *Fruitless* is stronger and more final than *ineffectual* or *unavailing*.

uselessly (ūs'les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

uselessness (ūs'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

user¹ (ū-zēr), *n.* [*< ME. user; < use¹ + -er.*] One who or that which uses.

Yf ther be eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld walle, wherthoroughe eny persone may se, here, or have knowleche what ys done in the seild halle, that it be so stopp'd by the doers or oers therof, uppon payne of xlii. s. liij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
And kept unused, the *user* so destroys it. *Shak., Sonnets*, ix.

user² (ū-zēr), *n.* [*< OF. user, inf. as noun: see use, v.*] In law, the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See *non-user*.—**Adverse user**, such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. *Mitchell, v. J.*, 120 J. d. Rep., p. 598.—**Right of user**. (a) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (b) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

ush (ush), *v. t.* [A back-formation, *< usher.*] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

If he winns fee to me
Three valets or four,
To beir my tall up frae the dirt
And *ush* me thro' the town.

The Vain Gudewife, st. 3.

usher (ush'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. usher, uscher, usshere, uschers, < OF. usher, usser, ussier, ussier, F.*

huissier = *OSp. usier, Sp. usier* = *Sp. Pg. It. ostiario* = *It. usciere*, also *ostiario*, *< L. ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, *< ostium* (> *OF. uis, huis*), a door, entrance, *< os (oris)*, a mouth: see *ostium*, *os²*.] 1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets people at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

That dore can noon *usher* shette.

Greene, Conf. Amant, l.

The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began

Aurora's *Usher* with his windy Fan

Gently to shake the Woods on every side.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Fathers.

P. Jun. Art thou her grace's steward?

Bro. No, her *usher*, sir.

P. Jun. What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;
Thy beard is like a broom.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, li.

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a school-master or principal teacher.

Further yt was agreed that, yf Ryc' Marlow which ys now Scholemaster will not tary here as *usher* and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the mayt Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his *usher* him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes according to the erection of our sayd Schole.

Christopher Ocland, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.

I have been an *usher* at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate! *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xx.

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. *Hybernia leucophaea* is the spring *usher*.—**Gentleman usher of the black rod**. See *black rod*.—**Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber**. See *privy*.—**Usher of the green rod**, an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, etc.

usher (ush'ēr), *v. t.* [*< usher, n.*] To act as an usher to; attend on in the manner of an usher; introduce as forerunner or harbinger; forerun; precede; announce: generally followed by *in, forth*, etc.

No sun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours.

Shak., Hen. VIII., lii. 2. 410.

And *ushers* in his talk with cunning sighs.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, li. 38.

When he comes home, poor small, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns *usher* him.

Webster and Dekker, Northward H., v. 1.

He . . . carefully *usher'd* resistance with a preamble of infringed right. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 78.

usherance (ush'ēr-ans), *n.* [*< usher + -ance.*] The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. *Shafesbury, Characteristics*, iii.

usherdom (ush'ēr-dum), *n.* [*< usher + -dom.*] The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

usherian (u-shē'ri-an), *a.* [*< usher + -ian.*] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Ushers. The *usherian* rule had . . . always been comparatively light. *Diarsaki, Vivian Grey*, l. iv.

usherless (ush'ēr-less), *a.* [*< usher + -less.*] Destitute of an usher or ushers.

Where *usherless*, both day and night, the North,
South, East, and West window enter and goe forth.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Handy-Crafts.

usherish (ush'ēr-ship), *n.* [*< usher + -ship.*] The office of an usher.

usitate (ū'zi-tāt), *a.* [*< L. usitatus*, used, usual, pp. of *usitare*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use¹*.] Used; usual; customary.

He [Hooper] borrowed from Laaki, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, displaying it would seem, the *usitate* dignities of rural deans and archdeacons.

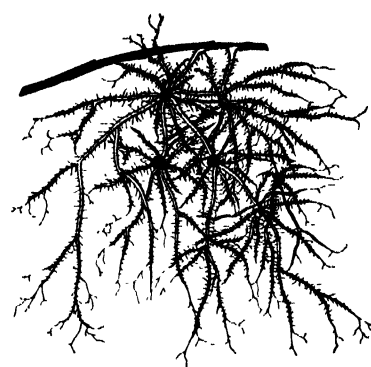
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

usitative (ū'zi-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< usitate + -ive.*] Noting customary action: as, "the *usitative* acorist," *Alford*.

U. S. M. An abbreviation (a) of *United States mail*, and (b) of *United States marine*.

U. S. N. An abbreviation of *United States navy*.

Usnea (us'nē-ā), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffmann, 1794).] A small genus of gymnocarpous parmelaceous lichens, typical of the family *Umei*. They are fruticose or more commonly pendulous lichens, having the thallus terete, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subterminal peltate apothecia. They are found in temperate or cool climates, growing on rocks, or more commonly on trunks or limbs of trees, whence they are called *tree-mosses*, resembling in their drooping growth the southern tree-moss (*Tillandsia*). *U. barbata* is the



Beard-moss (*Usnea barbata*).

beard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under *apothecium*.

Usneā (us-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Usnea + -ci.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmelaceous lichens, typified by the genus *Usnea*.

usquebaugh (us'kwē-bā), *n.* [See also *usquebae*, *iskiebae*; formerly *usquebath*, *< Gael. Ir. uisge-bantha*, whisky, lit. 'water of life,' *< uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life, allied to *L. vita*, Gr. *bios*, life: see *vital*, *quick*. Cf. *F. eau de vie*, NL. *aqua vitae*, brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. *whisky*, another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky.

The Irishman for *usquebath*.

Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, v. 1.

In case of sickness, such bottles of *usquebaugh*, black-cherry brandy, . . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. *Vanbrugh, Journey to London*, l. 1.

Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,

What dangers thou canst make us scorn!

Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;

Wi' *usquebae*, we'll face the devil.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

U. S. S. An abbreviation (a) of *United States Senate*, and (b) of *United States ship*.

usselven, *pron. pl.* [ME. *usselwe*, *usselwen*; *< us + self*, *selve*, pl. of *self*.] Ourselves. *Wyclif, Cor.* xi.

We alle accorded by *us selven* two.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 812.

ussuk, *n.* [Also *oozook*, *ursuk*; Eskimo.] The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

Ustilaginæ (us'ti-lā-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Ustilago (-gin-) + -æ.*] An extensive order of zygomycetous fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycelium is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The teliospores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promycelium which bears sporid-like gametes. These gametes conjugate in pairs, and directly, or by means of sporidia, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another host. *Ustilago*, *Urocystis*, and *Tilletia* are the most important genera. See *Coniomycetes*, *smut*, *S. Fungi*.

ustilagineous (us'ti-lā-jin'ē-us), *a.* In bot., of or pertaining to the *Ustilaginæ*.

ustilaginous (us'ti-lā-jin'ē-us), *a.* [*< Ustilago (-gin-) + -ous.*] 1. Affected with *ustilago*; smutty.—2. Belonging to the *Ustilaginæ*.

Ustilago (us-ti-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. *< L. ustilago (-gin-)*, a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like *urtica*, *< urere* (*< us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust²*, *combust*, etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson*.
1. A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the order *Ustilaginæ*, causing, under the name of *smut*, some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The teliospores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphae, and when mature forming pulverulent, frequently ill-smelling masses. See *smut*, *S. maize-smut*, *chimney-sweep*, *S. bund⁴*, *colly-brand*, *collabrag*, *coal-brand*.

2. [*l. ci.*] Smut. See *smut*, 3.

ustion (us'chōn), *n.* [= *F. ustion* = *Sp. ustion* = *Pg. ustão* = *It. ustione*, *< L. ustio* (*n.*), a burning, *< urere* (*< us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust²*, *combust*, etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson*.

ustoriosis (us-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. ustor*, a burner (of dead bodies), *< urere*, burn.] Having the property of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustoriosis* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form. *Watts*.

ustulate (us'tū-lāt), *a.* [*L. ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulare*, scorch, dim. of *urere*, burn.] Colored, or blackened, as if scorched or singed.

ustulation (us'tū-lā'shon), *n.* [*ustulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of burning or searing.

Sindging and *ustulation* such as rapid affections do cause. *Sir W. Petty*, in *Sprat's Hist. Royal Society*, p. 297. [In the following quotation the word is used in a secondary sense, with special reference to 1 Cor. vii. 9.]

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, iii. 4.]

2†. In *metal.*, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores in a muffle. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In *phar.*: (a) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (b) The burning of wine.

usual (ū'zhō-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. usual* = *Sp. Pg. usual* = *It. usuale*; *L. usualis*, for use, fit for use, also of common use, customary, common, ordinary, usual, *usus*, use, habit, custom: see *use*¹.] 1. *a.* In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the general course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; ordinary.

Necessity

Taught us those arts not usual to our sex.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, v. 4.

Albeit it be not usual with me, chiefly in the absence of a husband, to admit any entrance to strangers.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

I was told that it was not usual to pay a kaphar in caravans.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 138.

As usual, in such manner as is usual or common; as often happens; after the customary fashion.

Want of money had, as usual, induced the King to convoke his Parliament.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Usual predication. See *predication*. = *Syn. Customary*, etc. (see *habitual*), general, wonted, prevalent, prevailing, accustomed.

II.† *n.* That which is usual.

The staffe of seven verses hath seven proportions, whereof one onely is the *usall* of our vulgar.

Putterham, *Arts of Eng. Poesie*, p. 72.

usually (ū'zhō-āl-i), *adv.* According to what is usual or customary; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

usualness (ū'zhō-āl-nes), *n.* The state of being usual; commonness; frequency; commonariness.

usucapient (ū-zū-kā'pi-ent), *n.* One who has acquired, or claims to have acquired, by usucaption.

The burden of debts must in like manner have fallen on the *usucapient* or *usucapient* in proportion to the shares they had taken of the deceased's property.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 692.

usucapt (ū-zū-kapt), *v.* To acquire by prescription or usucaption.

Under the *jus civile*, on failure of agnates (and of the gens where there was one), the succession was vacant and fell to the fisc, unless perchance it was *usucapient* by a stranger possessing pro herede. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 702.

usucapible (ū-zū-kap'i-bl), *a.* [*L. usucapit*, pp. of *usucapere*, acquire by prescription: see *usucaption*.] Capable of being acquired by possession, prescription, or usucaption.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were *usucapible* and he had not taken them theftuously, acquired a quiritary right in two years or one as the case might be, simply on the strength of his possession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

usucaption (ū-zū-kap'shon), *n.* [*CF. F. usucapion*, *L. usucapio(n)*, an acquisition by possession or prescription, *usucapere*, pp. *usucapit*, prop. two words, *usu capere*, acquire by prescription: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *capere*, pp. *capit*, take: see *use* and *caption*.] In *civil law*, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law. It is nearly equivalent or correlative to the common-law prescription, but differs in that possession in good faith was required to constitute usucaption, but need not be in good faith to constitute prescription.

As the title here depends on possession, which is a mere fact, it is plainly reasonable that the law where the fact occurs should be applied in questions of usucaption or prescription, which is right growing out of a continued fact. *Woodley*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, ¶ 71.

usudurian (ū-zū-dū'ri-an), *n.* [*Prob. irreg. < L. usus*, use, + *durus*, hard, + *-ian*.] A packing-material prepared from unvulcanized rubber combined with other materials. It is a non-conductor, and when exposed to the action of steam it becomes vulcanized, and is very durable. By the application of naphtha to two pieces of this packing, they are made to unite homogeneously under pressure, and a mass of any size or thickness is thus readily built up. *E. P. Knight*.

usufruct (ū-zū-frukt), *n.* [= *F. usufruct* = *Pr. usufrug* = *Sp. Pg. usufructo* = *It. usufrutto*, *usufrutto*, *L. usufructus* (abl. *usufructu*), also,

and orig., two words, *usus fructus*, *usus et fructus*, the use and enjoyment: *usus*, use; *fructus*, enjoyment, fruit: see *use*¹ and *fruit*.] In law, the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. *Quasi-usufruct* was admitted in the civil law in the case of certain perishable things. In these cases an equivalent in kind and quantity was admitted to represent the things destroyed or injured by use. (*Amow*.) *Usufruct* is often used as implying that the right is held for life, as distinguished from more limited and from permanent rights.

In the rich man's houses and pictures, his parks and gardens, I have a temporary usufruct at least.

Lamb, *Bachelor's Complaint*.

usufruct (ū-zū-frukt), *v. t.* [*usufruct*, *n.*] To hold in usufruct; subject to a right of enjoyment of its advantages by one while owned by another.

The *cautio usufructuaria* that property usufructed should revert unimpaired to the owner on the expiry of the usufructuary's life interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 709.

usufructuary (ū-zū-fruk'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. usufructier* = *Sp. Pg. usufructuario* = *It. usufruttuario*, *L. usufructuarius*, one who has the use and profit of, but not the title to (a thing), *L. usufructus*, use and enjoyment: see *usufruct*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. *Coleridge*.

II. *n.*; pl. *usufructuaries* (-riz). A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of property for a time without having the title. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

I have been ever your man, and counted myself but an usufructuary of myself, the property being yours.

Bacon, *Letter*, March 25, 1621.

usurarioust (ū-gū-rā'ri-us), *a.* [*L. usurarius*, of usury: see *usury*.] Usurious. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, i. 5.

usurary (ū-zū-rā-ri), *a.* [= *F. usuraire* = *Pr. usurari* = *Sp. Pg. It. usurario*, *L. usurarius*, of or pertaining to interest or usury, *usura*, usury: see *usure*, *usury*.] Usurious. *Bp. Hall*, *Works*, VII. 373.

usurer (ū-zū-r), *n.* [*ME. usure*, *OF. (and F.) usure* = *Sp. Pg. It. usura*, *L. usura*, use, employment, interest, *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*¹.] Interest; usury. *Chaucer*, *Friar's Tale*, l. 9.

What is *usure*, but venyme of patrymonye, and a law-fulle thefe that tellyth ys entent?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

usure (ū-zū-r), *v. i.* [*usure*, *n.*] To practise usury.

I turn no monies in the public bank, Nor *usure* private. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, l. 1.

usurer (ū-zū-rēr), *n.* [*ME. usurer*, *OF. (and F.) usurier* = *Sp. usurero* = *Pg. usureiro* = *It. usuriere*, *ML. usurarius*, a usurer, *L. usurarius*, pertaining to use or interest, *usura*, use, interest: see *usure*, *usury*.] 1†. One who lent money and took interest for it.

The seconde buffet be-takeneth the riche *usurer* that delitteth in his riches and goth s[c]lornynge his pore nyghbours that be neddy whan they come to hym ought for to borough. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), III. 434.

Henry, duke of Guise, . . . was the greatest *usurer* in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 87.

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See *usury*.

usuring (ū-zū-ring), *a.* [*usure* + *-ing*².] Practising usury; usurious.

I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, iv. 6.

usurious (ū-zū'ri-us), *a.* [*usury* + *-ous*.] 1. Practising usury; specifically, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Plead not: *usurious* nature will have all, As well the interest as the principal.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 15.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of usury; acquired by usury.

Enemies to interest, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefeasibly *usurious*. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, II. 30.

usuriously (ū-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

usuriousness (ū-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being usurious.

usuroust, *a.* Same as *usurious*. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 4.

usurp (ū-zēr'p), *v.* [*F. usurper* = *Sp. Pg. usurpar* = *It. usurpare*, *L. usurpare*, make use of, use, assume, take possession of, usurp, perhaps orig. *usw rapere*, seize to (one's own) use: *usw*, abl. of *usus*, use; *rapere*, seize: see *use*¹ and

*rap*².] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully: as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power.

That hellish monster, damnd hypocritie, . . .

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Thou dost here *usurp*

The name thou owest not.

Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2. 458.

White is there *usurped* for her brow.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, III. 1.

Trade's unfeeling train

Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain.

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 64.

2. To assume, in a wider sense; put on; sometimes, to counterfeit.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd, It mourns that painting and *usurping* hair Should ravish doters with a false aspect.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 259.

II. *intrans.* To be or act as a usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Ye Pequents . . . *usurped* upon them, and drive them from thence. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 311.

This tendency in political journals to *usurp* upon the practice of books, and to mould the style of writers.

De Quincey, *Style*, l.

usurpant (ū-zēr'pant), *a.* [*L. usurpan(-t)*, pp. of *usurpare*, *usurp*: see *usurp*.] Inclined or apt to *usurp*; guilty of *usurping*; encroaching. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 473.

usurpation (ū-zēr-pā'shon), *n.* [*F. usurpation* = *Sp. usurpacion* = *Pg. usurpação* = *It. usurpazione*, *L. usurpatio(n)*, a using, an appropriation, *usurpare*, use, *usurp*: see *usurp*.] 1. The act of *usurping*; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions, or property of another without right; especially, the wrongful occupation of a throne: as, the *usurpation* of supreme power.

The *usurpation*

Of thy unnatural uncle, English John.

Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 9.

The Parliament therefore without any *usurpation* hath had it always in their power to limit and confine the exorbitance of Kings.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xi.

2. In law: (a) Intrusion into an office or assumption of a franchise, whether on account of vacancy or by ousting the incumbent, without any color of title. (b) Such intrusion or assumption without lawful title. (c) The absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3†. Use; usage. [A Latinism.]

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission.

Bp. Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed*, II.

usurpatory (ū-zēr-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. usurpatorius*, of or pertaining to a usurper, *usurpator*, a usurper, *L. usurpare*, pp. *usurpat*, *usurp*: see *usurp*.] Characterized or marked by *usurpation*; *usurping*.

usurpatrix (ū-zēr-pā-triks), *n.* [= *F. usurpatrice*, *L. usurpatrix*, fem. of *usurpator*, a usurper: see *usurpatory*.] A woman who *usurps*. *Colgrave*.

usurpature (ū-zēr-pā-tūr), *n.* [*L. usurpare*, pp. *usurpat*, *usurp*, + *-ure*.] The act of *usurping*; *usurpation*. [Rare.]

Thus, lit and launched, up and up roared and soared A rocket, till the key of the vault was reached, And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space, In brilliant *usurpature*.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 306.

usurpedly (ū-zēr-ped-li), *adv.* By an act or acts of *usurpation*; in a manner characterized by *usurpation*. [Rare.]

They temerously and *usurpedly* take on themselves to be parcel of the body. *Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, III.

usurper (ū-zēr'pēr), *n.* [*usurp* + *-er*¹.] One who *usurps*; one who seizes power or property without right: as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

Thou false *usurper* of Gods regal throne.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Sole heir to the *usurper* Capet. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 78.

usurping (ū-zēr'ping), *p. a.* Characterized by *usurpation*.

The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd. *Pope*.

usurpingly (ū-zēr'ping-li), *adv.* In a *usurping* manner; by *usurpation*; without just right or claim. *Shak.*, *K. John*, i. 1. 13.

usurpress (û-zêr'pres), *n.* [**< usurper + -ess.**] A female usurper. *Howell, Vocal Forrester*, p. 19.
usury (û-zhû-rî), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *usery*; **< ME. usurie, usurye, < OF. *usurie**, a collateral form of *usure*, interest, usury: see *usure*.] 1. Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with usury. *Mat. xxv. 27.*

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed; any such premium in excess of the rate established or permitted by law, which varies locally.

I send you herewith the pylon for the male, and Xs. for the hyer, whyche is usury, I tak God to record. *Paston Letters*, III. 110.

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick: their occupations, brokerage and usury. *Sandys, Travels* (1652), p. 115.

The root of the condemnation of usury was simply an error in political economy. *Lecky, European Morals*, I. 94.

usus (û'sus), *n.* [L.] Use; specifically, in *Rom. law*, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession—that is, the right to detain the thing; but the legal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, usus was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter.—**Usus loquendi**, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

U. S. V. An abbreviation of *United States Volunteers*.

usward (us'wârd), *adv.* [**< us + -ward.**] Toward us. [Rare.]

ut (ût), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In solmization, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by *do*. See *solmization* and *do*.

Uta (û'tâ), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), **< Utah**, one of the Territories of the United States.] A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidae*, nearly related both to *Holbrookia* and to *Sceloporus*. There are several



Uta elegans.

species, as *U. elegans*, *U. stansburiana*, *U. ornata*, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.

Utamania (û-tâ-mâ'ni-â), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), also *Utumania*.] A genus of *Alcedæ*, whose type is the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, chiefly differing from *Alca* proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under *razorbill*.

utast, utist (û'tas, û'tis), *n.* [Also *utass, utast*; **< ME. utas, < OF. utes, utas, utus, utaves, oitaves, oitaves, octaves**, *F. octaves*, the octave of a festival, pl. of *octave*, octave, = *Sp. Pg. octava* = *It. ottava*, an octave; **< L. octavas (dies)**: see *octave*.] 1. The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion—that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the *utast* of Saint Hilary.

Quod Gawein, . . . "let vs sette the day of spouses;" and than toke thei day to-geder the *utast* after, and com thus spekyng in to the halie. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 449.

Utas of a feast, octave. *Palsgrave*.

Hence—2. Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival.

By the mass, here will be old *Uta*; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 22.

Ute (ût), *n.* [Native name.] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

utensil (û-ten'sil, formerly also û'ten-sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *utensile*; **ME. utensyl**; **< OF. utensile, F. utensile** (with *s* erroneously inserted in imitation of *OF. util, ostil, F. outil*, implement (see *hustlement*), or *us*, use) = *Sp. utensilio* = *Pg. utensilio* = *It. utensile*, **< L. utensile**, usually in pl. *utensilia*, a thing fit for use, a utensil, neut. of *utensilis*, fit for use, useful, **< uti**, use: see *use*.] Cf. *utile*.] An instrument or implement: as, *utensils* of war; now, more especially, an instrument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agricultural implements and mechanical tools.

The Crucifixes and other *Utensils* were dispos'd in order for beginning the procession.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

I earnestly intreat you to get the *utensils* for observing the Quantities of Rain which fall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. *W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 516.

= *Syn. Implement, Instrument*, etc. See *tool*.

uteri, n. Plural of *uterus*.

uterine (û'tê-rin), *a.* [= *F. utérin* = *Sp. Pg. It. uterino*, **< LL. uterinus**, born of the same mother, lit. of the (same) womb, **< L. uterus**, womb: see *uterus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb: as, *uterine* complaints.—2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

He [Francis Bacon] had a *uterine* brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politiques.

Aubrey, Lives (Francis Bacon).

Uterine artery, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery, very tortuous in its course along the side of the uterus between the layers of the broad ligament, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus.—**Uterine cake**. See *placenta*, I (a).—**Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus**. See the nouns.—**Uterine sac**, in aciculations, the shortened and widened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovum. Its oviducal part, applied to the wall of the oviduct, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum.

Uterus soufflé. Same as *placental soufflé* (which see, under *placenta*).—**Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum**. See the nouns.

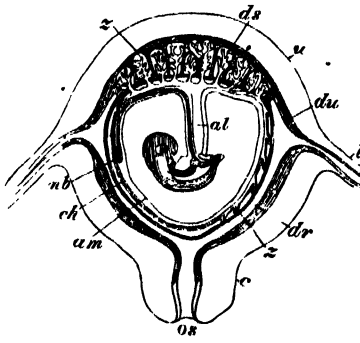
uterocopulatory (û'tê-rô-kop'û-lâ-tô-rî), *a.* Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterodeferent*.

uterodeferent (û'tê-rô-def'êr-ênt), *a.* Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterocopulatory*.

uterogestation (û'tê-rô-jes-lâ'shôn), *n.* [**< L. uterus, uterus, + gestatio(n)-, gestation.**] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

uteromania (û'tê-rô-mâ'ni-â), *n.* Nymphomania.

uterus (û'tê-rus), *n.*; pl. *uteri* (-rî). [= *F. utérus* = *Sp. utero* = *Pg. It. utero*, **< L. uterus**, also *uter* and *uterum*, the womb, belly; cf. *Gr. baripa*, the womb: see *hysteria*.] 1. The womb; that part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of an oviduct, originally a Müllerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a cloaca or a vagina. The uterus is single in most *Monodelphia*, and double in *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*. When united,



Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appendages.

u, uterus; *ut*, its neck or cervix; *ds*, decidua serotina; *dr*, decidua reflexa, that part of the decidua interna which is reflected over the ovum and consequently envelops the chorion; *ch*, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop proper (originally the cell-wall of the ovum), lined by *am*, the amnion, or the innermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in the liquor amni; *nb*, the already shrunken umbilical vesicle lying between the amnion and the chorion; *al*, allantois, forming the navel-string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; *s*, *s*, chorionic villi, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; *os*, os, tincæ, or mouth of the womb.

but incompletely, it constitutes a *uterus bicornis*, or two-horned womb. In birds the name *uterus* is given to that terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened part above (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into the cervix at the internal os, and continues downward as the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or os tincæ. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the round, vesico-uterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial lining. See also cut under *peritoneum*.

2. In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 182. See cuts under *germarium*, *Rhabdocœla*, *Cestodea*, and *Nematodea*.—3. In *Fungi*. See *peridium*.—**Anteflexion of the uterus**. See *anteflexion*.—**Anteverson of the uterus**. See *anteverson*.—**Aborvitis of the uterus**, pinate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.—**Blind uterus**, a uterus having two bodies instead of one: same as *uterus bicornis*.—**Bilocular uterus**. See *uterus bilocularis*.—**Body of the uterus**. Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cervix uteri**. See *cervix*.—**Corpus uteri**. See *corpus*.—**Defectus uteri**, complete congenital absence of the uterus.—**Double-mouthed uterus**. Same as *uterus bifidus*.—**Double uterus, uterus duplex**. Same as *uterus didelphys*.—**Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri**. See *fundus*.—**Gravid uterus**, the womb during pregnancy containing the product of conception. — **Heart-shaped uterus, uterus cordiformis**, an imperfect uterus bicornis, the fundus being slightly depressed in the middle, so as to give the organ a heart-shaped appearance. — **Hernia of the uterus**, a very rare condition in which the womb is forced through the middle line of the abdominal wall or through the inguinal or femoral ring; hysterocœle. — **Hour-glass contraction of the uterus**, a circular contraction of the internal os, occurring in rare instances immediately after childbirth, thus dividing the womb into two cavities, in the upper of which the placenta may be retained. — **Inertia of the uterus**, weak and ineffective contractions of the uterus during childbirth. — **Infantile uterus**, an undeveloped uterus. — **In utero**, in the womb. — **Inversion of the uterus**, an accident that sometimes, though rarely, occurs after delivery, in which the fleshy uterus turns inside out. — **Involution of the uterus**, the process of restoration of the uterus to its original size after childbirth. This occurs through fatty degeneration of the hypertrophied uterine muscle. — **Isthmus of the uterus**, a slight circular depression on the external surface of the womb, corresponding to the location of the internal os. — **Neck of the uterus**. Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **One-horned uterus**. Same as *uterus unicornis*. — **Os uteri**, the mouth of the womb. — **Os uteri externum**, the external os or mouth of the womb, forming the opening into the vagina. — **Os uteri internum**, the internal os, at the junction of the cervix with the corpus of the womb. — **Pregnant uterus**. Same as *gravid uterus*. — **Procidentia of the uterus**, an exaggerated condition of prolapse, in which the organ passes through the vulvar orifice. — **Prolapse of the uterus**, a descent of the womb from its proper position, owing to relaxation of the parts normally sustaining it. — **Puerperal uterus**, the uterus after childbirth and before the completion of involution. — **Retractors uteri**. See *retractor*. — **Retroflexion of the uterus**. See *retroflexion*. — **Retroversion of the uterus**. See *retroversion*. — **Rupture of the uterus**. (a) A tear in the wall of the womb, taking place during labor when there is an impediment to the descent of the child: a rare and usually fatal accident. (b) Same as *hernia of the uterus*. — **Septate uterus**. Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Subinvolution of the uterus**, delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus. — **Two-chambered uterus**. Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Two-horned uterus**. Same as *uterus bicornis*. — **Uterus bicornis**, a two-horned womb, resulting from incomplete union of right and left oviducts. It is normal in various animals, abnormal in woman. — **Uterus bifidus**, a septate uterus in which the septum exists only at the external os, the cavity above being single. — **Uterus bilocularis**, a uterus the cavity of which is divided into two by a septum. It is distinguished from uterus bicornis by there being no traces of a division on the surface of the organ. — **Uterus cordiformis**. See *heart-shaped uterus*. — **Uterus didelphys**, or uterus diadelphys, a condition in which two separate organs, distinct in all their parts, exist. Also *double uterus*. — **Uterus masculinus**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). Also called *utriculus masculinus*, *utriculus hominis*, *utriculus urethrae*, *vagina masculina*, *sinus prostaticus*, *sinus peculiaris*, and *vesicula prostatica*. — **Uterus unicornis**, a defective uterus resulting from absence or arrested development of one Müllerian duct, in consequence of which but one lateral half of the uterus has been formed.

Utetheisa (û-tê-thî'â), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of horn-eyed moths, of the family *Lithosiidae*, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size,



Utetheisa bellia.

having the antennæ simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, *U. pul-*

shella alone occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *U. (Despetia) bella* is a common North American species of a crimson color with white and black spots, whose larva feeds upon plants of the genera *Myrica*, *Lespedeza*, *Crotalaria*, and *Prunus*.

Utgard (üt'gård), *n.* [*Icel. útgáthar*, the outer building, the abode of the giant *Utgáthar Lok*; < üt, out, + *garthr*, a yard; see *garth*¹ and *yard*. Cf. *Midgard*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the giants; the realm of Utgard-Loki.

utia (ü'ti-ä), *n.* [Also *huttia*; W. Ind.] A West Indian octodont rodent of the genus *Capromys*.

util (ü'til), *a.* [*F. utile* = Sp. Pg. *util* = It. *utile*, < L. *utilis*, serviceable, useful, < *uti*, use; see *use*¹.] Useful; profitable; beneficial.

The boke of Nurture for men, seruantes, and chylidren, with Stans puer ad mensam, newly corrected, very *style* and necessary vnto all youth.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxvii.

utilisable, utilisation, etc. See *utilizable*, etc. **utilitarian** (ü'til-i-tä'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*F. utilitaire*.] *I. a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; having regard to utility rather than beauty and the like; specifically, making the greatest good of the greatest number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

It was in the winter of 1822-23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles—acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics. . . . The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the name I gave to the society I had planned was the *Utilitarian Society*. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of *utilitarian*, and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish."

J. S. Mill.

The pursuit of such happiness is taught by the *utilitarian* philosophy, a phrase used by Bentham himself in 1802, and therefore not invented by Mr. J. S. Mill, as he supposed, in 1823.

Encyc. Brit., II. 576.

II. n. One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secede from Christianity to become *Utilitarians*; for that it would be a confession of ignorance of the faith they deserted, seeing that it was the main duty inculcated by our religion to do all in morals and manners to which the newfangled doctrine of utility pretended.

Galt, Annals of the Parish (1821), xxxv.

utilitarianism (ü'til-i-tä'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*F. utilitarisme*.] The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests. Utilitarianism originated with the marquis Cesare Bonesana Beccaria (1735-98), but its great master was Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). He held that the sole possible rational motive is the expectation of pleasure, as measured by the intensity, propinquity, and duration of the pleasure, and the strength of the expectation. Utilitarian ethics, however, does not insist that such considerations need or ought to determine action in special cases, but only that the rules of morals should be founded upon them. These views greatly, and advantageously, influenced ethical thought and legislation in France, England, and the United States.

utilitarianize (ü'til-i-tä'-ri-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilitarianized*, ppr. *utilitarianizing*. [*F. utilitariser*.] To act as a utilitarian toward; cause to serve a utilitarian purpose. [Rare.]

Matter-of-fact people, . . . who *utilitarianize* everything.

Mrs. C. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

utility (ü'til-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *utilities* (-tiz). [*ME. utilitee, utility*, < OF. *utilite*, *F. utilité* = Sp. *utilidad* = Pg. *utilidade* = It. *utilità*, < L. *utilitas*, usefulness, serviceableness, profit, < *utiles*, useful; see *utile*.] 1. The character of being useful; usefulness; profitableness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end.

Roots smale of noon *utilites*

Cutte of for lettynge of fertillitee.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

By *utility* is meant that property in any object whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness.

Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 42.

An undertaking of enormous labour, and yet of only very partial *utility*.

Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 36.

2. Use; profit.

That money growynge of suche talagie be in the keepynge of illi, ad men and trewe, and that to be chosen, and out of their keepynge for necessaries and *utilites* of the same cite, and not odur wyse to be spent.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 6.

3. A useful thing.

What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an *utility*. Labour is not creative of objects, but of *utilities*. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. III. § 1.

Particular utility. See *particular*.—**Responsible utility**. See *responsible*.—**Syn. 1. Advantage, Benefit**, etc. See *advantage* and *benefit*.

utility-man (ü'til-i-ti-man), *n.* In *theat. lang.*, an actor of the smallest parts in a play. A supernumerary is called a *utility-man*, or is said to have gone into the "utility," when he has a part with words given him.

utilizable (ü'til-i-zä-bl), *a.* [*F. utilisable*.] Capable of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisable*.

utilization (ü'til-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*F. utilisation*.] The act of utilizing or turning to account, or the state of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisation*.

A man of genius, but of genius that evaded *utilization*.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

utilize (ü'til-i-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilized*, ppr. *utilizing*. [= *F. utiliser* = Sp. Pg. *utilizar* = It. *utilizzare*; as *utile* + *-ize*.] To turn to profitable account or use; make useful; make use of; as, to *utilize* a stream for driving machinery. Also spelled *utilise*.

A variety of new compounds and combinations of words (are contained in Barlow's "Columbiad") . . . as, to *utilize*; to *vagrate*, &c.

Edinburgh Rev., XV. 28.

In the Edinburgh Review for 1809 . . . exception is taken to *utilize*. . . *Utilize*, a word both useful and readily intelligible, was very slow in becoming naturalized.

Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 123.

utilizer (ü'til-i-zér), *n.* [*F. utilisateur*.] One who or that which utilizes. Also spelled *utiliser*.

ut infra (ut in'frä), [*L.*: *ut*, as; *infra*, below; see *infra*.] As below.

uti possidetis (ü'ti pos-i-dē'tis), [*L.*: *uti* = *ut*, as; *possidetis*, 2d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *possidere*, possess; see *possess*.] 1. An interdiction of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an immovable was protected against any disturbance of his possession. It could also be used where there was a suit pending about the title, in order to determine with whom the possession should remain during the suit. Only the *possessor animo domini* was protected, except in a few cases where the protection of the interdiction was extended to certain persons who had the mere physical possession. The question of good faith was as a rule unimportant, except that if the possession had been acquired by force, or by stealth, or as a mere *precarium* from the defendant, the interdiction could not be used against him, but the defendant could not object that the possession had been acquired in this way from a third person. This interdiction and the corresponding one for movables were called *retinenda possessionis* (for retaining possession), as they were granted (except in some cases, about which the commentators differ) only to persons who had not lost their possession, but had merely been disturbed in it.

2. In *international law*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

utist, *n.* See *utis*.

utlagaret, *n.* [*ML. utlagaria*, outlawry; see *outlawry*.] Outlawry.

And anon as the seide *utlagare* was certyfied, my Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrerage of his swode qey he was in Scotland.

Paston Letters, I. 41.

utlandt, *n.* and *a.* Same as *outland*.

utlaryt, utlauryt, *n.* [*ML. *utlaria, utlagaria*, outlawry; see *outlawry*.] Outlawry. Camden, Remains, Surinames.

utlegation (ut-lē-gä'shon), *n.* [For **utlagation*, < *ML. utlagatio* (n.), < *utlagare*, outlaw; see *outlaw*, *v.*] The act of outlawing; outlawry. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 205.

utmost (üt'möst), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. utmost, utemest, utemeste, outemeste*, < AS. *utemest, ytemest, ytemest*, < üt, out, + double superl. suffix *-mest*; see *out* and *-most*. Cf. *outmost*, a doublet of *utmost*; cf. also *uttermost*.] *I. a. superl.* 1. Being at the furthest point or extremity or bound; furthest; extreme; last.

Take you off his *utmost* weed, and behold the comeliness, beaute, and riches which lie hid within his inward sense and sentence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Many wise men have miscarried in praising great designs before the *utmost* event.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

A white gull flew

Straight toward the *utmost* boundary of the East.

R. W. Gilder, New Day, Prelude.

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, number, quantity, or the like; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness.

I'll . . . undertake to bring him

Where he shall answer, by a lawful form,

In peace, to his *utmost* peril.

Shak., Cor., III. 1. 323.

Many have done their *utmost* best, sincerely and truly, according to their conceit, opinion, and understanding.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 103.

He showed the *utmost* aversion to business.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 2.

II. n. The extreme limit or extent.

This night I'll know the *utmost* of my fate.

Weber, White Devil, v. 4.

Hints and glimpses, germs and crude essays at a system, is the *utmost* they pretend to.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

To do one's *utmost*, to do all one can.

Bigoted and intolerant Protestant legislators did their little *utmost* to oppress their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, even in Ireland.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 182.

Utopia (ü'tō-pi-ä), *n.* [= *F. Utopie*; < NL. *Utopia* (see *def.*), lit. 'Nowhere,' < Gr. *ou*, no, not, + *τόπος*, place, spot.] 1. An imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in a work entitled "Utopia," published in 1516, as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. Hence — 2. [i. c.] A place or state of ideal perfection.

Unionists charged Socialism with incoherent raving about impossible *utopias*, whilst doing nothing practical to protect any single trade.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

3. Any imaginary region.

Some say it [the Phoenix] liveth in Aethiopia, others in Arabia, some in Egypt, others in India, and some I thinke in *Utopia*, for such must be which is described by Lactantius—that is, which neither was sined in the combustion of Phaeton, or overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 12.

4. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Thomson, 1864.

Utopian (ü'tō-pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*F. Utopien*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia.—2. [i. c.] Founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection; chimerical.

Utopian parity is a kind of government to be wished for, rather than effected.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 64.

3. [i. c.] Belonging to no locality; as, "titular and *utopian* bishops," Bingham, Antiquities, iv. 6.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

Such subtle opinions as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into we in this climate do not greatly fear.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. [i. c.] One who forms or favors schemes supposed to lead to a state of perfect happiness, justice, virtue, etc.; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; an optimist.

utopianism (ü'tō-pi-an-izm), *n.* [*F. utopienisme*.] The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility; optimism.

Utopianism: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.

Ruskin, Architecture and Painting, II.

utopianizer (ü'tō-pi-an-i-zér), *n.* [*F. utopieniser*.] Same as *utopian*, *n.* 2. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxi. Also spelled *utopianiser*. [Rare.]

utopiast (ü'tō-pi-ast), *n.* [*F. utopieniste*.] A utopian. [Rare.]

But it is the weakness of *Utopians* of every class to place themselves outside the pale of their own system.

Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 180.

utopical (ü'tō-pi-kal), *a.* [*F. utopien* (see *Utopia*) + *-ical*.] Utopian. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 388.

utopiam (ü'tō-pi-izm), *n.* [*F. utopienisme*.] Utopianism. [Rare.]

It is *utopian* to believe that the state will have more unity, more harmony, more patriotism, because you have suppressed the family and property. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, III. 258.

utopist (ü'tō-pist), *n.* [*F. utopieniste*.] A utopian; an optimist.

Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an *a priori* theory of what the State should be.

G. H. Lewes, History of Philosophy (ed. 1890), I. 273.

Utraquism (ü'tra-kwizm), *n.* [*L. utraque*, neut. pl. of *utroque*, both, one and the other, also each, either (< *uter*, each, either (see *whether*), + *-que*, and), + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Utraquists or Calixtines, whose chief tenet was that communicants should partake in both kinds (that is, of the cup as well as of the bread) in the Lord's Supper. See *Calixtine*¹.

Utraquist (ü'tra-kwist), *n.* [*F. Utraquisme* + *-ist*.] One of the Calixtines, or conservative Hussites. See *Calixtine*¹.

Utrecht velvet. See *velvet*.

utricule (ü'tri-kul), *n.* [*F. utricule*, < L. *utriculus*, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a hull or husk of grain, a bud or calyx of a flower, the abdomen of bees, a little uterus (confused with *uterus*, womb), dim. of *uter*, a leather bag or bottle.] 1. A small sac, cyst, bag, or reservoir of the body; an ordinary histological cell.—2. The common sinus of the inner ear; the larger of two sacs in the vesti-

bule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear (the smaller one being the sacculus), lodged in the fovea hemielliptica, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the openings of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the sacculus. Also called *sacculus communis*, *sacculus hemiellipticus*, *sacculus semiovalis*, *utriculus vestibuli*.—3. In bot., a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of *Carex*. See cuts under *Sarcobatus* and *Perigynium*. Also *utriculus* in all senses.—**Internal or primordial utricle.** See *primordial*.—**Utricle of the urethra.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). For other names, see *uterus masculinus*, under *uterus*.—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See def. 2.

utricular (ū-trik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *utriculaire* = Sp. Pg. *utricular*; cf. L. *utricularius*, a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, < L. *utriculus*, a leather bag: see *utricule*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricle, in any sense; resembling a utricle; forming a utricle, or having utricles.—2. Resembling a utricle or bag: specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

Utricularia (ū-trik'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *utriculus*, a bag: see *utricule*.] A remarkable genus of plants, the bladderworts, the type of the order *Lentibulariaceæ*, once known as *Lentibularia* (Rivinus, 1690). They are characterized by having a two-parted calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 160 species, or nearly the entire order, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stems, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elegantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, bright-green roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate orders, but have a globose free central placenta, like the *Primulaceæ*. Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent organs, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larvae, entomostracans, and tardigrades. Other species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on multifold rhizomes, as in *U. montana* of tropical America. In this and several other species the plant also forms numerous tubers, which serve as reservoirs of water, and enable these, unlike all other species, to grow in dry



Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*). *a.* corolla; *b.* pistil, longitudinal section; *c.* fruit; *d.* part of the leaf with a bladder.

places. There are 14 species in the United States, of which *U. vulgaris* is the most widely distributed. *U. claudens*, a common coast species, bears numerous globose whitish orlistomatous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, *U. purpurea* and *U. resupinata*, are exceptional in their purple flowers. *U. nelumbifolia* of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large *Tillandsia*, and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.

utriculate (ū-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *utriculatus*, < L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricule*.] Having a utricle; formed into a utricle; utricular.

utriculi, *n.* Plural of *utriculus*.

utriculiferous (ū-trik'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

utriculiform (ū-trik'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag (see *utricule*), + *forma*, form: see *form*.] In bot., having the form of a utricle; utricular.

utriculoid (ū-trik'ū-lōid), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + Gr. *eidos*, form.] Same as *utriculiform*.

utriculose (ū-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricule*.] In bot., same as *utricular*.

utriculus (ū-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *utriculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *utricule*.] In anat., zool., and bot., same as *utricule*.

The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the *utriculus* and *sacculus*, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 535.

Utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus. Same as *uterus masculinus*. See *prostatic vesicle*, under *prostatic*.—**Utriculus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Utriculus urethrae,** the prostatic vesicle.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricule*, 2.

utriform (ū'tri-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *uter*, a leather bottle, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (*utriform*).

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. iii. 569.

utter (ut'ēr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utter*, *utur*, *uttre*, < AS. *ūtera*, *ūtterra*, *ūttra*, *gīra* = OFries. *ūtēre* = OHG. *ūzero*, *ūzzero* = Icel. *ytri* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ytre*, adj.; cf. early ME. *utter*, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttr* = OS. *utar* = OHG. *ūzar*, *ūzer*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*, adv. and prep.; compar. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see out, and cf. *outer*], of which *utter* is a doublet.] *I.* *a.* 1. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

gomon (yeoman) *vasher* be-fore the dore,
In *utter* chamber lies on the flore.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

Then he brought me forth into the *utter* court.

Ezek. xli. 21.

He compassed the inner City with three walls, & the *utter* City with as many. *Purchar*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

2. Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

Ther lakketh nothing to thyn *utter* eyen
That thou hast blind.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 498.

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.

Milton, P. L., iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

Thy foul disgrace
And *utter* ruin of the house of York.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Gentlemen, ye be *utter* strangers to me; I know you not.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 184.

A low despairing cry
Of *utter* misery: "Let me die!"

Whittier, The Witch's Daughter.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

Utter refusal. *Clarendon*.

Utter barrister. See *outer bar*, under *outer*.

II. *n.* The extreme; the utmost.

I take my leave ready to countervail all your court-tesies to the *utter* of my power.

Aubrey, Lives, Walter Raleigh.

[Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of *utters*.

O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 335.

utter (ut'ēr), *v.* t. [< ME. *uttern*, *outren* (= I.G. *ūtern* = MHG. *ūzern*, *inzern*, G. *äussern* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ytre*), put out, utter, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttr*, out, outside: see *utter*, *a.* Cf. out, *v.*] 1.

To put out or forth; expel; emit.

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not *utter* the rage thereof upon his outward enemies.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, *uttering* clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.

Irving, Rip van Winkle.

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

With danger *uttern* we al our chaffare;

Gret pres at market maketh dere ware.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 521.

Marchauntes do *utter* . . . wares and commodities.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 80.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law Is death to any he that *utters* them.

Shak., R. and J., v. l. 67.

The coinage of 1723 (which was never *uttered* in Ireland). *Locky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

3. To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give utterance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

But noight-for that so moche of drede had,
That vne thes myght *outre* wude ne say.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 281a.

These very words

I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 136.

Stay, stater, I would *utter* to you a business,

But I am very loath.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And *utter* forth a glorious voice.

Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

4. In law, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose. = *Syn.* 3.

Utter, *Enunciate*, *Pronounce*, *Deliver*, express, broach. *Utter* is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice: as, to *utter* a sigh, a shriek, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. *Enunciate* expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible: as, *enunciate* your words distinctly. *Pronounce* applies to units of speech: as, he cannot *pronounce* the letter "r"; he *pronounces* his words indistinctly; he *pronounced* an oration at the grave; he *pronounced* the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. *Deliver* refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skilful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well *delivered* is generally more effective than a good speech badly *delivered*." *Deliver* still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way.

utter (ut'ēr), *adv.* [< *utter*, *a.*] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

The portir with his pikis tho put him *uttre*,

And warned him the wicket while the wache durid.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

So *utter* empty of those excellencies

That time authority.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

It *utter* excludes his former excuse of an allegory.

Sandys, Travels, p. 47.

utterable (ut'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* [< *utter* + *-able*.] Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

He hath changed the ineffable name into a name *utterable* by man, and desirable by all the world.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 63.

utterableness (ut'ēr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being utterable.

utterance¹ (ut'ēr-āns), *n.* [< *utter* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of uttering. (a) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

What of our commodities have most *utterance* there, and what prices will be given for them.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 800.

But the English have so ill *utterances* for their warm clothes in these hot countries. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 95.

(b) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best *utterance* doth alwaies awaite vpon the tongue.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 23.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance*.

Acts ii. 4.

Even as a man that in some trance hath seen
More than his wondering *utterance* can unfold.

Drayton, Idea, lvii.

Her Charms are dumb, they want *Utterance*.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words: as, the *utterances* of the pulpit.

I hear a sound of many languages,

The *utterance* of nations now no more.

Bryant, Earth.

Their emotional *utterances* [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 15.

Barrel-organ utterance, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also *recurring utterances*.—**Recurring utterances.** See *recurring*.—**Scanning utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Staccato utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Syllabic utterance**, a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enunciate as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

utterance² (ut'ēr-āns), *n.* [An expanded form, due to confusion with *utter*, *utmost*, of "ut-trance, *uttraunce*, earlier *outrance*: see *outrance*.] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

Come fate into the list,

And champion me to the *utterance*!

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 72.

utterer (ut'ēr-ēr), *n.* [< *utter*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who utters. Specifically—(a) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

Utters of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.

Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

(b) One who puts into circulation: as, an *utterer* of false coin. (c) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

Things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.

Hooker, *Ecceles*, Polity, II. 4.

utterest (ut'ér-est), *a. superl.* [*ME. uttereste* (= *OFries. ūtersta* = *OHG. ūzrōsto*, *G. ūnserst*), *superl. of AS. ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *utter*, and *interest*, of which *utterest* is a doublet.] Outermost; extremest; utmost.

The *utterest* bark [of trees] is put away as destemperance of the heven. Chaucer, *Boethius*, III. prose 11.

uttering (ut'ér-ing), *n.* [*ME. uttring* (= *G. ūsserung* = *Sw. Dan. yttring*); verbal *n. of utter*, *v.*] 1. Publishing; circulation.

I was minded for a while to have intermitted the *uttering* of my writings. Spenser, *Works*, App. II., Letter to G. H.

utterance.
utterless (ut'ér-les), *a.* [*utter* + *-less*.] That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

He means to load His tongue with the full weight of *utterless* thought. Keats.

utterly (ut'ér-li), *adv.* [*ME. utterly, utrely, utterli, utterliche, utterlike* (= *MLG. ūterlik* = *MHG. ūterlich*, *G. ūnserlich*); < *utter* + *-ly*. Cf. *outerly*, of which *utterly* is a doublet.] In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; altogether.

Yet most ye knowe a thyng that is be hynd, Touching the quene, whiche is to yow vnkynnd And *utterly* outwre in eury thyng. Gower, *Idylls* (E. E. T. S.), I. 120.

Sendyth me *utterly* word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys thus avysoed. Panton Letters, I. 155.

May all the wrongs that you have done to me Be *utterly* forgotten in my death. Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, II. 1.

uttermore (ut'ér-mōr), *a.* [*utter* + *-more*.] Outer; further; utter.

And cast yee out the vnpprofitable seruann, and send yee hym in to *uttermore* darkness. Wyclif, *Mat. xxv. 30*.

uttermost (ut'ér-mōst), *a. and n.* [*ME. uttermest, uttermaste, uttermest*, < *utter* + double *superl. suffix -most*: see *utter* and *-most*, and cf. *utmost*.] *I. a. superl.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost.

The *uttermoste* ende of all the kynne. York Plays, p. 386.

It [Rome] should be extended to the *uttermost* confines of the habitable world. Coryat, *Cruicilles*, I. 147.

His accounts lie all ready, correct in black-on-white, to the *uttermost* farthing. Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. II. 8.

II. n. The extreme limit; the utmost; the highest, greatest, or furthest; the utmost power or extent.

In the powers and faculties of our souls God requirith the *uttermost* which our unfeligned affection towards him is able to yield. Hooker, *Ecceles*, Polity, v. 6.

He is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him. Heb vii. 25.

utterness (ut'ér-ness), *n.* The character of being utter or extreme; extremity.

uttrent, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *utter*. Chaucer.

U-tube (ū'tūb), *n.* A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, employed in the laboratory chiefly for washing or desiccating gases.

utum (ū'tum), *n.* [Cingalese name.] A small brown owl, *Ketupa ceylonensis*.

utwith, *adv. and prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

uva (ū'vā), *n.* [NL., < *L. uva*, a grape, also a cluster of grapes, a bunch, also the soft palate, the uvula.] *In bot.*, a name given to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta.

Uvaria (ū-vā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called with ref. to the berries, < *L. uva*, a grape.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Uvariaceae* in the order *Anonaceae*. They are characterized by having flowers with valvate sepals, numerous appendiculate stamens, many carpels, and many ovules; the receptacle and sometimes the stamens are truncate. The genus includes about 44 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are climbing or arborescent shrubs, with hairy stems and leaves, and bisexual flowers, usually opposite the leaves. The corolla is frequently brown, greenish, or purple, and often densely velvety. The flowers of

several species of India are very fragrant and somewhat showy, reaching in *U. dulcis* 2 inches and in *U. purpurea* 3 inches in diameter. The aromatic roots of *U. Narum*, a large woody climber with shining leaves and scarlet fruit, are used in India as a febrifuge, and by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil. Some produce an edible fruit, as *U. Zeylanica* and *U. macrophylla* of India. *U. Caffra*, with laurel-like leaves, and fleshy berries resembling cherries, occurs in Natal, and two other extra-limital species are Australian. *U. virgata* and *U. laurifolia*, two West Indian trees known as *lancewood*, once classed here, are now referred to the genus *Ocandra*; and many other former American species are now assigned to *Guatteria*. Compare also *Unona* and *Asimina*.

Uvariae (ū-vā'ri-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Uvaria* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceae*, characterized by flowers with flattened and usually spreading petals—all or the inner ones imbricated—and by densely crowded stamens with connective so dilated at the apex as to conceal the anther-cells. It includes 13 genera, all tropical, of which *Uvaria* is the type. The only other large genera, *Guatteria* and *Duguetia*, are American; the others are principally East Indian, with 4 monotypic genera in Borneo.

uvarovite (ū-var'ō-vīt), *n.* [Named after S. S. Uvarov, a Russian statesman and author (1785–1855).] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium sesquioxide. Also written *uvarovite*, *uvarovite*.

uvate (ū'vāt), *n.* [*uva* + *-ate*.] A conserve made of grapes. Simmonds.

uva-ursi (ū'vū-ēr'si), *n.* See bearberry, 1.

uvea (ū'vē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva*.] 1. The vascular tunic of the eye; the iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. Also called *tunica uvea* and *uveal tract*.—2. The dark choroid coat of the eye. See *cut* under *eye*.

uveal (ū'vē-āl), *a.* [*uvea* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the uvea.—**Uveal tract**. Same as *uvea*, 1.

We may regard the iris as the anterior termination of the ciliary body and choroid, the whole forming, in reality, one tissue, the *uveal tract*. Wells, *Diseases of Eye*, p. 144.

uveous (ū'vē-us), *a.* [*L. uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes (see *uva*), + *-ous*.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. *Imp. Dict.*—2. *In anat.*, same as *uveal*.

The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, II.

uvrou, *n.* See *uphroe*.

uvula (ū'vū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. uva*, the uvula, a particular use of *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva*.] 1. A small free conical body, projecting downward and backward from the middle of the pendulous margin of the soft palate, composed of the uvular muscles covered by mucous membrane. See *cuts* under *tonsil* and *mouth*.—2. A prominent section of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, in advance of the pyramid, between the two lateral lobes known as the *amygdalæ* or *tonsils*: so called from being likened to the uvula of the palate.—3. A slight projection of mucous membrane from the bladder into the cystic orifice of the urethra; the uvula vesicæ, luetto vesicæ, or uvula of the bladder.—**Azygos uvula**. Same as *musculus uvulæ*.—**Musculus uvula**, the muscle that forms, with its fellow, the fleshy part of the uvula. It arises from the posterior nasal spine. Also called *uvularis*.—**Uvula-spoon**, a surgical instrument like a spoon, designed to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ. See *def. 3*.

uvular (ū'vū-lār), *a.* [*uvula* + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uvula: as, *uvular* mucous membrane; *uvular* movements.—2. Made with the uvula: said of *r* when produced by vibration of the uvula instead of by that of the tongue-tip, as commonly in parts of France and Germany and elsewhere.

E must be regarded here as a partial assimilation of the *i* to the following *uvular* r. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 285.

Uvular muscle. Same as *musculus uvulæ*. See *uvula*.

uvulares, *n.* Plural of *uvularis*.

Uvularia (ū-vū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737); used earlier by Brunfels, 1530, for the related *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, and by Bock, 1552, for a *Campanula*]; so called from the pendulous flower, < *NL. uvula*, the soft palate: see *uvula*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Uvulariaceae*. They are characterized by having a slightly

branched stem, and terminal pendulous flowers with erect and confluent or finally spreading segments. The 5 species are all natives of the eastern and central United States, 2 of them southern, the others extending into Canada.

They are delicate plants growing from a thick or creeping rootstock, with erect stems, at first wrapped below in a few dry sheaths, above bearing alternate sessile or pedicellate ovate and lanceolate leaves. The solitary or twin flowers hang from recurving pedicels, and are followed by triangular-ovoid capsules. They are known as *bell-wort*, especially the perfoliate species, *U. perfoliata*, and *U. grandiflora*, which are widely distributed. The sessile-leaved species, *U. sessilifolia*, *puberula*, and *floridana*, are now by some separated as a genus, *Oakesia*. See figures under *sessile*, *perfoliate*, and *stoma*.



Flowering Plant of Bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*). a, flower; b, stamen; c, pistil; d, fruit.

Uvulariæ (ū'vū-lā'ri-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1842), < *Uvularia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by bulbous, leafy, herbaceous or climbing stems with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent anthers, and usually a loculicidal capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Uvularia* is the type. One other genus, *Disporum*, long known as *Prosartes*, occurs in America; the others are natives of Asia or Australia, or especially of South Africa, as *Gloriosa*.

uvularis (ū'vū-lā'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *uvulares* (-rēz). [NL., < *L. uvula*, uvula: see *uvula*.] The azygos muscle of the uvula; the azygos uvulæ.

uvularly (ū'vū-lār-li), *adv.* With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long [Rare.]

Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*), and the skirmishers followed suit. Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, III.

uvulatomy (ū'vū-lā-tōm), *n.* [*L. uvula*, uvula, + *Gr. -τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *temnō*, cut.] An instrument for cutting off the lower part of the uvula.

uvarovite, *n.* Same as *uvarovite*.

uxorial (uk-sō'ri-āl), *a.* [*L. uxor*, a wife, + *-ial*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman; peculiar to or befitting a wife.

Favorinus . . . calls this said stata forma the beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty. Bulwer, *My Novel*, IV.

2. Same as *uxorious*.

Riceabacca . . . melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress. Bulwer, *My Novel*, VIII. 12.

[Rare in both uses.]

uxoricidal (uk-sō'ri-sī-dāl), *a.* [*uxoricide* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to uxoricide; tending to uxoricide. Cornhill Mag.

uxoricide (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [*L. uxor*, a wife, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who slays his wife.

uxoricide (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [*L. uxor*, a wife, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The killing of a wife by her husband.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *a.* [*L. uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, < *uxor*, a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent. Bacon, *Hist. Henry VII.*

uxoriously (uk-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd To bear thy bondage with a willing mind, Prepare thy neck. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, VI. 292.

uxoriousness (uk-sō'ri-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being uxorious; connubial doting; foolish fondness for a wife.

Uzbek, *Uzbeg* (uz'-, us'beg), *n.* [Tatar.] A member of a Turkish race, of mixed origin, resident in central Asia.

uzzard (uz'zārd), *n.* A dialectal form of *izzard*. Halliwell.

uzzle (uz'1), *n.* A dialectal form of *ousel*.



1. This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see *V*) the older form of the character *U*, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from it as the representative of a different sound. The words beginning respectively with *U* and *V*, like those beginning with *I* and *J*, were, till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, *V* represents always and in all situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to *f* as surd or breathless: it is the rustling made by forcing the intoned breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labial *v* (as *f*: see *F*), made without aid from the teeth, is found in some languages. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the *v*-sign: the number of words, as *Stephen*, *nephew*, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the *ph* is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being *Steven*, *newer*). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent. of it (the *f*-sound only two per cent.). As initial, it is almost solely of Romance (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-vowel or *w*-sound, which belonged to the same sign in Roman use (see *W*). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following *e*), it is found in many words of Germanic origin, often alternating with its surd counterpart *f*, as in *wife*, *wives*, *half*, *halves*, etc.

2. As a Roman numeral, *V* stands for 5; with a dash over it (*V̄*), 5,000.—3. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *velocity* (in physics); *verb*; *verse*; *versus* (in law); *vert* (in heraldry); *vision* (in medicine); of *verte*, *violino*, *voce*, and *voluta* (in music); of *ventral* (fin), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of *vanadium*.

V² (*vē*), *n.* [From the letter *V*.] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character *V* which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

va (*vā*). [*l. c.* *va* (= *F. va*), go, go on, also *radā* (< *L. radere*, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of *andare* = *F. aller*, go: see *wade*.] In music, go on; continue: as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

vaagmar (*vāg'mār*), *n.* [*l. c.* *vāg-meri*, a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' < *vāg*, wave (see *wav*), + *meri*, mare: see *mare*.] The deal-fish.

vaalite (*vā'lit*), *n.* [*l. c.* *Faal*, a river in South Africa, + *-ite*.] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diggings in South Africa. It is probably an altered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

vacance (*vā'kans*), *n.* [*l. c.* *F. vacance* = *Sp. Pg. vacancia* = *It. vacanza*, *vacanza*, < *ML. vacantia*, empty place, vacancy, vacation, < *L. vacan* (-*t*), empty, vacant: see *vacant*.] Vacation. [Obsolete Scotch.]

The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do.

Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, i. 331. (*Jamieson*.)

vacancy (*vā'kan-si*), *n.*; pl. *vacancies* (-*si*). [*l. c.* *vacance* (see -*cy*).] 1. The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a vacancy in their own imaginations.

Steele, Spectator, No. 282.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.

St. H. Walton, Reliquiae, p. 85.

At chess they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary *vacancy*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 50.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically—(a) Empty space.

Alas, how is't with you,
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*?

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 117.

(b) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

In the *vacancy*
'Twixt the wall and me.

Browning, Mesmerism.

(c) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 98.

In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little *vacancy* from the Wars and the cares of his Kingdom.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

(d) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench.

We went to see the Conclave, where, during *vacancy*, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1646.

vacant (*vā'kant*), *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vacant*; < *ME. vacant*, < *OF. (and F.) vacant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vacante*, < *L. vacan* (-*t*), empty, vacant, ppr. of *vacare*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room.

Being of those virtues *vacant*.

Shak., Hen. VIII, v. 1. 126.

A man could not perceive any *vacant* or wast place under the Alps, but all beset with vines.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant; unoccupied.

Special dignities, which *vacant* lie

For thy best use and wearing.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 146.

By . . . [Pelham's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left *vacant*.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, *vacant* hours.

Alexander, in times *vacant* from battle, deliyed in that manner hunting. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.

Goldsmith, Des. VII, l. 122.

Absence of occupation is not rest;

A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distressed.

Cowper, Retirement, l. 624.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from idleness or absence of mental occupation.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil: but the evening repaid it with *vacant* hilarity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

You, who used to be so gay, so open, so *vacant*!

Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; insane.

He stared in *vacant* stupidity.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

7. In law: (a) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a *vacant* office. (b) Empty: as, a *vacant* house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed vacant. (c) Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects or goods.—**Vacant cylinder**, lot, possession. See the nouns.—**Vacant**, *Empty*, *Void*, *Devoid*. *Void* and *devoid* are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; *void* is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and *void*. *Devoid* is now always followed by of: as, *devoid* of reason; a mind *devoid* of ideas. *Vacant* and *empty* are primarily physical: as, an *empty* box; a *vacant* lot. *Empty* is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an *empty* bottle, drawer, nest, head. *Vacant* applies to that which has been filled or occupied, or is intended or is ready or needs to be filled or occupied: as, a *vacant* throne, chair, space, office, mind: an *empty* room has no furniture in it; a *vacant* room is one that is free for occupation. *Vacant* is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things: we do not speak of a *vacant* box or bottle.

vacantly (*vā'kant-li*), *adv.* In a *vacant* manner; idly.

vacate (*vā'kāt*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vacated*, ppr. *vacating*. [*l. c.* *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty or vacant. From the same *L.* verb are ult. *E. vacant*, *vacuous*, *vacuum*, etc. Cf. *vain*.] 1. To make *vacant*; cause to be empty;

quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied: as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—2. To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

That after-Act, *vacating* the authority of the precedent.

Nikon Basilike, p. 10.

If a man insures his life, this killing himself *vacates* the bargain.

Walpole, Letters, II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make useless.

He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To quit; leave.

I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to *vacate* at five to-morrow morning.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 48.

vacation (*vā-kū'shon*), *n.* [*l. c.* *ME. vacacion*, *vacacion*, < *OF. vacacion*, *vacation*, *F. vacation* = *Pr. vacatio* = *Sp. vacacion* = *Pg. vacação* = *It. vacanza*, < *L. vacatio* (-*n*), leisure, < *vacare*, pp. *vacatus*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. The act of *vacating*. Specifically—(a) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (b) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down,

Thus, in the dead *Vacation* of the Town.

Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prolog.

Specifically—(a) In law, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

Why should not conscience have *vacation*

As well as other courts o' th' nation?

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 817.

(b) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer *vacation*.

3. The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—4. Freedom from duty; leisure time.

When he hadde leysur and *vacacion*

From oother worldly occupacioun.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 683.

vacationist (*vā-kū'shon-ist*), *n.* [*l. c.* *vacation* + *-ist*.] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

vacationless (*vā-kū'shon-less*), *a.* [*l. c.* *vacation* + *-less*.] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation.

vacatur (*vā-kū'ter*), *n.* [*l. c.* *ML. vacatur*, 3d pers. pres. ind. pass. of *vacare*, make void, trans. use of *L. vacare*, be empty or void: see *vacate*.] In law, the act of annulling or setting aside.

vaccary (*vak'a-ri*), *n.*; pl. *vaccaries* (-*ri*). [*l. c.* *ML. vaccaria*, < *L. vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*. Cf. *vachery*, a doublet of *vaccary*.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. See *vachery*. [Prov. Eng.]

At this time there were eleven *vaccaries* (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agitations of each *vaccary* were valued to the lord at 10s., or in all 110s. yearly.

Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

vaccigenous (*vak-sij'e-nus*), *a.* [Irreg. < *vaccine* + *L. -gerere*, carry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is produced in quantity.

vaccin (*vak'sin*), *n.* Same as *vaccine*.

vaccina (*vak-si'nā*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. vacinus*, of or from cows: see *vaccine*.] Same as *vaccinia*. [Dunghison.]

vaccinal (*vak'si-nāl*), *a.* [*l. c.* *vaccine* + *-al*.] Of or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccination. *Med. News*, LII. 546.—**Vaccinal erythema**,

a bright-red coloration of the skin occurring sometimes in connection with vaccinia.—**Vaccinal fever**, *vaccinia*, especially in its severer forms.—**Vaccinal scar**. Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinate (vak'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vaccinated*, ppr. *vaccinating*. [*< vaccine + -ate*, Cf. *F. vacciner = Sp. vacunar = Pg. vacinar = It. vaccinare*, *vaccinate*.] 1. To inoculate with the cowpox, by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from smallpox or of mitigating its attack.—2. In a general sense, to inoculate with the modified virus of any specific disease, in order to produce that disease in a mild form or to prevent its attack.

vaccination (vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. vaccination = Sp. vacunación = Pg. vacinação = It. vaccinazione*; as *vaccinate + -ion*.] In *med.*, inoculation with vaccine, or the virus of cowpox, as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific disease. The utility of vaccination with the virus of cowpox was discovered by Edward Jenner, an English surgeon, in the latter part of the eighteenth century; the first vaccination upon the human subject having been made in 1796. It consists in the introduction under the skin, or application to an abraded surface, usually on the upper arm or thigh, of a minute quantity of vaccine. This is followed, in a typical case, in about two days, by slight redness and swelling at the point of inoculation, and on the third or fourth day by the appearance of a vesicle filled with clear fluid, and umbilicated or depressed in the center. About the end of the eighth day a ring of inflammation, called the *areola*, begins to form around the base of the vesicle; it is usually hard, swollen, and painful. On the eleventh or twelfth day the inflammation begins to subside; the vesicle turns yellow, and then dries up and forms a crust or scab, which usually falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a permanent scar. The appearance of the areola is sometimes attended with rather severe constitutional disturbance, such as fever, headache, loss of appetite, swelling of the glands about the part, and a general feeling of malaise. The appearance of this eruption, more or less modified from rubbing of the clothes or from scratching, is the only certain evidence that vaccination has been successful, or has taken. See also *vaccine* and *vaccina*.—**Auto-vaccination**, re-inoculation of a person with virus taken from himself. This not infrequently occurs accidentally, the lymph from a ruptured vesicle being carried on the finger-nails and introduced at some other point.

vaccinationist (vak-si-nā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< vaccination + -ist*.] One who favors the practice of vaccination. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1084.

vaccination-scar (vak-si-nā'shon-skär), *n.* Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinator (vak'si-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. vaccinateur = Sp. vacunador = Pg. vacunador = It. vaccinatore*; as *vaccinate + -or*.] 1. One who vaccinates. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 287.—2. A lancet or a scarificator employed in vaccination. See cut under *lancet*.

vaccine (vak'sin), *a. and n.* [*< F. vaccin = Sp. vacuno = It. vaccino*, *vaccine* (as a noun, *F. vaccine = Sp. vacuna = Pg. vacina = It. vaccina*, *< NL. vaccina*), *< L. vaccinus*, of a cow, *< vacca*, a cow; prob. akin to *Skt. √ rāc*, cry, howl, low; cf. *voice*. Hence *vaccinate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to cows; derived from cows: as, the *vaccine* disease, or cowpox.—2. Of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination.—**Vaccine agent**, in certain of the United States, a State officer whose duty it is to procure and distribute a supply of pure vaccine matter.—**Vaccine cicatrix**, the scar remaining after a successful vaccination. It is usually silvery-white, of an irregularly circular outline, slightly depressed below the level of the surrounding skin, and foveated, or having numerous shallow pits on its surface.—**Vaccine lymph**, **matter**, **virus**. Same as II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. The virus of cowpox or vaccinia, used in the process of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. Two varieties of vaccine are in use: namely, the *bovine*, that which is obtained directly from the heifer, and the *humanized*, or that which is obtained from vesicles on the human subject. The vaccinia following inoculation with bovine virus is usually attended with more pronounced local inflammation and constitutional symptoms than is that produced by the humanized lymph. Vaccine, as employed for vaccination, is prepared in the shape of dried lymph on quills or small flat pieces of bone or ivory, of fluid lymph in closed capillary glass tubes, and of crusts. Also called *vaccine lymph*, *matter*, or *virus*.

2. In a general sense, the modified virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation, with a view to prevent or mitigate a threatened attack of that disease or to confer immunity against subsequent attacks. Also *vaccin*.

vaccine-farm (vak'sin-färm), *n.* A place where vaccine virus is cultivated by the systematic inoculation of heifers.

vaccinella (vak-si-nel'ä), *n.* Spurious vaccinia; an eruption which occasionally follows vaccination, but which is not true vaccinal eruption.

vaccine-point (vak'sin-point), *n.* A thin piece of bone or ivory, or a quill, sharpened at one end and coated with dried vaccine lymph. The inoculation may be made by abrading the skin with the sharp point, thus avoiding the use of a lancet.

vaccinia (vak-sin'i-ä), *n.* [*NL. < L. vaccinus*, of or pertaining to a cow: see *vaccine*.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in milch cows. It is characterized by an eruption, at first papular, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the udder. The vesicle is umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish fluid. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a few days, and then dries up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the height of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that immunity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See *vaccination* and *vaccine*. Also *vaccina* and *cowpox*.

Vacciniaceæ (vak-sin-i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Vaccinium + -aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ericales*. It is distinguished from the related order *Ericaceæ* by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a fleshy fruit. It includes about 348 species, belonging to 27 genera (classified in two tribes, the *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ*), natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 3 genera in islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Four genera occur in the United States, of which *Vaccinium* (the type), *Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus* are the most important, producing the blueberries, huckleberries, and cranberries of the market; the other genus, *Chiogenes*, the snowberry, is transitional to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family. See cuts under *cranberry*, *huckleberry*, and *Vaccinium*.

vacciniaceous (vak-sin-i-ä'shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Vacciniaceæ*.

vaccinic (vak-sin'ik), *a.* [*< vaccine + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to vaccine.

Vaccinieæ (vak-si-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < Vaccinium + -eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*, also known as *Euvaccinieæ*. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the filaments distinct. It includes 9 or 10 genera, of which *Vaccinium* is the type.

vaccinifer (vak-sin'i-fēr), *n.* [*< NL. vaccina*, vaccine, + *L. ferre = E. bear*.] 1. The source, either a person or an animal, of the vaccine virus.—2. An instrument used in vaccination. *Quain*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1724.

vacciniola (vak-si-ni'ō-lä), *n.* [*NL., dim. of vaccinia*, *q. v.*] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

vaccinist (vak'si-nist), *n.* [*< vaccine + -ist*.] 1. One who performs vaccination.—2. One who favors the practice of vaccination.

Vaccinium (vak-sin'i-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. vaccinium*, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and of the tribe *Euvaccinieæ*; the blueberries. It is distinguished from *Gaylussacia*, the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens,



Squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).
1, flowering branch; 2, branch with fruit; 3, a flower

and from *Oxycoccus*, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut 7 under *stamen*, 4.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, coriaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers

small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible berries. (See *whortleberry* and *blueberry*, and compare *huckleberry*, *cranberry*, *hurtle*, and *hurtleberry*.) The 3 well-known circumpolar species, *V. Myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, and *V. vitis-Idæa*, are the only species in Europe, the most important being *V. Myrtillus*, the whortleberry. *V. uliginosum*, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. *V. vitis-Idæa*, the cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red berry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 19' north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are *Vitis-Idæa*, with ovate or globular corolla, and *Batodendron*, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See *farkleberry* and *aquaw-huckleberry*.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus *Cyanococcus*, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of *Vaccinium* proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 6 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but *V. arboreum*, the farkleberry, sometimes reaches 25 feet in height, and *V. corymbosum*, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to this genus.

vaccinization (vak'si-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< vaccine + -ize + -ation*.] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccinal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

vaccinosyphilis (vak'si-nō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [*< vaccine + syphilis*.] Syphilis transmitted by impure humanized vaccine or by infected instruments used in vaccination.

vachet, *n.* [*ME., < OF. (and F.) vache = Sp. vaca = Pg. It. vacca, < L. vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*.] A cow; hence, a beast.

Therefore, thou *vache*, leve thyn old wretchednesse.
Chaucer, *Truth*, l. 22.

vacher (va-shā'), *n.* [*< F. vacher, OF. vachier, vaquier = Pr. vaquier = Sp. vaquero = Pg. vaqueiro = It. vacaro, < ML. vacarius*, cowherd, *< L. vacca*, a cow: see *vache* and *vaccine*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] Same as *vaquero*. *S. De Vere*, *Americanisms*, p. 108. [Rare.]

vachery (vash'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *vacheries* (-iz). [*< ME. vacherye, < OF. (and F.) racherie, < ML. vacaria*, a cow-house, fem. of **vacarius*, pertaining to a cow: see *vaccary*, *vacher*.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Vacherye, or dayre. *Vacaria*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

Vaccary, alias *Vachary* (*vaccaria*), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire.
Blount, *Glossographia* (1670).

Vachery (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.
Latham. (*Imp. Diet.*)

vacillancy (vas'i-lan-si), *n.* [*< vacillan(t) + -cy*.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy; fluctuation. *Dr. H. More*, *Divine Dialogues*. [Rare.]

vacillant (vas'i-lant), *a.* [*< L. vacillan(t)s*, ppr. of *vacillare*, vacillate: see *vacillate*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

vacillate (vas'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vacillated*, ppr. *vacillating*. [*< L. vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare* (> *It. vacillare = Pg. vacillar = Sp. vacilar = F. vaciller*), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to *Skt. √ vank*, go tortuously, be crooked, *vakra*, bent: see *wag*.] 1. To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . it is always liable to shift and vacillate from one axis to another. *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, xxii.
2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

A self-tormentor he continued still to be, vacillating between hope and fear.
Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 80.

He could not rest,
Nor firmly fix the vacillating mind,
That, ever working, could no centre find.
Crabbe, *Works*, V. 10.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Waver*, *Oscillate*, etc. (see *fluctuate*), sway.—2. To hesitate.

vacillatingly (vas'i-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.

vacillation (vas-i-lā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *vacilation*; < *OF. (and F.) vacillation = Sp. vacilacion = Pg. vacillação = It. vacillazione, < L. vacillatio(n)-*, a reeling, wavering, *< vacillare*, pp. *vacillatus*, sway to and fro: see *vacillate*.] 1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a mov-

ing one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xl.

2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of resolution; inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.

Sp. Hall, Peace-Maker, II. § 4.

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.

Bacon, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

vacillatory (vak'ī-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vacillate + -ory.*] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rare.]

Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.

Roger North, Examen, p. 25.

vacua (vak'ō-ā), *n.* [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), which there abound in numerous species, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. *P. utilis*, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if permitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacua bags. See out under *Pandanus*.

vacua, *n.* An occasional plural of *vacuum*.

vacuate (vak'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuated*, ppr. *vacuating*. [*< L. vacuatus*, pp. of *vacuare*, make empty or void, *< vacuus*, empty; see *vacuuous*.] To make empty or void; evacuate. [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.

Secular Priest Exposed (1703), p. 27. (*Latham*.)

vacuation (vak'ū-ā-sh'ōn), *n.* [*< vacuate + -ion.*] The act of emptying; evacuation. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vacuist (vak'ū-ist), *n.* [*< vacuum + -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to *plenist*.

And the *vacuists* will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.

Boyle, Examen of Hobbes, II.

vacuity (vā-kū'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *vacuities* (-tiz). [*< OF. (and F.) vacuité = Pr. vacuitat = Sp. vacuidad = Pg. vacuidade = It. vacuità, < L. vacuitas* (-s), emptiness, *< vacuus*, empty; see *vacuuous*.] 1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuity* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 6.

Leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind,

Content with darkness and *vacuity*.

Browning, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the *vacuity* are set with columns.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite *vacuity* in time and space.

Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxli.

But yesterday I saw a dreary *vacuity* in this direction in which now I see so much.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville*.

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.

Irving, Knickerbocker, II. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed *vacuity* of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 1.

Vacuna (vā-kū'nā), *n.* [*< L. vacuna, < vacare*, be at leisure; see *vacant*, *vacate*.] In *Latin myth.*, the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

vacuolar (vak'ū-ō-lār), *a.* [*< vacuole + -ar*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, *vacuolar* spaces. See out under *hydranth*. *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 895.

vacuolate (vak'ū-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< vacuole + -ate*.] Same as *vacuolated*. *Microsc. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

vacuolated (vak'ū-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [*< vacuolate + -ed*.] Provided with vacuoles; minutely vesicular, as a protozoan.

vacuolation (vak'ū-ō-lā-sh'ōn), *n.* [*< vacuolate + -ion*.] The formation of vacuoles; the state

of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 848.

vacuole (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* [*< F. vacuole, < NL. "vacuolum, dim. of L. vacuum, an empty space, vacuum; see vacuum.*] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In *anat.*, a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In *zool.*, any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amoeba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into *permanent, contractile or pulsating, and gastric*. The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicular or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See out under *Actinospermum*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *sun-animalcule*, and *Ctenoides*.

4. In *bot.*, a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called *vacuoles*. In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall. *Beaey*.

vacuolization (vak'ū-ōl-i-zā'sh'ōn), *n.* [*< vacuole + -ize + -ation*.] In *histology*, same as *vacuolation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 634.

vacuolize (vak'ū-ō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuolized*, ppr. *vacuolizing*. To supply or furnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

vacuous (vak'ū-us), *a.* [= *It. vacuo* (cf. *Sp. vacío* = *Pg. vacío*, *< L. vacuus*), *< L. vacuus*, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I am, who fill
Infinite; nor *vacuous* the space.

Milton, P. L., VII. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made *vacuous*, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centers of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expression; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a *vacuous* look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that *vacuous* leer which distinguishes his lordship.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xli.

vacuousness (vak'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being vacuous, in either sense; vacuity.

vacuum (vak'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *vacuums* (-umz), sometimes *vacua* (-i). [= *F. vacuum* = *Sp. Pg. It. vacío*, *< L. vacuum, an empty space, a void, neut. of vacuus, empty; see vacuuous*.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to *plenum*; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Elea, Parmenides and Melissus, started the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transference and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, Roscovitch's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense. But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the exclusive occupation of each part of space by a portion of matter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous ether, which seems to be the substance of electricity; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the receiver of the ordinary air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, since with each stroke of the piston only a certain fraction of the air is removed (depending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receiver), and hence, theoretically, an infinite number of strokes would be necessary. Practically, the degree of exhaustion obtained falls short of that demanded by theory, owing to the imperfections of the machine; thus, in the common form, the exhaustion is limited to the point where the remaining air has not sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. By the Sprengel or mercury air-pump a much more perfect degree of exhaustion is attainable than

with the mechanical form. (See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The *Torrillian vacuum*—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See *Torrillian*.

Vacuum . . . signifies space without body.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xlii. 22.

A *vacuum*, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.

Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), II. § 16.

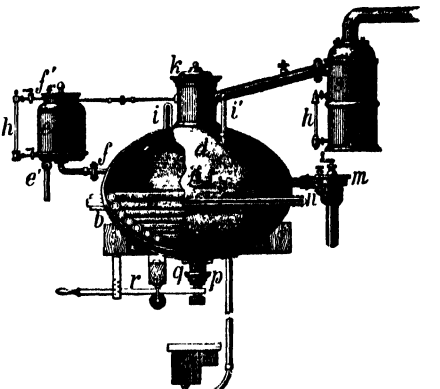
Guerliokian vacuum. See *Guerliokian*.

vacuum-brake (vak'ū-um-brāk), *n.* A form of continuous brake used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipe, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. Two forms are used, the Smith brake and the Eames brake. See *continuous brake*, under *brake*.

vacuum-filter (vak'ū-um-flī'tēr), *n.* A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten the process.

vacuum-gage (vak'ū-um-gāj), *n.* A form of pressure-gage for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, etc. A common form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. This form is also called *barometer-gage*. *E. H. Knight*.

vacuum-pan (vak'ū-um-pan), *n.* In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed top. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the



Vacuum pan

a, copper pan; *b*, iron steam jacket; *c*, copper steam-coil; *d*, flanged dome; *e*, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; *f*, pipe which connects *e* with the live vat; *g*, pipe which connects *e* with the pan; *h*, cock which admits air into *c*; *h*, *h*, gages which indicate height of liquid in *c* and *g*; *i*, mercurial vacuum gage; *j*, man-hole by which pan may be entered; *k*, thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; *l*, proof-stick for sampling the contents of the pan; *m*, valve for admitting steam to the coil; *n*, valve for admitting steam to interior of pan for clearing; *o*, window of which there are two, by which interior of pan may be inspected; *p*, saucer-shaped valve, closing or opening the outlet *q* according as it is operated by the lever *r*; *s*, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may boil over.

vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of thus boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are sometimes placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fluid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a *double-effect* system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a *triple-effect* system. See *sugar*.

vacuum-pump (vak'ū-um-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a chamber or barrel, a suction-pipe with a valve to prevent return flow, a discharge-pipe which has a valve that is closed when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valve that is opened when the chamber is filled with water, and closed when the chamber is filled with steam. The chamber is placed at such a height above the water to be raised that the exterior atmospheric pressure will cause the water to rise through the suction-pipe, and fill the partial vacuum caused by condensation of steam in the chamber. Steam being admitted to the chamber forces out the air, and fills the space. The induction-valve is then closed. The loss of heat from the surface of the cylinder, or the sudden injection of a water-spray, condenses the steam. Water then rises, and fills the chamber. Steam is then again admitted, forcing out the water through the discharge-pipe. As soon as the water is discharged and the chamber refilled with steam, the cycle of operations recommences, and it is repeated continuously as long as steam is supplied to the chamber. The opening and closing of the valves have been made automatic in this class of pumps, but they are so wasteful of power that they are very little used. See cuts under *monte-jus* and *pulsometer*. Also called *steam vacuum-pump*.

vacuum-tube (vak'ū-um-tūb), *n.* A sealed glass tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or other gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree.



Vacuum-tube.

The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent colored light with which the tube is filled and the stratification of the light about the tube, the color of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end, blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic acid, bright-green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative. These tubes were first made by Geissler of Bonn, and hence have been called *Geissler's tubes*. A Crookes's tube is a form of vacuum-tube used by Mr. William Crookes in his investigation of what he has called *radiant matter* (which see, under *radiant*). The exhaustion of these tubes is carried to about one millionth of an atmosphere.

vacuum-valve (vak'ū-um-valv), *n.* A safety-valve which opens inward, so connected with a boiler that when there is a vacuum it will be forced open by atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

vade (vād), *v. i.* [Another form of *fude* (as *vut* of *fat*): see *fude*.] 1. To become pale or weak, as a color; hence, to pass away; vanish; depart. Color evanidus, fugax. . . . A *vading*: a decaying, or a dead color. *Nomenclator* (1885). (*Narra*.)

Life doth vade, and young men must be old.

Greene, Palmer's Verses.

I know how soon their love vade.

Middleton, Family of Love, l. 1.

2. To fade; wither.

Mine is the heart which vades away as doth the flower or grass.

Peele, Sir Cloydon and Sir Clamydes.

Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon vaded.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 131.

vade-mecum (vā-dē-mē-kum), *n.* [= *F. Sp. vade-mecum*, < *NL. vade-mecum*, < *L. vade mecum*, 'go with me,' < *vade*, impv. of *vadere* (= *E. vade*), go, + *me*, abl. of *ego*, I, + *cum*, with.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a pocket-companion; a manual; a handbook.

One boracho or leathern bottle of Tours . . . Panurge filled for himself, for he called that his *vademecum*. *Urythart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.

vadimonny (vād'i-mō-ni), *n.* [*L. radimonium*, security, recognizance, < *vas* (*rad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In old law, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a fixed day; bail.

vadium (vā'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. vas* (*rad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In *Scots law*, a wad: a pledge or surety.—**Vadium mortuum**, a mortgage. **Vadium vivum**, a living pledge.

Vajovia, *n.* See *Vejovia*.

vajritty, *n.* Craft. *Bailey.*

vafrous (vā'frus), *a.* [*L. vaser* (*vaf-*), cunning, subtle, + *-ous*.] Crafty; cunning.

He that deals with a Fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 42.

vag (vag), *n.* Turf for fuel. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He may turn many an honest penny by the sale of *vags*, i. e. dried peat. *The Portfólio*, No. 229, p. 11.

vagabond (vag'ā-bond), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vagabunde*, *vacabonde*, *vacabund*, < *ME. vagabunde*, < *OF. vagabond*, *vacabond*, *F. vagabond* = *Pr. vagabon* = *Sp. Pg. vagabundo* = *It. vagabondo*, *vagabundo* = *G. vagabund* = *D. vagabond* = *Sw. Dan. vagabond*, < *LL. vagabundus*,

wandering, strolling about, < *L. vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*. Cf. *va-grant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; nomadic.

Owro men suppose them to bee a *vagabunde* and wanderinge nation lyke vnto the Scythians, withowte houses or certayne dwellinge places.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 97].

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, . . . I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 89.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream.

Shak., A. and C., l. 4. 45.

3. Of or pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller; vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spider; belonging to the *Vagabundæ*.

II. *n.* 1. One who is without a settled home; one who goes from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant: not necessarily in a bad sense.

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down,
A *vagabond* in Afric.

Addison, Cato, ii. 4.

He who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a *vagabond*.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vii.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; in law, an idle, worthless vagrant. See *vagrant*.

Wee have had amongst *vagabonds*, which call themselves Egyptians, the dregs of mankind.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. [*Colloq.*].—4. One of the *Vagabundæ*.—5. A pyralid moth, *Crambus vulgicollis*. See cut under *Crambidae*.—**Rogues and vagabonds**. See *rogue*.

vagabond (vag'ā-bond), *v. i.* [*< vagabond, n.*] To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Vagabonding in those untrodden places, they were guided by the everlasting justice, using themselves to be punishers of their faults.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vagabondage (vag'ā-bon-dāj), *n.* [*< vagabond + -age*.] The state, condition, or habits of a vagabond; idle wandering, with or without fraudulent intent: as, to live in *vagabondage*.

It reestablished the severest penalties on *vagabondage*, even to death without benefit of clergy.

II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 103.

vagabondise, *v. t.* See *vagabondize*.

vagabondish (vag'ā-bon-dish), *a.* [*< vagabond + -ish*.] Like a vagabond; wandering.

vagabondism (vag'ā-bon-dizm), *n.* [*< vagabond + -ism*.] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

As encouraging *vagabondism* and barbarism.

The Century, XXX. 813.

vagabondize (vag'ā-bon-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vagabondized*, ppr. *vagabondizing*. [*< vagabond + -ize*.] To wander like a vagabond; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. Also spelled *vagabondise*.

Vagabondizing it all over Holland.

C. Keade, Cloister and Hearth, liii. (*Davies*.)

vagabondry (vag'ā-bon-dri), *n.* [Early mod. *E. vagabundry*; < *vagabond + -ry*.] Vagabondage.

Idleness and *vagabundry* is the mother and roots of all thefts, robberies, and all evil acts and mischiefs.

Laws of Edw. VI. (1547), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [*Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 80.

vagabone, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *vagabond*. **Vagabundæ** (vag'ā-bun-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. vagabundus*, wandering: see *vagabond*.] A division of true spiders, consisting of those dipneumonous forms which are not sedentary. They spin no web, and do not lie in wait for their prey, but prowl in search of it.

vagal (vā'gal), *a.* [*< vag(us) + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the vagus, or par vagum; pneumogastric. See *vagus*.

vagancy (vā'gan-si), *n.* [*< vagant(t) + -cy*.] 1. Vagrancy; wandering.

Springtime. Here are the Keys of all my Charge, Sir. My humble suit is that you will be pleased

To let me walk upon my known occasions this Sommer.

Lawyer. Fle! Canst not yet leave off those *Vagancies*!

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

2. Extravagance.

Our happiness may orbe itselfe into a thousand *vagancies*

of glory and delight. *Milton, Church-Government*, l. 1.

vagans (vā'ganz), *n.* In music, same as *quintus*.

vaganti (vā'gānti), *a.* [*< ME. vagaunt*, < *OF. (and F.) vagant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vagante*, < *L. va-*

gan(t)-s, wandering, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering, vague: see *vague*, *v.* Hence *vagrant*.] Wandering; vagrant.

From thiface I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagant*.

Wyck, Gen. iv. 14.

vagarian (vā-gā'ri-an), *n.* [*< vagary + -an*.] One given to vagaries; a "crank." [*Colloq.* or rare.]

vagarious (vā-gā'ri-us), *a.* [*< vagary + -ous*.] Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious; irregular. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 153.

vagarish (vā-gā'rish), *a.* [*< vagar-y + -ish*.] Wandering; given to vagaries.

His eyes were oft *vagarish*.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (*Davies*.)

vagarity (vā-gā'ri-ti), *n.* [*< vagar-y + -ity*.] The character or state of being vagarious; capriciousness; irregularity.

Instances of *vagarity* are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored, or rather not enjoyed, the title [Duke of Cornwall], although probably they did the revenues.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 89.

vagary (vā-gā'ri), *v. i.* [Early mod. *E. vagarie*; appar. < *L. vagari* (> *It. vagare* = *Sp. vagar* = *Fg. vaguear* = *F. vaguer*), wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *a.*, and *vague*, *v.* Cf. *vagary*, *n.* The *L.* (or perhaps the *It.*) inf. appears to have been adopted as a whole, and accommodated to *E.* nouns in *-ary*; but this can hardly be explained except as an orig. universality use. There is no *L.* or *ML.* adj. **vagarius* or noun **vagaria*.] To gad; range.

Vaguer, to wander, *vagarie*, stray, gad, roame, raunge, flit, remoue often from place to place.

Cotgrave.

vagary (vā-gā'ri), *n.*; pl. *vagaries* (-riz). [Early mod. *E.* also *vagarie*, *vagare*, corruptly *fagary*, *fagry*; appar. < *vagary*, *v.*] 1. A wandering or strolling.

The people called Phenices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea.

Barnaby Rich, tr. of Herodotus.

I laid the weight

Of mine Estate in Stewardship upon thee;

Which kept thee in that year, after so many

Sommer *vagaries* thou hadst made before.

Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

She's gone; and now, sir Hugh, let me tell you you have not dealt well with me, to put this *fagary* into her foolish fancy.

Brome, Myragus Garden, ii. 2.

They changed their minds,

Mew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell.

Milton, P. L., vi. 614.

vagas, *n.* Same as *vakass*.

vagation (vā-gā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vagatio(n)-*, a wandering, < *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] A wandering; a roving about.

Whene the mynde es stabled sadly with-ewtne changynge and *vagatione* in Godd.

Hamptole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Vagatores (vag'ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] In ornith., a group of birds, constituting the fourth order in Macgillivray's classification, and consisting of the crows and their allies. The word has no standing in science, as it designates an artificial group recognized by no other authors of note.

vagi, *n.* Plural of *vagus*.

vagient (vā'ji-ent), *a.* [*< L. vagien(t)-s*, ppr. of *vagire*, cry, squall, bleat.] Crying like a child. *Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia*, III. iv. 42.

vagina (vā-jī'nā), *n.*; pl. *vaginae* (-nē). [= *F. vagin*, < *NL. vagina*, < *L. vagina*, a sheath, covering, sheath of a scabbard, ear of grain, etc., hull, husk, vagina.] 1. In bot., the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem; a sheath.—2. In anat. and zool., a sheath; a sheathing or covering part or organ; a case: specifically applied to various structures. (a) The sexual passage of the female from the vulva to the uterus. In all the higher *Mammalia* it is the terminal section of a Mullerian duct or oviduct united with its fellow; in the lower it is double, wholly or in part, there being two more or less complete vaginae, right and left. In some oviparous animals, as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of *vagina*. See *uterus*, and cut under *peritoneum*. (b) In entom., a sheath-like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called *valve*. Specifically—(1) The long channelled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxillae are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the promiscuity of hemipterous insects, homologous with the labium of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxillae, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (e) In Protozoa, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the *vaginolous vorticellida*. (d) In Vermes, a terminal section of the oviduct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under *Rhabdocela*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoides*.

3. In *arch.*, the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.] — *Columns of the vagina.* Same as *columns vagarum* (which see, under *columna*). — *Rugs of the vagina.* See *ruga*. — *Tensor laminae posterioris vaginae recti abdominis.* See *tensor*. — *Tensor vaginae femoris.* See *tensor*. — *Vagina cellulosa.* Same as *epineurium* and *perimyrium*. — *Vagina femoris,* the fascia lata of the thigh. See *fascia* and *tensor*. — *Vagina masculina,* the prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. See *urethra*. Also called *sinus peculiaris, uterus masculinus*, etc. — *Vagina portae,* the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the portal vein in the liver. — *Vagina tendinis,* the synovial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal synovial membrane (which see, under *synovial*). — *Vestibulum vaginae.* Same as *vestibule*, 2 (b).

vaginal (vaj'i-nāl), *a.* [*NL.* *vaginalis*, < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath; see *vagina*.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath; sheathing; resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal membrane*. — 2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the female: as, *vaginal mucous membrane*; a *vaginal syringe*. — *Vaginal arteries.* (a) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the inferior vesical artery in the male. (b) The branches of the hepatic artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the *vaginal branches of the hepatic artery*. — *Vaginal hernia,* a hernia through the posterior or upper wall of the vagina. — *Vaginal plexus.* (a) The nerves supplied to the vagina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (b) Radicles of the portal vein in the capsule of Glisson. (c) A venous anastomosis in the wall of the vagina. — *Vaginal process.* See *process*, and cut 3 under *temporal*. — *Vaginal synovial membrane.* See *synovial*. — *Vaginal tunica.* (a) See *eyel*, 1. (b) The tunica vaginalis testis. See *tunica*. — *Vaginal veins.* Same as *vaginal plexus*, (b) and (c).

Vaginalis (vaj-i-nāl'is), *n.* [*NL.* (Gmelin, 1788), < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath; see *vagina*.] Same as *Chionis*. See cut under *sheathbill*.

vaginalitis (vaj'i-nāl'itis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *vaginalis* (see def.) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

vaginant (vaj'i-nant), *a.* [*NL.* **vaginant* (t)-, *ppr.* of **vaginare*, sheath; see *vaginate*, v.] Sheathing; vaginal: as, a *vaginant leaf* (a leaf investing the stem by a tubular base).

Vaginata (vaj-i-nāt'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *vaginat*, sheathed; see *vaginate*.] A group of actinozoans, comprising those which are sheathed in a calcareous or corneous polypary; the sheathed polyps, as the sclerodermic and sclerobasic corals. See *Zoantharia*.

vaginate (vaj'i-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *vaginata*, sheathed, < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath; see *vagina*.] 1. *a.* 1. Sheathed; invaginated; furnished with or contained in a vagina; invaginated. — 2. Forming or formed into a sheath; vaginal, as a leaf.

II. *n.* A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

vaginate (vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *vaginated*, *ppr.* *vaginating*. [*NL.* **vaginata*, *pp.* of **vaginare*, sheath, < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath; see *vagina*.] To sheath; invaginate.

vaginervose (vaj-i-nēr'vōs), *a.* [*L.* *vagus*, wandering, + *nervus*, nerve.] In *bot.*, irregularly nerved; having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

Vaginicola (vaj-i-nik'ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath, + *colere*, inhabit.] The typical genus of *Vaginicolineae*, having an erect sessile lorica without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamurek, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as *V. crystallina*.

Vaginicolineae (vaj-i-nik'ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vaginicola* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Vorticellidae*, containing those vorticellid peritrichous infusorians which are sheathed in an erect or procumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as *Vaginicola*, *Thuricola*, *Cothurnia*, *Pyzicola*, *Pachyrocha*, *Stylacola*, *Platycola*, and *Lagenophrys*. Also *Vaginicolina*.

vaginicoline (vaj-i-nik'ō-līn), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ine*.] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the *Vaginicolineae*; vaginiferous.

vaginicoleus (vaj-i-nik'ō-lūs), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginicoline*.

Vaginifera (vaj-i-nif'ē-rā), *a.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *vaginifer*; see *vaginiferous*.] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera *Vaginicola* and *Cothurnia*; corresponding to the *Vaginicolineae*.

vaginiferous (vaj-i-nif'ē-rūs), *a.* [*NL.* *vaginifer*, < *L.* *vagina*, a sheath, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*.] Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Vaginifera*; vaginicoline.

vaginigluteus, vaginigluteus (vaj'i-ni-glū-tē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *vaginiglutei, vaginiglutei* (-ī). [*NL.*,

< *vagina* + *gluteus, glutens*, q. v.] Same as *tensor vaginae femoris* (which see, under *tensor*). *Coues*, 1887.

vaginigluteal (vaj'i-ni-glū-tē'al), *a.* [*VL.* *vaginigluteus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *vaginigluteus*. *Coues*, 1887.

vaginipennate (vaj'i-ni-pen'āt), *a.* [*L.* *vagina*, a sheath, + *pennatus*, winged; see *pennate*.] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also *vaginopennous*.

vaginismus (vaj-i-nis'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *vagina* + *-ismus* = *E.* *-ism*.] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called *vulvismus*.

vaginitis (vaj-i-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vagina.

vaginodynia (vaj'i-nō-dīn'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *vagina*, vagina, + *Gr.* *dōvyn*, pain.] Neuralgia of the vagina.

vaginopennous (vaj'i-nō-pen'ūs), *a.* [*L.* *vagina*, a sheath, + *penna*, a feather, + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginipennate*.

vaginotomy (vaj-i-nōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*L.* *vagina*, vagina, + *Gr.* *-tōpia*, < *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut.] Cutting of the vagina.

vaginovesical (vaj'i-nō-ves'ī-kal), *a.* [*L.* *vagina*, vagina, + *vesica*, bladder.] Same as *vesicovaginal*.

vaginula (vaj-jin'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *vaginulae* (-lō). [*NL.*, dim. of *L.* *vagina*, a sheath; see *vagina*.]

1. In *bot.*, a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also *vaginule*. — 2. In *zool.*, a little sheath; a small vagina.

vaginulate (vaj-jin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*VL.* *vaginula* + *-at*.] Having a *vaginula*; sheathed.

vaginule (vaj'i-nūl), *n.* [*NL.* *vaginula*.] In *bot.*, same as *vaginula*.

vagissat, *v. t.* To caper; frolic. *Campbell*, (Worcester.)

vagitus (vaj'jī-tus), *n.* [*L.*, < *vagire*, cry, squall.] The cry of a new-born child.

vagous (vā'gus), *a.* [*L.* *vagus*, wandering, strolling; see *vague*.] 1. Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe*. — 2. In *anat.*, wandering, as a nerve. See *vagus*. [Rare.]

vagrance, *n.* Same as *vagrancy*. *Johnson*.

vagrancy (vā'gran-si), *n.* [*VL.* *vagran* (t) + *-cy*.] 1. A state of wandering without a settled home; not necessarily in a bad sense.

Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, xxxvi.

2. The life and condition of a vagrant; in *law*, the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See *vagrant*.

vagrant (vā'grant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly sometimes *vagarant* (appar. simulating *vagary*), < *ME.* *vagant*, < *OF.* *vagant*, wandering; see *vagant*. The *r* is intrusive, as in *partridge*, *cartridge*, and other words. There is nothing in *vagrant* to lead to a variation *vagrunt*; but the fact that there are no other *E.* words ending in *-agant*, and that there are several familiar words ending in *-agant*, as *fragrant*, *flagrant*, with many words in *-grant*, may have caused the change.] 1. *a.* 1. Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving or going hither and thither; having no certain course.

Vagrant through all the world, hopeless of all,
He seeks with what lands ruin hee may fall.
May, tr. of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, vii.

His house was known to all the *vagrant* train;
He chid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain.
Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 149.

The soft murmur of the *vagrant* Bee.
Wordsworth, *Vernal Ode*, iv.

2. Uncertain; erratic.

The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; vagabond.

Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Well pleased to pitch a *vagrant* tent among
The unfenced regions of society.
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vii.

4. In *med.*, wandering; as, *vagrant cells* (wandering white corpuscles of the blood).

II. *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

Historic without Geographic month, but in mousing
wand'reth as a *vagrant*, without certain habitation.
Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

A *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange
country.
Barrow, *Sermons*, xlvii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

Vagrants and Out-laws shall offend thy View;
For such must be my Friends.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a *vagrant* of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf.

Ribton-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 5.

In law the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society. In the English statutes *vagrants* are divided into three grades: (a) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (b) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (c) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal duance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

vagrantly (vā'grant-lī), *adv.* [*VL.* *vagrant* + *-ly*.] In a *vagrant*, wandering, or unsettled manner.

vagrantly (vā'grant-nēs), *n.* The state of being *vagrant*; *vagrancy*. [Rare.]

vagrom (vā'grōm), *a.* A perverted spelling and pronunciation of *vagrant*, ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

This is your charge: you shall comprehend all *vagrom* men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name.
Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 3. 20.

You took my *vagrom* essays in;

You found them shelter over sea.

New Princeton Rev., VI. 114.

vague (vāg), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *vague* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *vago*, < *L.* *vagus*, wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain. *vague*. From the same *L.* source are *E.* *vague*, *v.*, *vagabond*, *vagant*, *vagrant*, *vagary*, *extravagant*, *extravagate*, *stravagant*, *stravag*, etc., also *Sc.* *vag*.] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; roving; *vagrant*.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains,
good neither to live peaceably nor to fight.

Sir J. Hayward.

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is *vague*; if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is *vague*; if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is *vague*; if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is *vague*. This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical phrase *individuum vagum*, meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

A *vague* apprehension of I knew not what occupied my mind.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 183.

"Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a *vague* word, which signifies any thing or nothing."

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a *vague* report.

I have read, in some old, marvellous tale,
Some legend strange and *vague*,
That a midnight host of spectres pale
Besieged the walls of Prague.

Longfellow, *The Beleaguèred City*.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

Random cares and truant joys,
That shield from mischief and preserve from stains
Vague minds, while men are growing out of boys.
Wordsworth, *River Duddon*, xxvi.

Vague individual, sense, term. See the nouns. = *Syn.*

2. Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

II. *n.* 1. A wandering; a journey; a voyage. *Halliwel*. — 2. A vagary; a whim.

Here this fytly synke of rebels, thus conspired, played
their *vages*, and llyued with loose byrdele in al kyndes
of myschole. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on*
[America, ed. Arber, p. 80].

3. An undefined expanse; indefinite space.

The star-sown *vague* of space. *Lowell*, *After the Burial*.

vaguet (vāg), *v. i.* [*Sc.* also *vag*; < *F.* *vaguer*, wander, = *Sp.* *Pg.* *vagar*, *vagueur* = *It.* *vagare*, < *L.* *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering; see *vague*, *a.* Cf. *vagary*, *v.*] To wander; rove; roam; play the *vagrant*.

The strange and idill beggaris . . . are sufferit to *vag* and wander throughout the hall cuntry.
Scottish Laws, 1800, quoted in *Elibon-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 350.

These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 630.

vaguely (vā'g'li), *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner; without definiteness or distinctness.

vagueness (vā'g'nes), *n.* The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; ambiguity; indistinctness.

Common language has, in most cases, a certain degree of looseness and ambiguity: as common knowledge has usually something of *vagueness* and indistinctness.
Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. xlviii.

There is a degree of *vagueness* about the use of the terms person and personality.
H. B. Smith, *Christian Theology*, p. 170.

vagus (vā'gus), *n.*; pl. *vagi* (-ji). [NL. (sc. *nervus*, nerve), < L. *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] 1. The tenth cranial nerve, or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely distributed of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck and thorax to the upper part of the abdomen. It supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibers, and the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor influence. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately in front of the restiform body and below that of the glossopharyngeal. It passes out of the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen, and accompanies the carotid artery in the neck to the thorax, where the nerves of the two sides differ in their course, that of the right side reaching the posterior surface of the esophagus and stomach, while that of the left goes to the anterior. It gives off very numerous branches, as the meningeal, auricular, pharyngeal, laryngeal, pulmonary, cardiac, gastric, etc., and forms intricate connections with other nerves of the cerebrospinal system, and with nerves of the sympathetic system. Also called *pneumogastric*, *par vagum*, and formerly *second division of the eighth nerve of Willis*.

The *vagus* nerve, which connects the brain with the viscera.
H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 273.

2. In insects, the principal visceral or stomatogastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the antennae, uniting in a ganglion below the cerebrum, and passing backward along the upper surface of the intestinal canal. In the thorax it divides into two parts, which give off numerous smaller nerves to all the viscera.—*Trigonum vagi*. Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—*Vagus ganglion*. See *ganglion*.

Vahca (vā'hē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1791), from the name of the tree in Madagascar.] A genus of apocynaceous plants, comprising a few (perhaps two) species formerly included in the genus *Landolphia*. The name *Vahca* is also used by some in place of *Landolphia* for several other species which are important rubber-plants, as *V. (L.) Heudelotii* of Senegal, *V. (L.) Florida* of West Africa, remarkable for the beauty of its abundant fragrant white flowers, and *V. (L.) Ovarienae* of Angola, which bears an edible, sweet and acidulous, pulpy fruit of the size of an orange.

vaidic, *v. i.* See *vake*.

Vaidik (vā'dik), *a.* [*< Skt. vāidika*, relating to the Vedas.] Same as *Vedic*.

The earliest religious utterances which have been preserved in Aryan literature are known as the *Vaidik* hymns.
J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 61.

vaiḡt, *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *vague*.

vaiḡk, *v. i.* See *vake*.

vail, *n.* and *v.* See *veil*.

vail² (vāl), *v. i.* [*< ME. vailen, vailon*; by apheresis from *avail*: see *avail*.] To profit; benefit; avail: a poetical use.

To hym not *vail²*eth his preaching,
Al helpe he other with his teaching.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5766.

Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 4.

vail³ (vāl), *n.* [By apheresis from *avail*.] 1. Profit; gain; produce.

My house is as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw
hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, II. 1.

His commings in are like a Taylors, from the shreds of
bread, the chippings, and remnants of the broken crust:
excepting his *vails* from the barrell, which poore folkes
buy for their hoga, but drinke themselves.
Ep. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An old Colledge Butler.

2. An unlooked-for or casual acquisition; a windfall. *Twake*.—3. Money given to servants by a visitor; a tip: usually in the plural. Also *vale*.

Why should he, like a Servant, seek *Vails* over and
above his Wages?
Milton, *Touching Hirelings*.

"*Vails*" is good old English, and the *vails* of Sir Joshua
Reynolds's porter are famous.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

On the smallest provocation, or at the hope of the small-
est increase of wages, or still more of *vails*, the servant
threw up his place.
Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, IV.

vail⁴ (vāl), *v.* [Also *vale*; by apheresis from
obs. *avale*: see *avale*.] 1. *trans.* To let or cast
down; let fall; lower; doff, especially in token
of submission.

Then may'st thou think that Mars himself came down,
To *vail* thy plumes, and heave thee from thy pomp.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

None that beheld him but . . .
Did *vail* their crowns to his supremacy.
Shak., *Pericles*, II. 3. 42.

Now *vail* your pride, you captive Christians,
And kneel for mercy to your conquering foe.
Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To yield; give place; express
respect or submission by yielding, uncovering,
or otherwise; bow.

Because we *vailed* not to the Turkish fleet,
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.
Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, II. 2.

Every one that does not know cries, "What nobleman
is that?" all the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me,
kiss their hand, offer me their places.
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, I. 2.

2. To drop; move down; take a lower position;
slope downward.

The same ships in good order *vailed* downe the River of
Thames.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 238.

With all speed I *vailed* down that night ten miles, to
take the tide in the morning.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 83).

vail⁵ (vāl), *n.* [*< vail³*, *v.*] Submission; de-
scend; decline.

Even with the *vail* and darking of the sun,
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 8. 7.

vailab¹ (vā'la-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from
available.] Profitable; advantageous. *Smith*,
Commonwealth, II. 4. (*Richardson*.)

vailer¹, *vailing*, etc. See *veiler*, etc.

vailer² (vā'lēr), *n.* [*< vail³* + *-er*.] One who
vails; one who yields or gives place in submis-
sion or deference.

He is high in his owne imagination; . . . when hee goes,
hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of *vailers*
he comes home stiffe.
Sir T. Overbury, *Characters*, A Golden Asse.

vaimuret, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

vain (vān), *a.* [*< ME. vain, vayne, veyn*, < OF. (and F.) *vain* = Pr. *van*, *va* = Cat. *va* = Sp. *vano* = Pg. *vão* = It. *vano*, < L. *vanus*, empty, void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentatious, vain; perhaps orig. *vacuus*, and so akin to L. *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*, *vacant*. Some suggest a connection with E. *wane*, *want*, *wan*-; but this is improbable. Hence (from L. *vanus*) also E. *vanish*, *vanity*, *vaunt*, *evanish*, *evanesce*, etc.] 1. Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O *vain* boast!
Who can control his fate?
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 264.

Vain matter is worse than *vain* words.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

She . . . had never proved
How *vain* a thing is mortal love.
M. Arnold, *Switzerland*, VI. *Isolation*.

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force
or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; fu-
tile; unavailing.

It should be but a *vaine* thing, and counted but as lost
labours.
Levinus, *Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 2.

Give us help from trouble; for *vain* is the help of man.
Ps. lx. 11.

Let no man speak again
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 2. 214.

3. Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-boys change their names
By *vain* though apt affection.
Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 4. 43.

For it is a *vain* thing to expect, in so open a condition as
we live in here, that no cross Winds should blow upon us.
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. x.

4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attain-
ments or accomplishments; elated with a high
opinion of one's personal appearance, manners,
or the like; courting the admiration or applause
of others; conceited; self-complacent; also,
proceeding from or marked by such pride or
conceit: as, to be *vain* of one's figure or one's
dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire,
And not be *vain*, advances virtue higher.
Dryden, *Eleonora*, I. 101.

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman,
not *vain* of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a
good orientalist: *T. Watson*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 320.

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without
vanity I may say," etc., but some *vain* thing immediately
followed.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 8.

5. Showy; ostentatious; pretentious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, IV. 29.

For *vain¹*. Same as *in vain*.

Yea, my gravity,

Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for *vain*.
Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 4. 12.

In vain, to no purpose; without success or advantage;
ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was *in veyn*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3062.

In vain they combated, *in vain* they writ.
Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

To take a name in *vain*. See *name¹*.—Syn. 1. Unreal,
shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful.—2. Bootless,
abortive.—3. See *apostem*.

vainful¹ (vān'fūl), *a.* [*< vain* + *-ful*.] *Vain*;
empty. *Tusser*, *Husbandry*, Author's Epis-
tle, II.

vainglorious (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* [*< vainglory*
+ *-ous*.] 1. Filled with vainglory; glorying
in excess of one's own achievements; extrava-
gantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

Vaine-glorious man, when fluttering Wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to skye.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. III. 10.

The philosophers of his time, the frustrating *vain-glorious*
Greeks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore
the wisdom they professed.
South, *Sermons*, III. VI.

2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory;
founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression.
Sir M. Hale.

A *vainglorious* confidence prevailed, about this time,
among the Spanish cavaliers.
Irrving, *Granada*, p. 66.
He discourses, in rather a *vainglorious* way, of himself
as a poet.
Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 249.

vaingloriously (vān-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* With
vainglory or inflated arrogance; boastfully.

vaingloriousness (vān-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The
quality or state of being vainglorious.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *n.* [*< ME. vaine glorie*,
veingloire, < OF. *vaine gloire*, F. *vaine gloire*, <
L. *vana gloria*, empty boasting: see *vain* and
glory.] Extravagant pride or boastfulness;
tendency to exalt one's self or one's own per-
formances unduly; inflated and pretentious
vanity; vain pomp or show.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe and delit in his tem-
poral highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of *vainglory*,
he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a
voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congre-
gation.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vain-
gloried*, ppr. *vainglorying*. [*< vainglory*, *n.*] To
indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points
for the sake of *vain-glorying* during the Jubilee year.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 485.

vainly (vān'li), *adv.* In a vain manner. Espe-
cially—(a) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually;
in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath.
Dryden.

(b) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arro-
gantly: as, to strut about *vainly*.

A stranger to superior strength,
Man *vainly* trusts his own.
Cowper, *Human Frailty*.

(c) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously;
falsely.

Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV. 5. 239.

We have sufficient to content our selves, though not in
such abundance as is *vainly* reported in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 36.

vainness (vān'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being
vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness: as, the
vainness of effort.—2. Empty pride; vanity.

Vainness, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him
. . . to despise Erona.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v., Prol.

3. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great *vainness* is it then to scorn
The weak!
Spenser, *Visions of the World's Vanity*, I. 83.

I hate ingratitude more in a man
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling, drunkenness.
Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4. 389.

vair (vār), *n.* [Formerly also *vere*; < ME. *vair*,
vayre, *veir*, *foir*, < OF. *vair*, F. *vair* = Pr. *vair*,
var, *vair*, fur of the ermine, < ML. *varius*, also
varis, the ermine, < L. *varius*, spotted, varie-
gated: see *various*. Hence *vairy*, and the sec-
ond element of *miniver*.] 1. A kind of fur in
use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to
have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray
squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white.
Compare *miniver*.

And æthene to bedd he as broghte als it were a prynce,
and happed with ryche robes appone hym ynewe, wele
furde with vairs and the gryse.

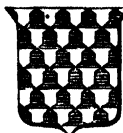
M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 248. (Halliwell.)

The I was strong ant wis,
Ant werde fair and grya.
Rel. Antiq. (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.

Fall and vair no more I wear,
Nor thou the crimson sheen.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. In *her.*, one of the furs. See *tincture*, 2. It is represented as in the illustration, except that the number of rows is not positively fixed. Compare *vairé*.



Vair.

vairé (vā-rā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *vair*, *vair*: see *vair*.] In *her.*, composed of divisions like those of *vair*, but of other tinctures than of azure and argent: as, *vairé* and *gules*. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinctures—for instance, four. The tinctures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, *vairé sable, argent, gules*, and *or*. Also *vairé, verre, verrey, verrey*.

vairé (vā-rā'), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vairy (vā-rī'), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vaiselle, *n.* An old spelling of *vessel*. *Pittcottic.*
Vaishnava (vish'na-vā'), *n.* [Skt. *Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, *Vishnu*: see *Vishnu*.] Literally, a worshiper of *Vishnu*. The *Vaishnavas* form one of the great divisions into which the adherents of Brahmanism are divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of *Vishnu* over other gods. This division is again broken up into many subordinate sects.

Vaisya (vis'yā'), *n.* [Skt. *vaigya*, < *vic*, settler, clansman.] A member of the third caste among the Hindus—that is to say, of the main body of the Aryan people, as distinguished on the one hand from the priestly and noble classes, the Brahmins and Kshatriyas, and on the other hand from the subjugated aborigines, the Sudras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are degraded into many sub-castes.

vaiode, vaiodeship, *n.* See *voivode*, etc.

vakass, *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Church*, a eucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breast-plate attached to it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twelve apostles. It is put on after the miter, sticharion, stole (*urar*), girdle, and epimanikia, and before the chasuble (*churchar*). It is put on over the head, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, and fastened with a gold chain. It is also known as the *ephod*, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Jewish *ephod*. Some authorities identify it with the Western *amice*. Also *vagos*.

vake (vāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaked*, ppr. *vaking*. [Also *vaik, vaich*; < OF. *vaguer* = Sp. Pg. *vacar* = It. *vacare*, < L. *vacare*, to be empty or vacant: see *vacant, vacate*.] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [Scotch.]

vakeel, vakil (va-kēl'), *n.* [Hind. *vakil*, < Ar. *vakil*, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native attorney or deputy.

Viziers, *vakeels*, sirdars, zemindars, generals, captains, potentates, and powers followed in succession, each with his muzzur and his salaam, whilst the master of the ceremonies recited their titles in a loud, even-toned voice.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 247.

Valaisan (va-lā'sān), *a.* [< *Valais* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.

valance, valence (val'āns, -āns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallance, valens*; < ME. *valance, valonce*, prob. < *Valence*, in France, still famous for silks (cf. *Valenciennes* lace, so called from *Valenciennes*, in France), < L. *Valentia*, lit. 'strength', < *valen(t)-*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valentia*.] 1. A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silk, or silk and wool. Also *valentia, valencia*.

One covering for a fiddle hedde of green and valens.

Unton Inventories (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a *base-valance*), or around the head of the canopy (a *tester-valance*).

A double valance abouts the herce, both above and beneath, with his worde and his devise written there.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung
With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my valence up,
Imboss with orient pearle.

Marston, What you Will, III. 1.

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche,
Pro Venus valanos mighte his paleys se.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 145.

valance, valence (val'āns, -āns), *v. t.* [< *valance, n.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance:

figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is valanc'd since I saw thee last.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 442.

valanche (va-lanch'), *n.* [Also *vollenge*; a dial. aphetic form of *avalanche*.] An avalanche.

The *vollenge* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-bail.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (Davies.)

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*.

Smollett, France and Italy, xxxviii.

Valdenses, Valdensian. Same as *Waldenses, Waldensian*.

vale (vāl), *n.* [< ME. *vale, val*, < OF. (and F.) *val* = Pr. *val, valh* = Cat. *vall* = Sp. Pg. It. *valle*, < L. *vallis*, a vale; connotations uncertain. Hence ult. *valley, arale, avalanche, valis*.] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: little used except in poetry. See *valley*.

And when thaire face war thus for-done,

To the vale of ebron come that sone.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Gray, Elegy.

I pity people who weren't born in a vale. I don't mean a flat country, but a vale; that is, a flat country bounded by hills.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump-vale to carry off the water from a ship's pump. = *syn. 1.*

Dale, etc. See valley.

vale (vāl), *n.* See *vail*.

vale (vāl), *interj.* [< L. *vale*, impv. of *valere*, be strong, be well: see *valid, valiant*.] Farewell; adieu. Also used substantively.

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a vale or a farewell upon conjuncture.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

valediction (val-ē-dik'shən), *n.* [< ML. **valedictio* (-n), < L. *valedicere*, pp. *valedictus*, say farewell, < *vale*, farewell (impv. of *valere*, be well, be strong: see *vale*), + *dicere*, say: see *dictio*. Cf. *benediction, malediction*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his college . . . he alwayes took this solemn valediction of the fellows.

Fuller, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 66.

Their last valediction, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

valedictorian (val-ē-dik-tō-ri-an), *n.* [< *valedictio* + *-an*.] In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

valedictory (val-ē-dik-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **valedictorius*, < L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, say farewell: see *valediction*.] *I. a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a valedictory speech.

II. n.; pl. *valedictories* (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare *valedictorian*.

The valedictory, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English.

Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 56.

valence (vāl'ens), *n.* and *v.* See *valance*.

valence (vāl'ens), *n.* [< LL. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t)-*, strong, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*.] 1. In *chem.*, the relative saturating or combining capacity of an atom compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and unalterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorine, forming phosphorus trichloride. As the chlorine atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachloride one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorine, and therefore phosphorus in this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be invariable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or

in force. Also called *valency, equivalence*, and, less properly, *atomicity*.

2. In *biol.*: (a) Form value; morphological value or equivalency. See *morphic*. (b) In *zool.*, taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoological group.

valencia (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* [See *valence*.] 1. Same as *valence*, 1.—2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

valencianite (vā-len'shi-an-it), *n.* [< *Valencia* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of orthoclase feldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

Valencia raisins. Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt, and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly *Valencias*. See *raisin*, 2.

Valenciennes (va-lōn-si-enz'), *n.* [< *Valenciennes*, in France.] 1. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See *lace*.—2. A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.—False *Valenciennes lace*. See *lace*.

valency (vāl'en-si), *n.*; pl. *valencies* (-siz). [As *valence* (see -cy).] 1. Same as *valence*, 1.—2. A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four valencies.

Valenginian (val-en-jin'i-an), *n.* [< *Valengin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel.

valentia (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* Same as *valencia, valance*, 1.

Valentia (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.

valentine (val'en-tin), *n.* [< ME. **valentine, volentyn*, < OF. *valentin*, m., *valentine*, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an entertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); perhaps < **valant*, a var. of *galant*, gallant (see *gallant*), but popularly identified with the name of St. Valentine (< ME. *Valentine*, < OF. *Valentin* = Sp. *Valentin* = Pg. *Valentim* = It. *Valentino* = G. Sw. Dan. *Valentin* = D. *Valten, Valentijn*, < L. *Valentinus*, a man's name, < *valen(t)-*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see def.).] 1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakespeare, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, When every bird cometh ther to chese his make." *Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 310.*

Thow it be ale other wyne
Godys blessing have he and myn
My none [Julie own] gentyl Volentyn
Good Tomas the frere.

M.S. Harl. 1735, f. 48. (Halliwell.)

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your Valentine.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 51.

Tell me
What man would satisfy thy present fancy
Had thy ambition leave to choose a Valentine.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, I. 4.

I am also this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me 5l.; but that I must have laid out if we had not been Valentines.

Pepys, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient.

Valentinian (val-en-tin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Valentinianus*, < L. *Valentinus* (see def.), and cf. *valentine* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus or the Valentinians.

II. n. A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emanated thirty sons, male and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded a being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two sons later created, and Jesus emanated from all the sons; and the

redemption wrought upon earth followed and repeated a redemption wrought in the spiritual world. The Valentinians sought support for their system in an allegorical method of exposition of Scripture, especially of Paul's epistles and the prologue of John's gospel. See *Gnostic*, *eon*, 2, *demiurge*.

Valentinianism (val'en-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Valentinian + -ism.*] The system of doctrines maintained by the Valentinians.

valentinite (val'en-tin-it), *n.* [After Basil Valentine, an alchemist of the 15th century, who discovered the properties of antimony.] Native oxide of antimony (Sb_2O_3), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and massive, of a white to brown or pink color and adamantine luster. It has the same composition as senarmontite, but differs in crystalline form. Also called *antimony-bloom*.

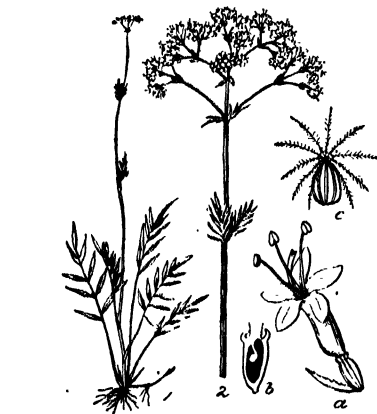
Valentin's corpuscles. Small roundish bodies found in nerve-tissue; amyloid bodies.

valeraldehyde (val-er-al'dē-hid), *n.* [*< valer(ian) + aldehyde.*] A mobile liquid having an irritating odor ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{CHO}$). It is produced by the oxidation of amyl alcohol. Formerly called *valeral*. An isomeric valerianaldehyde with a fruit-like odor is also known.

valerate (val'er-āt), *n.* [*< F. valérate; as valer(ian) + -ate.*] A salt of valeric acid.

valerian¹ (vā-lē-ri-ān), *n.* [Early mod. *F. valerian*; *< ME. valerian*, *< OF. valeriane*, *F. valeriano* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. valeriana* = *D. valeriana* = *Dan. valeriana*, *< ML. valeriana*, *valerian*, prob. *< L. Valerianus* or *Valerius*, a personal name, *< valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*. The common, officinal, or great wild valerian is *V. officinalis*, native through Europe and Asiatic Russia, cultivated for its medicinal root and somewhat for ornament. It is a herbaceous plant with a perennial rootstock; the stem is erect, from 2 to 4 feet high, and furrowed; the leaves are opposite and pinnate; and the flowers are small, white or pinkish,



1, Flowering plant of Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); 2, the inflorescence; 3, flower with bract; 4, section of ovary; 5, fruit with pappus.

in terminal corymbs. The root is an official drug having the property of a gentle stimulant, with an especial direction to the nerves, applied in hysteria, epilepsy, etc. Its virtue resides chiefly in a volatile oil—the oil of valerian. It is of a pungent disagreeable odor, which is attractive to cats, and also, it is said, to rats; it is therefore used as a bait. In England in the sixteenth century, valerian, under the name of *setwell*, was regarded as a panacea; but the species appears to have been *V. pyrenaica*, a plant there cultivated, and naturalized from Spain. *V. Phu* from western Asia, called *garden valerian*, is also cultivated, and affords a root of weaker property. *V. Dioscoridis* is believed to be the true valerian or plu (*φού*) of the ancient Greeks. There are three species of valerian in North America, the most notable being *V. edulis*, edible valerian, whose thickened roots, after prolonged cooking in the ground, formerly formed a staple food of the bigger Indians.

Herbes coude I telle eek many oon,
As egremoin, valerian, and lunarie.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 247.

2. The rootstocks of the officinal valerian, or some preparation from them.

Valerian, calmer of hysterical squirms.
O. W. Holmes, *Rip Van Winkle*, M. D., l.

Cats' valerian, the common valerian.—**Garden valerian**. See def. 1.—**Greek valerian**, primarily *Polemonium coerulescens*, the Jacob's-ladder: called by the old herbalists *Valeriana Graeca*, having been mistaken for the valerian of the ancient Greeks. The name is extended to the genus, including the American *P. reptans*, sometimes named *creeping Greek valerian* by translation of the (inapt) specific name. It is a much lower plant than the Jacob's-ladder, with weak stems, flowers light-blue, nodding in small corymbs, delicate, and pretty.—**Oil of valerian**. See def. 1.—**Red valerian**, *Centranthus ruber*, native in the Mediterranean region, long cultivated for its handsome oblong panicle of red flowers, which have given it the provincial name of *scarlet lightning*.—**Spur or spurred valerian**, the red valerian: thus named from its spurred corolla-tube. See *Centranthus*.—**Valerian-pug**, *Eupithe-*

cia valerianata, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian.—**Wild valerian**, the common valerian.

Valerian² (vā-lē-ri-ān), *a.* [*< L. Valerius* (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Valerius.—**Valerian law**, the law proposed and carried by Valerius Publicola when consul (508 B. C.), granting to every Roman citizen the right of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of consuls.

Valeriana (vā-lē-ri-ā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576): see *valerian*¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Valerianaceae*, the source of valerian. It is characterized by triandrous flowers with a spurless corolla, and fruit crowned with the pappose limb of the calyx. It contains about 150 species, chiefly perennial herbs with entire, toothed, or dissected leaves, and white or pink flowers, usually in terminal cymes. They inhabit the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, and mountains further south, a few occurring in India and in Brazil. For the species, see *valerian*¹, also *setwell*, *nard*, 4, and *Celtic* and *Cretan spikenard* (under *spikenard*). There are 8 species in the United States, mostly western, with one, *V. scandens*, in southern Florida, and another, *V. panchlora*, peculiar to the middle of the eastern and central region. *V. sylvatica* occurs from New York, and *V. edulis* from Ohio, northward and westward. See cut under *valerian*¹.

Valerianaceae (vā-lē-ri-ā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), *< Valeriana + -aceae*.] Same as *Valerianaceae*.

valerianaceous (vā-lē-ri-ā-nā'shi-us), *a.* Of, or characteristic of, the plant-order *Valerianaceae*.

valerianate (vā-lē-ri-ā-nāt), *n.* [*< valerian*¹ + *-ate*.] A salt of valeric acid.

Valerianese (vā-lē-ri-ā-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle (1815), *< Valeriana + -ese*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, the valerian family. It is distinguished from the three other orders of the cohort *Asterales* by its free anthers and exalbuminous seeds. The flowers are either regular or irregular, commonly with the stamens fewer than the corolla-lobes. The ovary contains a perfect cell with one pendulous ovule (unlike the erect ovule of the related *Compositae*), and differs from all the related orders in the usual addition of two empty or rudimentary cells. There are about 275 species, belonging to 9 genera, of which *Valeriana* (the type), *Fedia*, *Nardostachys*, *Centranthus*, and *Valerianella* are the most important. They are natives of cold north temperate regions of the Old World, more abundant in America, especially in the west and the Andes. They are annual or perennial herbs, occasionally somewhat shrubby, usually with a peculiar odor, sometimes a source of perfumes, as in spikenard and some valerians. They bear opposite leaves, often mostly radical, and flowers usually sessile in dichotomous cymes, either white, red, or bluish, or, in the genus *Patrinia*, yellow. Although the order is closely related to the *Compositae*, the inflorescence is seldom at all capitate or involucrellate. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent border of the calyx. Many of the species are highly esteemed in medicine for tonic, anti-spasmodic, or stimulating properties.

Valerianella (vā-lē-ri-ā-nel'ē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< Valeriana + dim. -ella*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Valerianaceae*, chiefly distinguished from *Valeriana* by its toothed, lobed, awned, or horned, but never pappous calyx. There are about 55 species, annual herbs, dichotomously branched, with entire, dentate, or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes of white, pale-blue, or pink flowers. The genus is chiefly confined to the Mediterranean region, extending into central Europe, but occurs in North America, and a few species are widely naturalized. Several species produce tender foliage, eaten as lettuce. *V. olitoria*, a species with pale-green leaves and small slate-colored flowers, widely diffused in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, formerly known as *white pot-herb* and *lamb's-lettuce*, and latterly as *corn-salad*, is now often cultivated under glass as an early salad under the name of *fetticus*. (See cut under *dichotomy*.) Twelve species, formerly classed under the related monotypic genus *Fedia*, are natives of the United States; four species of Oregon are peculiar in their spurred corollas. *V. Woodiana*, with roundish, and *V. chenopodiifolia* (*Fedia Fagopyrium*), with somewhat triangular fruit, extend from the south into New York.

valerianic (vā-lē-ri-ā'n'ik), *a.* [*< valerian*¹ + *-ic*.] Same as *valeric*.

valeric (val'er-ik), *a.* [*< F. valérique; as valer(ian) + -ic.*] Derived from or related to valerian.—**Valeric acid**, an acid having three metameric forms and the general formula $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$. The common acid distilled from valerian-root is optically inactive, a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese. Its salts have been somewhat used in medicine.

valeryl (val'er-il), *n.* [*< valer(ian) + -yl*.] The hypothetical univalent radical $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}$.

Valesian (vā-lē'shi-an), *n.* [*< LGr. Ουαλῆσιος, < Ουάλης, L. Valens*, their founder.]. One of an ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of practicing self-mutilation as a religious rite.

valet (val'et or val'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *val-ett*; *< OF. valet*, *valet*, *< vaslet*, later also *varlet*, with intrusive *r* (> *E. varlet*, *q. v.*), *F. valet*, a man-servant, *valet de chambre*, *F. dial. vdelet*, a farm-hand, = *Pr. vaslet*, *vaylet*, *valet* = *Wall. valet*, a bachelor, *varlet*, *servant*, *< ML. vassalletus*, dim. of *vassalis*, a vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *varlet*.] 1. A man-servant who attends on a man's person. Also called *valet de chambre*. Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of

knights, and later sons of the nobility before they attained the age of chivalry, who served as pages.

The King made him [W. de La Pole] his valet.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Yorkshire, III. 489.

On that very morning had . . . (the boots) come for the first time under the valet's departing hand.
Barham, *Inglodby Legends*, l. 23.

2. In the *manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.—**Valet de place** (vā-lā-de-plās'), in French cities, and hence outside of France also, a man who offers his personal services to the public, especially to strangers, for hire, as in the capacity of guide, and for doing errands and commissions.

I was yawning back to the hotel through the palace-garden, a valet-de-place at my side, when I saw a young lady seated under a tree.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*, Dorothea.

valet (val'et or val'ā), *v. t.* [*< valet*, *n.*] To attend on as valet; act the valet to.

He wore an old full-bottomed wig, the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had valeted in the middle of last century.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 2.

valetudinaria, *n.* Plural of *valetudinarium*.

valetudinarian (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< valetudinary + -an*.] 1. *a.* Being in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; invalid; delicate; seeking to recover health.

This kind of valetudinarian effeminacy, this habit of coddling himself, appears in all parts of his conduct.
Macaulay, *Sir W. Temple*.

My feeble health and valetudinarian stomach.
Coleridge.

II. *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health; an invalid.

I would cry out to all the valetudinarians upon earth—
Drink tar-water.
Sp. Berkeley, *To T. Prior on Virtues of Tar-water*, l. § 11.

Also *valetudinary*.

valetudinarism (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< valetudinary + -ism*.] A state of feeble health; infirmity.

valetudinariess (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri-ness), *n.* The state of being valetudinary.

valetudinarius (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. valetudinaris*: see *valetudinary*.] Valetudinary.

About the beginning of January he began to be very valetudinarius, labouring under pains that seem'd ischiatric.
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, vi. 7.

valetudinarium (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. valetudinaria* (-iā). [*L. neut. of valetudinaris*: see *valetudinary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an infirmary or hospital. Services of this class were attached to camps and other military centers. In ancient Greece from a very early time regularly organized hospitals were connected with the cult of *Asclepius*.

The valetudinarium which appears to have existed in a Roman camp.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 801.

valetudinary (val-ē-tū-di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. valetudinaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. valetudinario*, *< L. valetudinaris*, sickly, in bad health, as a noun, a sick or infirm person, *< valetudo* (-din-), sickness, infirmity, a bad state of health, a particular use of *valetudo*, state of health, *< valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] Same as *valetudinarian*.

I had much discourse with his lordship, whom I found to be a person of extraordinary parts, but a valetudinary.
Keelny, *Diary*, Feb. 9, 1665.

valetudinous (val-ē-tū-di-nus), *a.* [*< L. valetudo* (-din-), sickness, + *-ous*.] Valetudinarian.

Fuller, *Hist. Cambridge Univ.*, vii. 35.

valgus, *n.* An old spelling of *value*.
valgus (val'gus), *n.*; *pl. valgi* (-jī). [*L. bow-legged*.] 1. A bow-legged man. The term *genu valgum* is incorrectly employed for knock-knee, bow-legs being designated by *genu varum*.—2. A form of clubfoot characterized by eversion of the foot: more fully called *talipes valgus*.—**Hal-lux valgus, a deformity of the foot characterized by adduction or outward displacement of the great toe, which often lies across the other toes. It is a frequent cause of painful bunions.—**Talipes valgus. Same as *valgus*, 2.****

Valhalla (val-hal'ā), *n.* [Also *Walhall*; = *F. Valhalla*, *Walhall* = *Sp. Valhala*, *< NL. Valhalla*, *< Icel. Valhöll* (gen. *valhalla*) (= *G. Walhalla*, *Walhall*, after *Icel.*), lit. 'hall of the slain,' *< valr*, the slain, slaughter (= *Dan. val*, in comp. *valplads*, battle-field, = *G. wahl*, *wal* (in comp. *wahlstatt*, *walstatt*, battle-field) = *AS. wæl*, slaughter, the slain, a corpse, also in comp. *wæl-stow*, battle-field), + *höll* (hall-) = *E. hall*. Cf. *Valkyr*.] 1. In *Scand. myth.*, the Hall of the Slain; the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Hence—2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation or of many such, and specifically to the Temple of Fame built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donau-

stauf, near Ratibon, and consecrated to renowned Germans.

The true *Valhalla* of Mediocrity.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

valiance (val'yans), *n.* [*< OF. vaillance, valance, F. vaillance = Pr. valensa, valentia = Sp. valentia = Pg. valentia = It. valenza, valenzia, < L. valentia, strength, < valen(-t)s, strong; see valiant. Cf. valance, valence¹, valence².*] Valiant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or rare.]

One of more resolute *valiances*

Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

This knightly *valiance* . . . which follows him rather with Milton.

The Century, XXVII. 820.

valiancy (val'yan-si), *n.* [As *valiant* (see -cy).] Same as *valiance*.

Men for their *valiancy* greatly renowned.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 83.

valiant (val'yant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. valiant, valyant, valkant, valaunt, < OF. (and F.) valiant, valant = Sp. valiente = Pg. It. valente, < L. valen(-t)s, ppr. of valere, be strong, be worth. Cf. Lith. vala, strength, Skt. bala, strength. From the same L. verb are ult. valiance, valance, valence¹, valence², valency, vale³, valediction, valchudinary, valid, invalid, valor, value, avail, countervail, prevail, convalesce, equivalent, prevalent, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Strong; vigorous in body; sturdy; also, strong or powerful in a more general sense.*

You shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds and valiant beggars may be punished according to the statute. Quoted in *Str T. Elyot's Governour*, II. 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat *valiant*.

Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 206.

2. Of a certain worth or value. Compare *strong*¹.

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year *valiant*, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, I. 1.

3. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

And lepe to horse many a *valiant* knight and squyer of pris, and serched and sought through many contrees, but all was for nought. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 423.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Sam.* xviii. 17.

He is not *valiant* that dares die,

But he that boldly bears calamity.

Manning, Maid of Honour, IV. 3.

4. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat.

Thou hearest

The highest name for *valiant* acts.

Milton, S. A., I. 1101.

Hence—5. Brave; splendid.

A *valiant* buff doublet stuffed with points.

Middleton, Black Book.

6. Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaille, his vesturis ryche,

With the *valiant* blode was verrede alle over!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2573.

= *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Gallant*, *Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*), *valorous*, *daring*, *dauntless*, *stout*.

II. *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 *Sam.* xxi.

valiantise, *n.* [*ME.*, also *vaillauntise*, *< OF. vaillantise, < vaillant, valiant: see valiant.*] Valor.

valiantly (val'yant-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

valiantness (val'yant-nes), *n.* The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy *valiantness* was mine, thou suck'st it from me.

Shak., Cor., III. 2. 129.

valid (val'id), *a.* [*Early mod. E. valide, < OF. (and F.) valide = Sp. valido = Pg. It. valido, < L. validus, strong, < valere, be strong: see valiant.*] 1. Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

Perhaps more *valid* arms,

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,

May serve to better us. *Milton*, P. L., VI. 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a terrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the *valid* bulwark of an ecclesiastical city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

2. Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary great sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently changed, inasmuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how *valid* soever, could prevail.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 135.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen, Four are as *valid* as four Dozen. *Prior*, *Alma*, I.

3. Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law: as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage; a *valid* ordination.—4. In *zool.* and *bot.*, having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a *valid* family, genus, or species; a *valid* classification.—5. In *logic*, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have.—6. In *chem.*, having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in *univalent* for *univalent*, etc. = *Syn.* 2. Solid, weighty, sufficient.

validate (val'i-dät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *validated*, ppr. *validating*. [*< ML. validatus*, pp. of *validare* (> *It. validare = Sp. Pg. validar = F. valider*), make strong, make valid, < *L. validus*, strong, valid: see *valid*.] 1. To make valid; confirm; give legal force to.

The right remaining

For Philip to succeed in course of years,

If years should *validate* the acknowledged claim

Of birthright. *Southey*.

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of *validating* the votes. *The Scotsman*.

validation (val-i-dä'shon), *n.* [*< F. validation = Sp. validacion, < ML. *validatio(n-), < validare, validate: see validate.*] The act of giving validity; a strengthening, enforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

validirostral (val'i-dä-ro'stral), *a.* [*< L. validus*, strong, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under *Saltator*.

validity (vä-lid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *validities* (-tiz). [*< F. validité = Sp. validad = Pg. validade = It. validità, < L.L. validita(-t)s, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. validus*, strong: see *valid*.] 1. Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,

Of violent birth, but poor *validity*.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 199.

With his [the lunatic's] cure from disease and the restored *validity* of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 119.

2. The state or character of being valid. Specifically—(a) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy: as, the *validity* of an argument or a proof; the *validity* of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative *validities* of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

It is proved that the objective *validity* of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(b) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The *validity* of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(c) Scientific strength or force: as, the *validity* of a genus.

3. Value.

Nought enters there,

Of what *validity* and pitch so'er.

But falls into abatement and low price.

Shak., T. N., I. 1. 12.

Objective validity. See *objective*.—**Particular validity**, validity for certain minds only. **Subjective validity**, truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet."—**Universal validity**, validity for all minds.

validly (val'id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

validness (val'id-nes), *n.* The character of being valid; validity.

valise (vä-lēs'), *n.* [Also *vallise*, earlier *vallies*, *Sc. also valise, valles; < F. valise, OF. valise, also varise, F. dial. valise (> MHG. velis, (i. felleisen = D. valies) = Sp. balija = It. valigia (Florio), ML. reflex valisia, a valise; origin unknown.*] 1. A receptacle for travelers' use for clothes and articles of toilet. The name is generally given to a leather case of moderate size, opening wide on a hinge or like a portfolio, as distinguished from a bag on the one hand and a portmanteau on the other.

My *valise* is empty; and, to some ears, an empty *valise* is louder and more discordant than a baggage.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. *Milit.*, a cylindrical portmanteau of leather, about 18 inches long, placed on the saddle of each off horse of an artillery-carriage, and containing the smaller articles of the driver's personal equipment.

valise-saddle (vä-lēs'sad'l), *n.* A form of saddle used for each off horse of an artillery-carriage. It serves to carry the valise of the driver, and also affords a seat for a rider, in case of need. *E. H. Knight*.

valkyr (val'kir), *n.* [Also *valkyria* (also *valkyr*, *valkyria*); *< Icel. valkyrja (= AS. wælcyrrie = G. walküre, after Icel.*, lit. 'chooser of the slain,' < *valr*, the slain, + **kyrja*, < *kjósa*, choose, = *E. choose*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets in Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the *Norse* versions of the Nibelungen Lied, Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre." See *swan-maiden*.

valkyria (val-kir'i-ä), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

valkyrian (val-kir'i-an), *a.* [Also *valkyrian*; < *valkyria* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the valkyrs.

Ourselves have often tried

Valkyrian hymns. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

valla, *n.* Plural of *vallum*.

vallancy (val'an-si), *n.* [*Cf. valance* (†).] A kind of puke worn in the seventeenth century.

Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig.

Dryden, Epil. at Opening of New House (Theater Royal), 1674.

vallar (val'är), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. vallaris, < vallum, a mound, rampart, < OF. (and F.) vallee, a stake, palisade: see wall*¹.] *I. a.* Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.—**Vallar crown**, **vallar garland**, in *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent the Roman corona castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades.

II. n. A vallar crown.

Garlandes, *vallares*, and murales whiche (as touchyng honour) were farr above the other thynges.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

vallary (val'a-ri), *a.* Same as *vallar*.

vallate (val'ät), *a.* [*< L. vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart, < *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] 1. In *anat.*, surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [Rare.]—2. In *zool.*, cupped; cup-shaped. [Rare.]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply *vallate*, like *T. prolifera*.

Microsc. Science, N. H., XXXII. 3.

vallated (val'ä-ted), *a.* [*< vallate* + *-ed*².] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [Rare.]

The favorite but not *vallated* domain of literature is aesthetics in its true meaning. *Science*, XII. 305.

vallation (va-lä'shon), *n.* [*< L.L. vallatio(n-), a rampart or intrenchment, < L. vallare*, surround with a rampart: see *vallate*.] A rampart or intrenchment. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kildington, p. 70.

vallatory (val'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vallate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to a rampart or vallum.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of "a measuring reed of six cubits"; . . . and with such differences of reads, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown*, Misc., I. § 47.

vallecula (vä-lek'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *valleculæ* (-lë). [*L.L.*, also *vallacula*, dim. of *vallis*, *valles*, vale: see *rule*¹.] 1. In *anat.*, a depression or furrow.—2. In *bot.*, a groove or furrow, as on the stems of *Equisetum* or between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit; a stria. **Vallecula cerebelli** (valley of the cerebellum), a depression on the under surface of the cerebellum, in which lies the medulla oblongata. See cut under *brain*.—**Vallecula Sylvii**, the depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Vallecula unguis**, the recess, formed by a duplication of the skin, in which the root of a nail lies.

vallecular (vä-lek'ü-lär), *a.* [*< vallecula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. Also *vallacular*.—**Vallecular canal**, in *bot.*, in *Equisetaceæ*, an intercellular canal lying within the cortical parenchyma, opposite a groove on the surface of the stem.

valleculate (vä-lek'ü-lät), *a.* [*< vallecula* + *-ate*¹.] Having a vallecula or valleculæ. Also *valliculate*.

Valleix's points. Tender spots found by pressure along the course of a nerve in certain cases of neuralgia.

Vallet's pills. Pills of carbonate of iron.

valley (val'i), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also vallye; < ME. valey, valeyge, valage, vale = MD. vallege, valey, D. vallei, < OF. valee, F. vallée (= It.*

vallata), a valley, vale, < *vāl*, a vale, < L. *vallis*, *vallēs*, a vale; see *vale*. The Rom. forms were prob. confused with ML. *vallata*, f., also *vallatum*, n., a ditch, a place surrounded by a ditch, < L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart or intrenchment; see *vallate*.] 1. A depression, or a relatively low and somewhat level area, more or less completely inclosed by hills or mountains; the basin of a stream of any size, or the area drained by it, and, in accordance with more general usage, the part of that area which lies near the stream and is not much raised above its level. The surface of a mountainous region is made up of hills (or mountains) and valleys; but over those great expanses of country where uniformity of level is the dominant feature the term *valley* gives way to some other designation more specific in its character: thus, in English, *heath*, *prairie*, *savanna*, *plain*, *desert*; in Spanish-speaking countries, *campo*, *pampa*, *llano*, *patamar*; in the Russian empire, *steppe*, *tundra*; in South Africa, *veldt*, etc. All the tracts thus designated lie within the basins of certain rivers, and thus technically form parts of the valleys of those rivers, but convenience demands and justifies the special designation. So, on the other hand, in mountainous countries, or even in those in which the surface is only moderately broken, the valleys have their forms characterized by terms suited to express the great variety of features which they exhibit: thus, in English, *dale*, *dell*, *dingle*, *cove*, *comb*, *gully*, *ravine*, *gorge*, *defile*, *chasm*, and many others; in French, *combe*, *cluse*, *cirque*, etc.; in Spanish, *cañada* (changed to *cañon* in the western United States), *barranca*, *quebrada*, etc.; and so through all the various languages and countries. The forms of valleys are so numerous, and their existence dependent on such complicated and varied conditions, that a satisfactory classification of them is not possible. The simplest division of them, from the orographic point of view, is into *longitudinal* and *transverse*: the former are parallel with the mountain-ranges to which they belong, the latter, more or less nearly at right angles to them. Of longitudinal valleys the "Great Valley" of the Appalachian range offers an excellent example, this being parallel with the Blue Ridge, and having a development of about 500 miles in length in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a very uniform width within those States of rarely less than 12 or more than 20 miles. The valleys of the Rhone and the Rhine in their upper portions — which rivers start from near the same point, and flow in exactly opposite directions, parallel with the crest of the Alps — furnish another good illustration of a longitudinal valley, while an equally satisfactory example of a transverse one is seen in the course of the Rhone from Martigny to the Lake of Geneva, where that river follows a direction at right angles to that which it has in the upper part of its course. Longitudinal valleys are more distinctly orographic in character than are the transverse — that is, their origin is due primarily to the same causes which have governed the position and direction of the ranges which make up the mountain-system to which they belong. Transverse valleys, on the other hand, though not necessarily independent of preexisting breaks and faults, are, in general, chiefly the result of erosive agencies by which, indeed, the forms of almost all valleys have been more or less profoundly modified. In some chains, however, notably in the Himalayas, the tendency of large streams flowing in longitudinal valleys to break transversely through lofty and precipitous ranges, and pass out of what seems their natural and predestined course, is an extraordinary orographic feature, and one which has not received a satisfactory explanation.

For he chanced a valise that he hath overtaken in this derke valey, and hath hym smytyn down.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 196.

Through these fore-named *vallies* glide Simois and divine Scamander.

Sandys, Travels, p. 17.

2. Hence, any similar depression of any size. — 3. Specifically, in *arch.*, the internal angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley-rafter* or *valley-piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the metallic gutter to lie upon is termed the *valley-board* — *Cream of the valley*. See *cream*. — *Synclinal valley*. See *synclinal*. *Valley of the cerebellum*. Same as *vallcula cerebelli* (which see, under *vallcula*). = *Syn. 1*. *Valley*, *Vale*, *Dale*, *Glen*, *Ravine*, *Defile*, *Gorge*, *Cañon*. These words differ a good deal, according to locality. *Valley* is the general word (see def.), but may represent a region much larger than any of the others: as, the *valleys* of the Amazon and the Mississippi. *Vale* is a poetic or elevated word for a small valley. *Dale* belongs chiefly to the north of England, and is used of a small valley, especially if cultivated or cultivable. The popular notion of a *glen* is that it is secluded and shady. A *ravine* is narrow and relatively long. A *defile* is a narrow passageway, especially among hills — a pass so narrow that troops can go through only by a narrow front, as by files. A *gorge* is presumably deep, with sides somewhat if not quite precipitous. *Cañon* is a local word (see def.), without figurative extension as yet.

valley-board (val'i-bōrd), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valleylet (val'i-let), *n.* [*< valley + -let.*] A little valley. [Rare.]

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and valleylet.

Greenwood, Rain and Rivers (1890), p. 188. (Davies.)

valley-piece (val'i-pēs), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valley-rafter (val'i-rāf'tēr), *n.* See *valley*, 3. By old writers valley-rafters were termed *sleepers*.

vallcula (va-lik'ū-lū), *n.*; pl. *vallculæ* (-lō). Same as *vallcula*.

vallicular (va-lik'ū-lūr), *a.* Same as *vallicular*.

vallidate (va-lik'ū-jāt), *a.* Same as *vallidate*.

Vallisneria (val-is-nē-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Vallisneri (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Vallisneriæ*. It is distinguished from the other two genera of the tribe by its simple perianth, fewer stamens (one to three), and the absence of a beak to the fruit. There is but one species, *V. spiralis*, the tape-grass or eel-grass, an aquatic plant common in fresh water, especially slow-flowing rivers, throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is a submerged herb with a very short stem, sometimes stoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and discoid flowers on scapes, the male scapes very short, bearing clusters of buds within a spathe. These buds break from their short pedicels, and rise to the surface, where they open, and shed their pollen among the fertile flowers, which are raised to the surface on long filiform scapes. These latter subsequently coil up spirally, drawing the fertilized flowers under water to mature their fruit, which is berry-like, cylindrical, and elongated, and filled with numerous oblong seeds. The plant is common in cultivation in aquariums, its rapid growth adding to aerate the water. In streams flowing into Chesapeake Bay, where it grows in great masses, it is known as *water-celery* or *wild celery*, and is said to be a favorite food of the canvasback duck and of the terrapin, and to impart to them their peculiar flavor. In Australia it is locally known as *spring-plant*. The square or oblong cells of its delicate flat leaves often exhibit to a remarkable degree the phenomenon of cyclosis, or active movement of protoplasm, the current of protoplasm carrying all the cell-contents, including the chlorophyll-grains and nucleus, in continual rotation around the cell, close to the inside of its wall. It is therefore much used for laboratory demonstration. See *under* *diaceous*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vallisneriaceæ (val-is-nē-rī-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Vallisneria* + *-acæ*.] A former name of the order *Hydrocharideæ*.

Vallisneriæ (val'is-nē-rī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Vallisneria* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, characterized by very short, sometimes stoloniferous stems, growing immersed in fresh water, producing crowded sessile elongated leaves and peduncled spathes. It consists of 3 monotypic genera, *Vallisneria* being the type.

Vallota (va-lō-tā), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), said to have been named after Vallot, a French botanist (beginning of 17th century).] A genus of plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amaryllidæ*. It is characterized by a broadly funnel-shaped perianth with short tube usually involucreate with three bracts, furnished with a small callus between contiguous lobes, and by numerous ovules in two vertical rows in each cell, ripening into winged seeds. The only species, *V. purpuræa*, is a native of South Africa. It is a bulbous plant with thick-like leaves and a stout scape bearing an umbel of numerous large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly or quite sessile. It is cultivated under the name of *Scarborough lily*.

vallum (val'um), *n.*; pl. *valla* (-jē). [L., a rampart; see *wall*.] 1. A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of intrenchment; specifically,



Part of the Roman Wall near Carrow, in the north of England. a a, ramparts; b b, ditches or fosses; c, wall.

the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted essentially of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *mudes*, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it. 2. In *anat.*, the superciliun or eyebrow.

Valois head-dress. A style of dressing women's hair in fashion about 1850, the hair being drawn back from the forehead, and forming a roll on the crown of the head.

valonia (vā-lō-nī-ā), *n.* [*< It. vallonia*, < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, an oak.] The commercial name for the acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, which are imported into Great Britain in large quantities from Asia Minor and Greece for use in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. They are of large size, and yield from 25 to 40 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material has a rich bloom, and is little permeable by water.

valonia-oak (vā-lō-nī-ōk), *n.* An oak. *Quercus Egilops*, of Greece and the Levant. It is a handsome tree, 30 or 40 feet high, nearly evergreen, with large prickly cupped acorns. The cups form valonia, and the immature acorns canasta. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

valor, valour (val'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valure*; < ME. *valour*, < OF. *valour*, *valur*, later *valur*, strength, valor, value, F. *valour* = Sp. Pg. *valor* = It. *valore*, < ML. *valor*, strength, valor, L. *value*, worth, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth; see *valiant*.] 1. Strength of mind in

resisting fear and braving danger; bravery; especially, courage and skill in fighting.

I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche *valours*, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

Discretion, the best part of *valour*.

Beau. and Fl., King and no King, lv. 3.

Some men's *valours* are in the eyes of them that looke on. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2†. Value; worth.

For goode dede done thurgh praiere

Is sold and bought to deere iways,

To herte that of grette *valour* [var. *valure*, 16th cent. edd.] is. Rom. of the Rose, l. 5236.

And a Coppe ys inestimable, for they be full sett with precious stunnys of grette *valour* that may be.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Of small *valours*, O lady fair, alas, my name it is!

Peete, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Valure wins applause

That dares but to maintain the weaker cause.

B. Jonson, The Barriers.

3. A man of courage; a brave man. [Rare.]

Leading young *valours* — reckless as myself.

Bulwer, Richelieu, i. 1.

= *Syn. 1*. Courage, gallantry. See *brave*.

valorous (val'or-us), *a.* [*< F. valeureux* = It. *valoroso*, < ML. *valorosus*, valorous, < L. *valor*, strength, valor; see *valor*.] 1. Having or displaying valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid: as, a *valorous* knight.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,

Fiercely aduanceth his *valorous* right arme.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 34.

The most *valorous* Hector. Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 275.

2. Characteristic of or pertaining to valor.

Full well they know the *valorous* heat that runs

In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons.

O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

3†. Having value; valuable.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,

Enchased with precious jewels of mine-own,

More rich and *valorous* than Zenocrate's.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, i. 2.

= *Syn. 1*. See *brave*.

valourously (val'or-us-li), *adv.* In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

Hold to the track on which thou enterdest in thy early youth, which thou pursuedst as consul so *valourously* and bravely.

Cicero to Atticus, tr. in Froude's Caesar, xii.

Valparaiso oak. See *live-oak*.

Valsa (val'sā), *n.* [NL. (Fries).] A genus of sphaeriaceous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in the cortex of the host, and eight-spored or rarely four-spored asci, which are sessile without paraphyses. *V. Prunastri* occurs on the branches of the apricot.

Valsalva (val-sal'vā), *a.* [*< Valsalva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva (1666–1723). — *Valsalvan experiment*, the forcing of air into the middle ear by a forcible expiration while the mouth and nose are closed. — *Valsalvan ligament*, a fibrous band running from the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. — *Valsalvan method*, an attempt to obtain coagulation in an aneurism by reducing the force of the circulation by blood-letting, purgation, and a low diet. — *Valsalvan sinus*. See *sinus of Valsalva*, under *sinus*.

valuable (val'ū-ā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valuable*; altered, to suit *value* (as if directly < *value* + *-able*), < OF. *valable*, of force or value, *valuable*, < *valoir*, be of force or value; see *value*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of being valued; capable of having the value measured or estimated.

Commodities are moveables, *valuable* by money, the common measure.

Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the

[Value of Money.]

I never value people as they value me, but as they are *valuable*. Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey, Nov. 1, 1821.

2. Of great value or price; having financial worth; representing a large market value: as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house. — 3. Of great moral worth, utility, or importance; precious; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem: as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

One example is more *valuable*, both to good and ill, than xx. precepts written in books.

Aescham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

He ought to think no man *valuable* but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity. Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

Alumn is esteemed a very *valuable* charm against the evil eye.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

Valuable consideration. See *consideration*. — *Syn. 2* and 3. *Valuable*, *Costly*, *Precious*, useful, serviceable. That is *valuable* which has value, however small, and whether pecuniary or otherwise. That is *costly* which has cost or would cost a large sum of money: figuratively, we may sometimes call that *costly* which has cost work, sacrifice, or the like, or inflicted loss: as, a *costly* mistake or victory; but such use is not common. That is *precious* which has a

very high intrinsic value: hence the term "precious metals"; a precious stone is also called a jewel; figuratively, a precious child is one very dear for his own sake. A costly stone is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like, as the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the revised version corrects "precious stones" to "costly stones." A valuable stone is one that can be made useful in some way, and therefore must not be thrown away. That which we value for its associations would be called more or less precious or dear, rather than valuable.

II. *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk: generally in the plural.

Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the valuables.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George [the Fourth].

valuableness (val'ū-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

valuation (val'ū-ā-shon), *n.* [= *Sp. valuación*; as *value* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of valuing. Specifically—(a) The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement: as, a valuation of lands for the purpose of taxation. (b) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation: as, the just valuation of civil and religious privileges.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

The mines lie vnlaboured, and of no valuation. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 406.

So slight a valuation. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49.

Home valuation, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to *foreign valuation*, the method commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United States by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

valuational (val'ū-ā-shon-āl), *a.* [*< valuation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to valuation. *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 1. 285. [Rare.]

valuator (val'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [*< value* + *-at-or*.] One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift*, Considerations upon Two Bills.

value (val'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valeu*; *< ME. valeu, value, < OF. valde* (= *It. valuta*), worth, value, *< value*, fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, *< L. valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant, valor*.] 1. Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no value. Job xlii. 4.

Ye are of more value than many sparrows. Mat. x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the value of fresh Water.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the value of all gifts Must vary as the giver's.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole value lies at bottom in the state of mind. Emerson, War.

The only value of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, no, nor its frowns and severities, could abate anything of that mighty esteem and value which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion. Stillfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserved the value of so illustrious a line. Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues, And therefore sets this value on your life. Addison, Cato, II. 2.

I have a very great Value for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions. Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.

3. The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy value is distinguished from price, which is worth estimated in money, while value is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So the departed to pore knygthes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the value of a peny. Merlín (E. E. T. S.), II. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoiles that the Duke left behind, to the value of three Millions.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its value in money; by the value, or exchange value of a thing, its general power of purchasing the command which its possession gives over purchasable commodities in general. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. I. § 2.

The word value, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.

Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew value well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to value in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.

J. E. Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. i § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the value of his pictures, because they were above any price. Dryden.

Worn gold coin received at its bullion value.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification: as, the value of a word or phrase.—6. In music, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note; as, a half-note has the value of two quarter-notes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full value.—7. In painting and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the values are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is out of value is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing erect in the lofty pulpit has less value and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition. The Academy, No. 890, p. 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the values of this landscape could not be better expressed: the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the values of the figures, and for the intense piety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday. Scribner's Mag., IV. 717.

8. In math., the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a value. Value is distinguished from magnitude in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In biol., grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the value of a family.—Annual value. See *annual*.—Form value. In biol., morphic valence, that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an amoeba have alike the form value of the simple cell; any sea-urchin has the form value of echinoderms. Good value, full value or worth in exchange. as, to get good value for one's money. Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value. See the qualifying words.—Surplus value. See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and of the whole cognate socialism is the theory of surplus value, the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 211.

Surrender value. See *surrender*, 2.—**Terminal value.** See *terminal*. **Value in exchange, exchange value, and exchangeable value**, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of "utility."

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no value in exchange; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest value in exchange have frequently little or no value in use. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

Value of money. See *money*.—**Value received**, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation.—Syn. 1-4. Worth, Cost, etc. (see *price*). Income, Revenue, Profit, etc. See *income*.

value (val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valued*, ppr. *valuing*. [*< value, n.*] 1. To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to value lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels I am possessed of; 'tis exactly valued.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me to such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such Symptoms of Mortification, that I can value this World as it is. Howell, Letters, iv. 89.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was valued at ten thousand pounds.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

The king must take it ill, That he's so slightly valu'd in his messenger.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 153.

No little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right The good before him. Milton, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism; first we have to identify, then we have to value, our historical inventory. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem: set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existination.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 4.

These gentlemen . . . value themselves upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour. Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist.

Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

A man valuing himself as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough. Emerson, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir.

Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth value every moment.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't value the price, but I would have the most exact.

John Tipper, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 316.

6†. To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some value themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown.

Sir W. Temple.

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scoundrel and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn.

Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

8†. To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not values

The cost that did conclude it.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 88.

Valued policy. See *policy*, 2.—Syn. 3. Prize, Esteem, etc. See *appreciate*.

valueless (val'ū-less), *a.* [*< value* + *-less*.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless. Shak., K. John, III. 1. 101.

valuelessness (val'ū-less-nes), *n.* The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

valuer (val'ū-er), *n.* [*< value* + *-er*.] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced valuers promptly sent

N. and Q., 7th ser., X., Adv.

valuret, *n.* An old form of *valor*.

valuroust, *a.* An obsolete variant of *valorous*.

valva (val'vii), *n.*; pl. *valvæ* (-væ). [*NL., < L. valva*, the leaf of a door.] 1. In anat. and zool., a valve or valvula.—2. In entom., the maxilla of a bee, which in repose folds against the tongue. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. Kirby.—**Valva bicuspis**, the bicuspid valve of the heart, now called *mitral valve*. See *valve*. **Valva tricuspis**, the tricuspid valve of the heart. See *tricuspid*.

valval (val'vāl), *a.* [*< calva* + *-al*.] In bot., of or pertaining to a valve; specifically noting that view or position of a diatom in which one of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to *zonal*, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position is also spoken of as *valve-view*.

valvar (val'vīr), *a.* [*< valva* + *-ar*.] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; valvular.

valvasor (val'vā-sōr), *n.* See *varasor*.

valvate (val'vāt), *a.* [*< L. valvatus*, having folding doors, *< valva*, the leaf of a door: see *valve*.] 1. In anat. and zool.: (a) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a valvate fold of membrane. (b) Having a valve;

provided with valves; valviferous; valvated: as, *valvate* vessels; a *valvate* orifice.—2. In bot., united by the margins only, and opening as if by doors or valves, as the capsules of regularly dehiscent fruits, the anthers of certain *Ericaceae*, and the parts of a perianth which in the bud meet without overlapping: said also of an estivation thus characterized.

valve (valv), *n.* [*< F. valve = Sp. Pg. It. valva, < L. valva, the leaf of a double door, pl. valvæ, folding doors, NL. a valve.*] 1. One of the leaves of a folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

Swift thro' the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd.

Pope, *Odyssey*, iv. 1093.

Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of the barn-dors.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 2

2. Any device or appliance used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor, or gas, or loose material in bulk, through a pipe, passageway, outlet, or inlet, in any form of containing vessel. In this wide and general sense, the term includes air-, gas-, steam-, and water-cocks of any kind, water-gates, air-gates, and keys to musical wind-instruments. *Rotary valves* are valves in which the leaf, disk, plug, or other device used to close the passage is made to revolve for opening or closing (the common stop-cock being an illustration); *lifting-valves* are those in which the ball, cone, or other stopper is lifted or raised clear of the valve-seat by pressure (usually that of the gas, steam, or liquid in the pipe) from below, the *poppet*, *ball*, and *safety-valves* being examples; *hinged valves* constitute a large class used in both air- and water-pipes, as the *butterfly-valves*, *clack-valves*, and other forms in which the leaf or plate of the valve is fastened on one side to the valve-seat or opening. Springs are sometimes used to keep such valves closed. *Sliding valves* are those in which the gate or leaf slides aside to open the valve-way, the *D-valve* and some forms of water- and gas-main valves being examples. The long-hinged valves of a pipe-organ, and the round stoppers operated by keys, as in the flute and other instruments, are called *key-valves*. The names by which valves are distinguished are often descriptive of the shape or motion of the valves, of their use, or of the method by which they are operated, as *globe-valve*, *needle-valve*, *blow-through valve*, *relief-valve*, *throttle-valve*. In a trade sense, valves appear to be distinguished from cocks. A cock is a small plug-valve operated by hand. Other valves moved by screws or levers, or operated by power through some machinery, all self-acting appliances, and all large or complicated gates, stoppers, or cocks, are called *valves*. The universal use of steam, gas, and water has led to the invention of a great variety of valves. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the valve is a device for changing the direction and length of the air-column so as to alter the pitch of the tone. The two forms most in use are the piston and the rotary valve—the former being a perforated plunger working in a cylindrical case, and the latter a four-way cock, both being operated by the fingers of the player's right hand. The result of using a valve is to add to the main tube of the instrument a supplementary tube or crook of such length that the proper tone of the whole is lowered by some definite interval. The number of valves is commonly three, the first lowering the fundamental tone a whole step (and all its harmonies proportionally), the second lowering it a half-step, and the third a step and a half. A fourth valve is sometimes added on large instruments, lowering the pitch two steps and a half; and five and six valves have occasionally been tried. Two or more valves are used simultaneously with combined effect. Valves are more or less demanded to compensate for the incompleteness of the scale of all instruments of this family, and to provide for rapid changes of tonality. They are also useful in particular cases to remedy the inaccuracy for concerted music of certain of the regular harmonic series of tones. Their extended application has greatly developed the capacity of all kinds of brass instruments for rapid and unrestricted execution. But on the other hand valves and supplementary crooks cannot always give exactly accurate intonation, and the angles which they more or less necessitate in the air-column tend to injure the purity of the tones. Various compensations for these drawbacks have been attempted, with some success; but valve-instruments are still seldom used in the orchestra, while they are numerous in military bands. See *piston*, 2, and compare *key*, 4 (a). See cuts under *back-pressure*, *ball-cock*, *conical organ*, *reed-organ*, *triple-valve*, *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, *safety-valve*.

3. In anat. and zool., a membranous part, fold, or thin layer which resembles a valve, or actually serves as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; a valve or valvula: as, the *valve* of Vieussens in the brain; the connivent *valves* of Kerkring in the intestine; *valves* of the heart, of the veins, etc. See cuts under *bulb*, *Crinoidae*, *heart*, *lymphatic*, and *vein*.—4. In bot., in flowering plants, one of the segments into which a capsule dehisces, or which opens like a lid in the dehiscence of certain anthers. In *Diatomaceae* each half of the

silicified membrane or shell is called a *valve*. See cuts under *Marsilea*, *septicidal*, and *silice*.

—5. In conch., one of the two or more separable pieces of which the shell may consist, or the whole shell when it is in one piece; each shell, right and left, of ordinary bivalves, and each shell, dorsal and ventral, of brachiopods. See *bivalve*, *multivalve*, *univalve*, *equivalve*, *inequivalve*, and cuts under *Caprotinidae*, *Chamidae*, *integropalliate*, and *sinuipalliate*.—6. In entom., a covering plate or sheath of any organ, generally one of a pair of plates which unite to form a tube or vagina, as those covering the external sexual organs, ovipositor, etc.—*Accessory, aortic, back-pressure, basal valve*. See the qualifying words.—*Auriculoventricular valves*, valves guarding either auriculoventricular orifice of the heart: on the right side the tricuspid, on the left the mitral. See cuts under *heart*.—*Bauhinian valve*. Same as *ileocecal valve*.—*Bicuspid valve*. Same as *mitral valve*.—*Blow-through, brake-shoe, conical valve*. See *blow-through*, etc.—*Connivent valves*. See *valvulae conniventes*, under *valvula*.—*Coronary valve*. See *coronary*.—*Cylindrical valve*. See *cylindric*.—*Delivery-valve*. See *delivery*.—*Eustachian valve*. See *Eustachian*.—*Gridiron valve*. See *gridiron*.—*Hasner's valve*, an imperfect valve formed by the mucous membrane at the meatal end of the nasal duct.—*Heister's valve*, folds of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—*Hydraulic, hypopygial, ileocecal, inferior valve*. See the adjectives.—*Ileocecal valve*. Same as *ileocecal valve*.—*Kingston's valve*, a conical valve forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.—*Long valve*, in a steam-engine, same as *long slide* (which see, under *slide*).—*Low-water valve*, a valve which opens automatically and allows steam to escape when the water in an engine-hopper is reduced too low for safety.—*Mitral valve*, a valve formed by two triangular folds of the endocardium, or inner lining of the heart, situated at the opening between the left ventricle and the auricle, and serving to prevent regurgitation of blood into the latter cavity. Also *bicuspid valve*. See cut under *heart*.—*Oral valves*. See *oral*.—*Oscillating valve*, a steam-valve which reciprocates on a pivot. It is frequently used with oscillating steam-engines.—*Overpressure valve*. See *overpressure*.—*Pocketed valve*, a valve fitting into a depression or pocket.—*Pot-lid valve*. (a) A cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe. (b) The cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight*.—*Pulmonary valves*. See *pulmonary*, and cut under *heart*.—*Pulmonic valves*. Same as *pulmonary valves*.—*Pyloric valve*. (a) A small tubercle situated at the anterior angle of the trigonum of the bladder. (b) Any formation serving to obstruct or close the pyloric orifice of the stomach. A pylorus may have a valvular construction, or a muscular sphincter may surround the orifice. See *pylorus*, 2 (b).—*Regulatory-valve*, a throttle-valve.—*Reverse valve*, in boilers, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.—*Rotary valve*. See *rotary*.—*Semilunar aortic valve*, *semilunar pulmonary valve*. See *semilunar*, and cut under *heart*.—*Semilunar valve of the brain*. Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—*Sigmoid valve*. See *sigmoid*.—*Spiral valve*. See *spiral*.—*Steam-thrown valve*, in a steam-engine or steam-pump, a valve moved by direct steam-pressure, without the intervention of an eccentric, crank, cam, or valve-stem. See cut under *rock-drill*.—*Thebesian valve*. See *Thebesian*.—*Tricuspid valve*. See *tricuspid*.—*Twin valve*. See *twin*.—*Undershut valve*, a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other mechanism, as distinguished from one placed above the plate, and closed by a force acting from below upward. *E. H. Knight*.—*Valve of Amussat*. Same as *Heister's valve*.—*Valve of Bauhin*. Same as *ileocecal valve*.—*Valve of Hasner*. See *Hasner's valve*.—*Valve of Tarnius*. Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—*Valve of Thebesius*. See *Thebesian valve*.—*Valve of Tulpius*. Same as *ileocecal valve*.—*Valve of Varolius*. Same as *ileocecal valve*.—*Valve of Vieussens*, the delicate transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle, continuous anteriorly with the postoptic, posteriorly with the cerebellum; the superior medullary velum.—*Valves of Kerkring*, the valvulae conniventes of the intestine (which see, under *valvula*).—*Valves of the heart*. See *coronary, mitral, semilunar (aortic, pulmonary), Thebesian*, and *tricuspid valve*; also cut under *heart*.—*Valves of the lymphatics*. See *lymphatic*, *n.* (with cut).—*Valves of the veins*, folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities, which serve to impede or prevent the backward flow of blood in those vessels.

valve-bucket (valv'buk'et), *n.* A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or sucker.

valve-chamber (valv'cham'ber), *n.* The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See cuts under *rock-drill*, *slide-valve*, and *steam-hammer*.

valve-cock (valv'kok), *n.* A form of cock or faucet which is closed by the dropping of a valve on its seat. *E. H. Knight*.

valve-coupling (valv'kup'ling), *n.* A pipe-coupling containing a valve.

valved (valvd), *a.* [*< valve + -ed.*] Having a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; valvular.

valve-file (valv'fil), *n.* A machinist's file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

valve-gear (valv'gēr), *n.* Mechanism employed in operating a valve.

valveless (valv'les), *a.* [*< valve + -less.*] Having no valve.

valvelet (valv'let), *n.* [*< valve + -let.*] A little valve; a valvule.

valve-motion (valv'mō'shon), *n.* Same as *valve-gear*.

valve-pallet (valv'pal'et), *n.* Same as *pallet*, 5.

valve-seat (valv'sēt), *n.* In mach., the surface upon which a valve rests.

valve-stem (valv'stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved. See cuts under *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, and *passenger-engine*.

valve-tailed (valv'tāld), *a.* Noting a Brazilian bat, *Myotis albus*, the end of whose tail occupies a valve-like formation of the interfemoral membrane.

valve-view (valv'vū), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In bot., the valvular aspect of a diatom. Also called *side-view*. See *valvular*.

II. *a.* Noting a position in which a valve-view is presented; valval.

valviferous (val-vif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. valva, valve, + ferre = E. bear.*] Bearing a valve; provided with a valve or valvular parts.

valviform (val'vi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. valva, the leaf of a door (see valve), + forma, form.*] Forming or acting as a valve; valvular; valvate. Also *valviform*.

valvula (val'vū-lā), *n.*; pl. *valvulae* (-lē). [NL.: see *valvula*.] In anat., same as *valve*.—*Valvula Bauhini*, the ileocecal valve.—*Valvulae conniventes*, transverse folds of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues found throughout a large extent of the small intestine. Their use is probably to retard somewhat the passage of the alimentary mass, and at the same time to offer a greater surface for absorption.—*Valvula Heisteri*, folds of the mucous membrane, in the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—*Valvula Vieussensii*, the valve of Vieussens (which see, under *valve*).

valvular (val'vū-lār), *a.* [*< valvula + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a valve or valvula; also, having the character of a valve; valviform.—*Valvular disease*, disease of one or more of the valves of the heart.—*Valvular sinus*. See *sinus*.

valvule (val'vūl), *n.* [*< F. valvule; < L. valvola, valvula, dim. of valva, the leaf of a door, etc.: see valve.*] 1. A little valve. Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) The valvula or valve of Vieussens. (2) One of the valvulae conniventes. (b) In bot., a name formerly given to the inner or flowering glumes of grasses. (c) In entom., a corneous piece at the base of the haustellum of sucking insects, corresponding to the labrum in the mandibulate mouth. *Kirby and Spence*.—*Interventricular valvules*. See *interventricular*.

valvulitis (val-vū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< valvula + -itis.*] Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, usually one of the valves of the heart.

vambrace (vam'brās), *n.* [Also *vantbrace*, *vant-bras*, *vantbrace*; abbr. *< F. avant-bras, < avant, before, in front, + bras, arm: see van2, avant, and brace1.*] The piece of armor which protects the forearm from the elbow-joint to the wrist, whether covering the outer part of the arm only and worn over the sleeve of mail (compare *garde-bras* and *brassart*), or inclosing the whole forearm in a cylinder of iron. See cut under *rebrebrace*.

vambraced (vam'bräst), *a.* [*< vambrace + -ed.*] Incased in armor: said of an arm, especially when used in heraldry as a bearing. Also *umbraced*.

vamose (va-mōs'), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *vamosed*, ppr. *vamosing*. [*< Sp. vamos, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. ir, go; < L. vadimus, 1st pers. pl. ind. of vadere, go, = E. wade: see wade.*] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

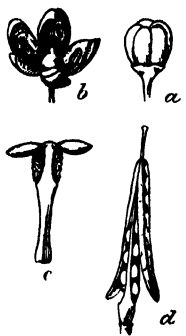
Paul had no such visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had *vamosed* in that way.

C. F. Woolson, *Jupiter Lights*, xxxi.

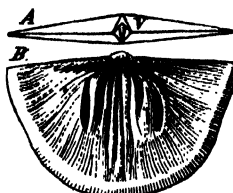
The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in *vamosing*, disappearing or running away. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., x. 428.

To *vamos* the ranch, to clear out; decamp. [Slang. U. S.]

My precious partners had *vamosed* the ranch. *The Century*, XVII. 82.



a, the valvate estivation of the corolla of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*; b, the flower of the same; c, stamen of *Berberis vulgaris*, with the anther dehiscing with valves; d, pod of *Barbarea vulgaris* with valvate dehiscence.



Valves of a Brachiopod (*Leptæna*). A, both valves, seen edgewise, showing hinge-area (P, ventral valve); B, dorsal valve, interior.

vamp¹ (vamp), *n.* [*< ME. vampe, vaumpe, "vampay, vampies (also vampe, vampey), earlier vampeit, vampeit (in pl. vampeit), vaunte, < OF. vantie, apthetic form of avant-pied, F. avant-pied, the forepart of the foot, < avant, before, + pied, foot: see van² and foot.*] 1. That part of the upper leather of a boot or shoe which is in front of the seam at the ankle. See cut under *boot*.

As a cobbler sews a vamp up.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance's sake. See the verb.—3†. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—4. In music, an improvised accompaniment.

vamp¹ (vamp), *v.* [*ME. vampayen; < vamp¹, n.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether. Paston Letters, I. 476.

What a time did we endure

In two-penny commons, and in boots twice *vamp'd*! Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, II. 1

2. To repair; furbish up; give an appearance of newness to.

I'll drill you how to glue the lie, stab in the punto, if you dare not fight, then how to *vamp* a rotten quarrel without ado. Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, II.

A new play, or an old one new *vamped*, by Shadwell, called "The Royal Shepherdess"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life. Pepys, Diary, IV. 104.

A pert *vamping* chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VII. 29.

3. In music, to improvise an accompaniment to. [Colloq.]

As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 191.

To *vamp up*, to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

I sat myself down and *vamped up* a fine flaunting poetical panegyric. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

The "Half-Pay Officer," a *vamped-up* farce, by Molloy. Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. xlii.

II. *intrans.* To improvise musical accompaniments. [Colloq.]

vamp² (vamp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To travel; proceed; move forward.

How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I *vamped* on with others, only to follow those that went before us. Locke, To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703.

vampay¹, *n.* Same as *vamp¹*, *n.*, 3.

vamper¹ (vam'pér), *n.* [*< vamp¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who vamps; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—2. One who improvises musical accompaniments. [Colloq.] N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 180.

vamper² (vam'pér), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. or corruption of *vapor*.] To make an ostentatious appearance. Jamieson. [Local, Scotch.]

vamper-up (vam'pér-up'), *n.* A vamper.

But so also was Shakespeare a *vamper-up* of old stories. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 452.

vampire (vam'pír), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vampyre*; *< F. vampire = Sp. Pg. vampiro = D. vampier = G. vampyr = Sw. Dan. vampyr* (NL. *vampyrus*), *< Serv. vampir = Bulg. vampir, vampir, vampir = Pol. vampir, also upior = little Russ. vampyr, vepyr, vopyr, opyr, upyr, opir, uper = White Russ. upir = Russ. vampirú, also upirú, upyri, obyri* (the Pol. *vampir*, Russ. *vampirú*, appar. *< Serv.*), a vampire; cf. North Turk. *uber, a witch*.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night, and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werewolves, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, which, it is supposed, will be found all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a whitethorn stake, and burned in order to render it harmless.

2. Hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—3. Same as *vampire-bat*.—4. *Theat.*, a small trap made of two flaps held together by a spring, used for sudden appearances and disappearances of one person.—*False vampire*, a leaf-nosed bat of South America, erroneously supposed to suck blood. See *vampire-bat* (b)

(1), and cut under *Vampyri*.—**Spectacled vampire**. Same as *spectacled stenoderm* (which see, under *stenoderm*).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the vampire oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 446.

vampire-bat (vam'pír-bat), *n.* One of several different species of bats. (a) One of various large frugivorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelago, commonly called *flying-foxes*, such as the species of *Pteropus*, *Harpia*, etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancied resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (b) One of various bats of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order *Chiroptera*, only a few of which are noted for sucking blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family *Phyllostomatidae*, among them the *Phyllostoma spectrum*, popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, for which a special group named *Hematomphina* or *Desmodontes* has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family *Desmodontidae*. These have a small bifid foliaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfemoral membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillae arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also *vampire* and *vampyre*. See cuts under *Desmodontes*.

vampiric (vam'pír'ik), *a.* [*< vampire + -ic.*] Having the character of a vampire; pertaining to vampires or the belief in them: as, *vampiric* habits, literature, or superstition.

vampirism (vam'pír'izm), *n.* [= *F. vampirisme*; as *vampire + -ism*.] 1. Belief in the existence of vampires. See *vampire*, 1.

Vampirism prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 764.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—3. Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

vamplate (vam'plät), *n.* [Formerly also *ramplate*; *< F. avant-plat, "fore-plate," < avant, before, in front, + plat, plate: see plate.*] 1.

The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also *avantplat*, *lance-plate*.

Amphialus was run through the *vamplate*, and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a gauntlet. Berry. The name *vamplate*, applied to this bearing, is a mistake arising & at a time when medieval armor was not understood.

vamplet (vam'plet), *n.* An old form of *vamplate*.

vampy¹, *n.* Same as *vamp¹*, *n.*, 3.

vampyret, *n.* See *vampire*.

Vampyri (vam'pí-rí), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *vampyrus*: see *vampire*.] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily *Phyllostomatinae* of

3, and premolars 3 or 3. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See *vampire-bat* (b), and compare *Desmodontes*.

Vampyridæ (vam'pí-rí-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), *< Vampyrus + -idæ*.] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the *Vampyri*.

Vampyrus (vam'pí-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach): see *vampire*.] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri* (where see cut); inexact synonym with *Phyllostoma*.

vamuret, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

van¹ (van), *n.* [*< OF. van, F. van, a fan, OF. vane, a bird's wing, < L. vannus, a fan: see fan.*] 1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

Van. . . A Vane, or winnowing Blue. Colgrave.

The other token of their ignorance of the son was that they should not know an oar, but call it a corn-van. Broom, Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 162.

2. [*< van¹, v.*] In *mining*, a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See *van¹, v.*, 2.

"If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a sea on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing." F. G. Coggin, Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 750.

As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,

They beat their *vans*.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

van¹ (van), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vanned*, ppr. *vanning*. [*< F. vanner, < L. vannere, fan, winnow, < vannus, a fan: see van¹, n., and cf. fan, v.*] 1†. To winnow; fan.

Vanner. To vane or winnow. Colgrave.

The winnowing, *vanning*, and laying . . . up of corn. Holland, tr. of Pliney, xviii. 32.

2. In *mining*, to separate, as ore from vein-stone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See *van*, *n.*, 2, and *vanner*.

van² (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *vanguard* (due to association of *vanguard* and *rearward*, whence *van*, supposed to be related to *vanguard* as *rear* to *rearward*).] 1. The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when sailing; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to *rear*.

The foe he had surveyed,
Ranged, as to him they did appear,
With *van*, main-battle, wings, and rear.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 104.

We too can boast of no ignoble spoils;
But those my ship contains; whence distant far,
I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 360.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

Sir Roger, you shall have the *van* and lead the way. Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the *van*.

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the *van*, sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

van³ (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *caravan*, regarded perhaps as *"carry-van"* (cf. *cariole*, taken as *carry-all*): see *caravan*.] 1. A large covered carriage; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. [Great Britain.]

van³ (van), *v. t.* [*< van³, n.*] To carry or transport in a van.

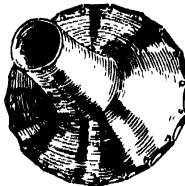
van-. A shortened form of *avant*.

vanadate (van'a-dät), *n.* [*< vanad(ie) + -ate¹.*] A salt of vanadic acid.

vanadate (vā-nä'di-ät), *n.* [*< vanadium + -ate¹.*] Same as *vanadate*.

vanadic (vā-nä'dik), *a.* [*< vanadium + -ic.*] 1. Related to or containing vanadium.—2. Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.—*Vanadic acid*, H₂VO₄, a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming well-defined salts.

vanadiferous (van-a-dif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. vanadium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] In chem., containing or yielding vanadium.



Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century. (From Vieille le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



False Vampire (Phyllostoma spectrum), one of the Vampyri.

the family *Phyllostomatidae* confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leaf, more or less horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors 3 or

vanadinite (van'ā-din-īt), *n.* [*< vanad(ate) + -ite*.] A mineral consisting of lead vanadate with lead chlorid. It occurs in hexagonal crystals of yellow, brown, or red color; it is isomorphous with apatite (calcium phosphate), pyromorphite (lead phosphate), and mimetite (lead arsenate).

vanadious (vā-nā'di-ū-s), *a.* [*< vanadium + -ous*.] Containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic compounds.

vanadite (van'ā-dīt), *n.* [*< vanad(ous) + -ite*.] A salt of vanadous acid.

vanadium (vā-nā'di-ū-m), *n.* [See def.] Chemical symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.4. A metal first discovered by Del Rio, in 1801, in a lead ore from Mexico, and called by him *erythronium*, because its salts became red when heated with acids. This supposed new metal was not accepted by chemists, and Del Rio's name was dropped. Later, in 1830, Sefström described a new metal from Taberg, in Sweden, for which he proposed the name of *vanadium* (from *Vanadit*, one of the goddesses of the Scandinavian mythology); and immediately after it was shown by Wöhler that Del Rio's ore was, in fact, a vanadate of lead. But the name *vanadium* has been maintained, and that of *erythronium* has never been received. Metallic vanadium, as prepared by reducing the chlorid in hydrogen gas, is a light-gray powder, which under the microscope has a brilliant silvery luster; it has a specific gravity of 5.5; it is very little acted on by air or moisture at the ordinary temperature; it is easily dissolved in nitric acid, but is not at all acted on by hydrochloric acid, and is affected by strong sulphuric acid only when heated. Vanadium belongs to the titanium group, and, like the other members of this group, is in its chemical relations closely connected with the elements of the nitrogen group. Vanadium is an element whose combinations seem to be quite widely distributed, although occurring only in small quantity. The most abundant vanadium mineral is vanadinite, which is a vanadate of lead with chlorid of lead, and has been found in numerous widely separated localities. Vanadium resembles titanium in that it has been detected in various clays and igneous rocks. It is obtained in some quantity from the cupiferous Triassic beds of the vicinity of Mottram, Cheshire, England, in the form of the so-called mottramite, a hydrous vanadate of copper and lead.—**Vanadium bronze**, a fine yellow pigment employed in the place of gold bronze. It is an acid derivative of vanadium.

vanadous (van'ā-dus), *a.* [*< vanad(ium) + -ous*.] Of or pertaining to vanadium: as, *vanadous oxid*: specifically noting compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

van-courier (van'kō'ri-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vant-courier*; abbr. of *avant-courier*.] An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. *Bailey*, 1731.

I'll send then my *vant-courier* presently; in the mean time march after the captain, secondlieut!

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

Vancouveria (van-kō-vō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1834), named after Captain Vancouver, an English navigator, who visited the western coast of America 1792-4.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Berberidaceæ* and tribe *Berberæ*. It is characterized by twelve to fifteen sepals, six shorter nectary-like petals and as many stamens, and a capsule opening into two valves. The original species, *V. hexandra*, is a perennial herb growing from a creeping rootstock, native of shady woodlands near the Pacific coast from Santa Cruz to Vancouver Island. It bears dissected radical leaves, and a panicle of white flowers on a leafless scape. It has been called *American barberry*, from its close resemblance to the European *Epinemum alpinum*, which has the reputation of possessing sterilizing powers. (See *barrenwort*.) A second North American species has been recently discovered.

Vanda (van'dī), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), said to be *< Skt. vandana*, a parasite.] 1. A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandæ* and subtribe *Sarcanthæ*. It is characterized by unbranched loose racemes of rather large flowers with very flat and spreading fleshy sepals and petals, all usually nearly alike and contracted below; a lip with a sacate base; broad pollen-stalks; and an unappendaged column. There are about 20 species, natives of India and the Malayan archipelago, with one, *V. Hindii*, in tropical Australia. They bear spreading, flat, two-ranked leaves, commonly fleshy or coriaceous, and often notched at the apex—in one species, *V. teres*, cylindrical, and resembling a goose-quill. The handsome short-pediceled flowers are borne on a lateral peduncle. Many species are in cultivation under glass, and from their size, fragrance, beautiful colors, and ornamental markings, are among the most highly prized of orchids, a single plant of a rare species having brought \$2,000. They are grown on suspended blocks of wood or cork, and produce several, sometimes forty, flowers on a plant at once. *V. teres*, the cylinder-leaved vanda, a native of Sylhet, in India, bears blood-red white-bordered flowers 4 inches broad. *V. cerisea*, with equally large bright-blue flowers, grows on the oak and banian in India; this and *V. ceriseacea*, with numerous smaller pale-blue flowers, are unusual in color among orchids. *V. insignis* and *V. muriei* are favorites in cultivation for their fragrance; *V. tricolor*, for its violet, white, and yellow flowers; *V. gigantea*, for its thick massive leaves. *V. furex*, sometimes called the *cowslip-scented orchid*, bears brownish, rose, and copper-colored flowers; and several species are cinnamon-colored.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vandal (van'dal), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. Vandale* = *Sp. Vándalo* = *Pg. Vandalo* = *G. Vandale* = *D. Wandel* = *Sw. Dan. Vandal*, *< LL. Vandali*, also *Vindili*; *Vindili*, Vandals, *Vandatus*, adj., *Vandal*; from the Teut. name seen in *D. Wenden* = *Icel. Vindir*, the Wends; see *Wend*.] 1. *n.* 1. One of a Germanic race who first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the fifth century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with enormous damage to accumulated treasures of art and literature. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like; one who is hostile to or wantonly attacks anything that is beautiful or venerable.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a vandal or vandalism.

Bestrewn with *vandal* initials cut in the soft material. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 182.

Vandalic (van-dal'ik), *a.* [*< Vandal + -ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.

Warburton, *Doctrine of Grace*, III. 2.

Barbarians of the *Vandalic* race.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, xxxl.

Vandalism (van'dal-izm), *n.* [= *F. vandalisme*; *< Vandal + -ism*.] 1. The conduct of Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Wilful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

Vandæ (van'dā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), *< Vanda + -æ*.] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cells almost always confluent at maturity, and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caudicle or stalk. It includes about 140 genera, classed in 8 tribes, the types of which are the genera *Eulophium*, *Cymbidium*, *Cypripedium*, *Stanhopea*, *Maxillaria*, *Oncidium*, *Sarcanthus*, and *Nolybia*. These genera alone include over 530 tropical species, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The *Nolybie* (or *Podochilus*) are aberrant in their erect rostellum, and are thus transitional to the tribe *Neottieæ*. The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes bisected, are very readily removed by insect or artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphytic. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers; their stems are erect, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in *Cypripedium*, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids belonging here, as *Ardisia*, *Miltonia*, *Saccolabium*, *Odontoglossum*, *Phalenopsis*, *Zygopetalum*, *Lycaste*, *Catacactum*, and *Peristeria*. See cut under *Phalenopsis*.

Vandellia (van-del'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), named after the Italian Vandelli, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularinæ* and tribe *Gratiolæ*, type of the subtribe *Vandellieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Ilysanthes* by its four perfect stamens. There are about 80 species, natives of warm parts of the Old World, 2 species, *V. crutacea* and *V. diffusa*, occurring in tropical America. They are usually much-branched annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. See *bitter-blain*.

vandoo (van'dō), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vendue*.

Vandyke (van-dik'), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Vandyke collar*, so called from Vandyke (Anthony Van Dyck, 1599-1641), a Flemish painter.] 1. *n.* 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, cloth, etc.

An immense straw bonnet, tied down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in *vandykes*.

J. Moore, *The Post-Captain*, xiv.

In a calm which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with *vandykes*.

Athenæum, No. 3283, p. 590.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.—3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his *Vandyke* dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard,

that he [Charles I.] owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

Vandyke beard, a pointed beard.—**Vandyke brown**. See *brown*.

vandyke (van-dik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vandyked*, ppr. *vandyking*. [*< Vandyke, n.*] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān), *n.* [*< ME. vane*, a var. of *fane*, *< AS. fana*, a flag, banner: see *fane*.] 1. A flag or pennon.—

2. A weathercock; a device which is moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weather-vane.

O stormy people! vnsad and euer vntrewe!

Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a vane.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, [l. 940.]

A vane blown with all winds. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, [III. 1. 68.]

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock: generally called *dog-vane*. It is usually along slender cone of bunting, which is hoisted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In *ornith.*, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See *feather*, and cuts under *aftershaft* and *peniciling*.

The arrows having the broader *vanes* will fall shorter than those having the narrower ones.

M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 33.

6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller, and the like. See cuts under *screw propeller* (under *screw*), and *smoke-jack*.—

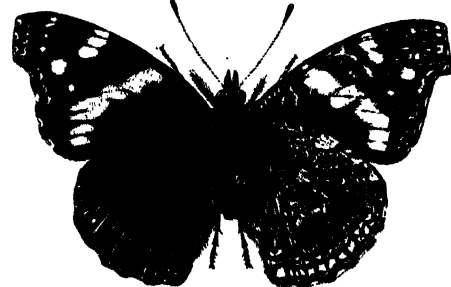
7. In surveying-instruments: (a) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a leveling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See *leveling-staff*. Also called *target*. (b) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the object.

vaned (vānd), *a.* [*< vane + -ed*.] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

vaneless (vān'les), *a.* Having no vane: as, a *vaneless* windmill.

Vanellus (vā-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), after *F. vanneau*, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; *< ML. vanellus*, *vanellus*, dim. of *L. vannus*, a fan: see *vani*.] A genus of plover-like gallinular birds, of the family *Charadriidæ*, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, *V. cristatus*, and a few similar species. See cuts under *lapwing*, *plover* (egg), and *Pressirostris*.

Vanessa (vā-nēs'ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for **Phanessa*, *< Gr. Φάνης*, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by



Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), right wings reversed: female, natural size.

different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan *V. atalanta* is the type. Of the few known in England, *V. atalanta* is the red admiral; *V. io* is the peacock; *V. antiope* is the Camberwell beauty (see cut under *beauty*);

V. polydorus and *V. urticae* are the larger and smaller tortoise-shells. The comma-butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also out under *painted-lady*.

2. [I. c.] A butterfly of this genus.

Vanessina (van-e-si-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Vanessa* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Nymphalidae*, named from the genus *Vanessa*. It includes also the genera *Cynthia* and *Grapta*. All the species are sometimes called *anglewings*.

vanessoid (vā-nēs-oid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*; belonging to the *Vanessinae*.

II. *n.* A butterfly of this group.

van-foss (van'fos), *n.* [F. *avant-fosse*, < *avant*, before, + *fosse*, ditch, trench: see *foss*.] In fort., a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

vang (vang), *n.* [D. *vang*, a catch, a curb (< *vangen*, catch), = E. *fang*: see *fang*.] A guy extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff.

Vanga (vang'gā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *vanga*, a mattock.] 1. A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to the African shrikes often called *Malacomotus*, and by Swainson in 1837 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptation. As originally or very early used by Buffon, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to *Lanius curvirostris* (Gmelin) of Madagascar. 2. [I. c.] A shrike of the genus *Vanga*; the hook-billed shrike, *V. curvirostris*, or the rufous shrike, *V. rufa*—both of Madagascar.

vanga-shrike (vang'gā-shrik), *n.* A vanga.

vangee (van'jē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.

vanglo, vangle (vang'glō), *n.* [W. Ind.] Sesame oil. [West Indies.]

vanguard (van'gārd), *n.* [Formerly *vantgard*; by aphorism from *avantgarde*, < F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *guard*.] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare *van*.
The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his (Edward I.'s) *Van-guard* at the famous Battle of Fonkirk. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 97.

Of All The Beasts . . .
I see (as vice-Roy of their brutish Band)
The Elephant the *Van-guard* doth command.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

In the *van-guard* he sat bravely mounted.
Beau. and Fl., *Love's Cure*, l. 1.

This is the *vanguard* of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 844.

vanguard, *v. t.* [F. *vanguard*, *n.*] To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *van-guarding* stately wall.
T. C. C. J., *Remedy of Love*, l. 83. (Nares.)

vanilla (vā-nil'ā), *n.* [= F. *vanille*, < NL. *vanilla*, < Sp. *vainilla*, formerly *vaynilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of *vaina*, scabbard, sheath, pod, < L. *vagina*, sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Vanilla* (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.



Flowering Branch of *Vanilla planifolia*.
a, the fruit.

V. planifolia is by far the largest source; but other species, as *V. aromatica* and *V. grandiflora*, are also grown for use. Vanilla is most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Pana-

ma the fruit of *Solenopodium Chica*, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as *vanilla chica*, or little vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural habitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as *vanilla-bean*, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute.

2. The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see *vanillin*), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervous system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

3. [cap.] [NL. (Plumier, 1703).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieae*, type of the subtribe *Vanilleae*. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 20 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious roots, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily odoriferous pulp. (See def. 1 and *vanilloes*.) The Jamaican species are there known as *green vanilla* and *purple vanilla*. *V. planifolia* occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. *V. lutescens* and *V. phaleropis* are cultivated under glass for their flowers, which are large and handsome, yellowish, white, or orange. — **Frosted vanilla** (F. *vanilla glorie*), vanilla-beans upon the surface of which vanillin appears in frost-like crystals: the best quality. A. W. Harrison. — **Wild vanilla**, a composite plant, *Trilisa (Liatris) odoratissima*, found from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. It is a rather tall erect plant with numerous small rose-purple heads in a cymose panicle. The leaves have a persistent vanilla-like fragrance, and are considerably used to improve the odor of tobacco. The root-leaves are much larger than the others, and gain for the plant the name also of *deer's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*.

vanilla-bean (vā-nil'ā-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the plant vanilla. See *vanilla*, 1 and 2.

vanilla-grass (vā-nil'ā-grās), *n.* A grass of the genus *Hierochloa*, chiefly *H. borealis*; holy-grass. The large-leaved vanilla-grass is *H. macrophylla* of California. See *Hierochloa*.

vanilla-plant (vā-nil'ā-plant), *n.* 1. See *vanilla*, 1 and 3. — 2. Same as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*).

vanillic (vā-nil'ik), *a.* [F. *vanill(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from vanilla. — **Vanillic acid**, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

vanillin (vā-nil'in), *n.* [F. *vanilla* + *-in*.] The neutral odoriferous principle (C₈H₈O₃) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

vanillism (vā-nil'izm), *n.* [F. *vanilla* + *-ism*.] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

vanilloes (vā-nil'ōz), *n.* An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

vaniloquent (vā-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [F. *vaniloquentia*, < *vaniloquen* (t)-s, vaniloquent: see *vaniloquent*.] Idle talk; vain babbling. Blount, *Glossographia* (1670).

vaniloquent (vā-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [F. *vaniloquent* (t)-s, vaniloquent, < *vanus*, empty, + *loquen* (t)-s, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Talking idly or vainly. Bailey, 1727.

vanish (van'ish), *v. i.* [ME. *vanishen*, *vanischen*, *vanischen*, < OF. *vanisse* (stem of certain parts of **vanir* = It. *vanire*, pres. *vanisco*), < L. *vanescere*, disappear, be in vain, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. Isa. II. 6.

Of the *vanished* dream
No image was there left to him.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 96.

2. To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she *vanished* out of sight. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 118.

3. To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-*vanish'd* days.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, II. 4. 84.

Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,
Whole squadrons *vanish*, and proud heads lie low.

Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 206.

All must feel that by his [Shelley's] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a *vanishing* hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed.

J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 151.

4. To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [Rare.]

A gentler judgment *vanish'd* from his lips.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 8. 10.

5. In math., to become zero. — **Vanishing circle**. See *circle*. — **Vanishing fraction**, in alg. See *fraction*. — **Vanishing line**, in persp., the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes. — **Vanishing plane**, in relief persp., the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing points and vanishing lines. — **Vanishing point**, in persp., the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

The margin of profit has been reduced to *vanishing-point*. Quarterly Rev., CXIV. 72.

Vanishing stress. See *stress*.

vanish (van'ish), *v.* [F. *vanish*, *v.*] In phonetics, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the *e*-sound of *ai* (the *i* in *ai* as pronounced in *veil*), or the *o*-sound of *oi* (the *u* in *ou* as pronounced in *soul*).

vanisher (van'ish-ēr), *n.* [F. *vanish* + *-er*.] One who disappears or vanishes. Whittier.

vanishingly (van'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, a certain probability is *vanishingly* small.

vanishment (van'ish-ment), *n.* [F. *vanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing.

Vanist (vā'nist), *n.* [F. *van* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of the New England Antinomians, about 1637: so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

vanitied (van'i-tid), *a.* [F. *vanity* + *-ed*.] Affected with vanity. [Rare.]

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanitied* love-lace.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. 86. (Davies.)

vanity (van'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vanities* (-tiz). [Early mod. F. *vanite*, *vanitie*; < ME. *vanite*, *vanite*, < OF. *vanite*, *vanité*, F. *vanité* = Pr. *vanitat*, *vanitat* = Sp. *vanidad* = Pg. *vaideade* = It. *vanità*, < L. *vanitas* (t)-s, emptiness, vanity, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. The character or state of being vain. (a) Worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; untruthfulness; illusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

Nothing, God wot, but *vanities* in sween is.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 102.

Vanity of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.

Eccles. I. 2.

All was *vanity*, feeding the wind, and folly.

Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, v.

(b) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

To be fair,
And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye

Of gaudy youth and swelling *vanity*.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, l. 3.

They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his *vanity*.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 171.

Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.

J. Adams, in Josiah Quincy's *Figures of the Past*, p. 78.

(c) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They . . . through their owne *vanities* . . . doe there-upon build and enlarge many forged histories of their owne antiquitie.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

When the superior acts out of a principle of *vanity*, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 202.

2. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (a) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

The pomps and *vanities* of this wicked world.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

They are gilded and adulterate *vanities*.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 3.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, l. 52.

(b) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

It is a *vanity* to waste our days in the blind pursuit of knowledge.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 8.

There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing.

Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*, II. III. § 89.

(c) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

I must

Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple

Some *vanity* of mine art. Shak., *Tempest*, IV. I. 41.

In Holy-Oke's edition of Rider's Latin Dictionary, ed. 1633, the word *phaeton* is not given. May we conclude from this that the *phaeton* was a *vanity* started in Puritan times? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 476.

(d) In the Bible, a heathen deity, as having no proper existence.

Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause ruin? *Jer.* xiv. 22.

3†. One of the personified vices in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part.
Shak., *Lear*, II. 2. 39.

Vanity Fair, the world as a scene of vanity or of ostentatious folly; hence, the world of fashion: so called from the fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities. The name was adopted by Thackeray as the title of a satirical novel. = *Syn.* 1. (b) *Pride*, *Egotism*, *Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

vanmuret, *n.* Same as *vanmure*.

vanner (van'ér), *n.* [*< van* + *-er*]. In *mining*, a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator; a vanning-machine. The name is given to various contrivances patented and attempted to be brought into use for dressing ore, in which the peculiar motions of the shovel in the miner's hands in the operation of "making a van" are, or are supposed to be, more or less successfully imitated. "Berdan's machine" is one of these contrivances, and has been used to some extent in California and elsewhere. The most satisfactory machine of this kind is the so-called "Frue vanner," which is now widely known and somewhat extensively used. In this machine various well-tried methods are combined with a satisfactory result; but it cannot be said to be as close an imitation of the "vanning motion" as Berdan's is. It is, in fact, a combination of the principle of giving side-blows, adopted in Kittinger's "side-blow percussion-table," with that of feeding the ore on an endless traveling belt, slightly inclined in position, on which the ore is subjected to the action of a stream of water. "It has the defect of being able to treat a binary ore only, or at least to furnish only two products." (*Collins*.)

vanner-hawk (van'ér-hák), *n.* The hover-hawk, windhover, or kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. Also called *windfanner*.

vannet (van'et), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) vannet*, a scallop-shell, dim. of *van*, a fan: see *van*]. In *her.*, a bearing representing a scallop without the little pointed plates which form the hinge.

vanning-machine (van'ing-má-shén'), *n.* An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore, in which the motion of the shovel in vanning is attempted to be imitated; a vanner.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v. t.* [*< ME. vanquishen, venkisen, venusen, < OF. vainquis-, stem of certain parts of vainquer, vainquir (> ME. venken, fenken), also vainere, vainere, F. vaincre = Pr. vencer, venser = Sp. Pg. vencer = It. vincere, < L. vincere, conquer, vanquish. From the same L. verb are ult. E. victor, victory, convict, convince, evict, vince, vincible, invincible, etc.*] 1. To conquer; overcome; especially, to subdue in battle, as an enemy.

For thus saith Tullius, that ther is a maner garneson that no man may *vanquish* ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizens, and of his peple.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

Then [while he hung on the cross] was he *vanquishing* death by his death, and opening for us a gate to life and immortality.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xviii.

2. To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of.

He [Garrick] struggled with Quin for mastery - *vanquished* him, became his friend, and hung up over his grave a glowing testimony to his talent and his virtues.
Doran, *Annals of the Stage*, I. 403.

3. To confute; show to be erroneous or unfounded; overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Bp. Atterbury*.

4. To overpower; prostrate; be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have *vanquish'd* all my powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 1. 183.

Love of himself ne'er *vanquish'd* me,
But through your Eyes the Conquest made.
Congreve, *Song to Amynta*

5†. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; destroy or render inert; neutralize.

If the dry of fire be *vanquished* by the moist of water, air will result; if the hot of air be *vanquished* by the cold of earth, water will result; and if the moist of water be *vanquished* by the dry of fire, earth will result.

H. E. Roscoe

= *Syn.* Overcome, Subdue, etc. (see *conquer*), surmount, overthrow; rout, crush.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *n.* [Appar. *< vanquish*, *v.*] A disease of sheep in which they pine away. Also *vanquish*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

vanquishable (vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* [*< vanquish* + *-able*]. Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; subduable.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells.

Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 27. (*Latham*.)

vanquisher (vang'kwish-ér), *n.* [*< vanquish* + *-er*]. A conqueror; a victor.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
He call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, III. 1. 17.

vanquishment (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* [*< vanquish* + *-ment*]. The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall*, *Balm of Gilead*.

vansire (van'sir), *n.* [Also *vondsira*; = *F. vansir*; from a native name.] A large, stout ichneumon of southern and western Africa, *Herpestes galera*, the marsh ichneumon.

Van Swieten's solution. See *solution*.

vant, *v.* An old spelling of *vaunt*.

vant. A shortened form of *avant*.

vantage (ván'táj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vauntage*; *< ME. vantage, vauntage*; by aphesis from *arantage*, advantage: see *advantage*.] 1†. Advantage; gain; profit.

By-syde hys *vantage* that may be falle,
Of skynnes and other thynges with alle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Paulus . . . with more prosperous iorneye then great *vantage*, had from his youth traueleyd a greate parte of the world. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (*First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 309).

2. Advantage; the state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; vantage-ground.

Petrus . . . cowde well fle and returne at a *vantage*, and well fight with his ennemes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 634.

A base spirit has this *vantage* of a brave one: It keeps always at a stay; nothing brings it down, not beating.
Deau. and Pl., King and No King, III. 2.

I pawned my limbs to bullets, those merciless brokers, that will take the *vantage* of a minute.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

3†. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, [you will hear from him] . . . With his next *vantage*. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 3. 24.

4†. Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage* as would store the world. *Shak.*, *Othello*, IV. 3. 86.

5. In *lawn-tennis*, same as *advantage*, 6.—*Coln of vantage*. See *coln*.

vantage (ván'táj), *v. t.* [*< vantage*, *n.* Cf. *advantage*, *v.*] To profit; aid.

Needlesse feare did never *vantage* none.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 49.

vantage-ground (ván'táj-ground), *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favorable position.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the *vantage-ground* of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene), and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below.
Bacon, *Truth* (ed. 1887).

vantage-loaf (ván'táj-lóf), *n.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. *Brewer*.

vantage-point (ván'táj-point), *n.* A favorable position; vantage-ground.

An additional *vantage-point* for coercing the country.

Motley, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 266.

vantage-post (ván'táj-póst), *n.* A vantage-point.

Father Salvierderra had already entered the chapel before . . . Alessandro stirred from his *vantage-post* of observation.
Mrs. H. Jackson, *Ramona*, v.

vantbrace, **vantbrast**, *n.* See *vambrace*.

vant-courier (vant'kó'ri-ér), *n.* Same as *ran-courier*.

vant-guard, *n.* and *v.* See *vanguard*.

Van Thol tulip. See *tulip*.

vanmure (vant'múr), *n.* [Also *vauntmure*, *vanmure*, *vamure*; by aphesis from *F. avant-mur*, *< avant*, front, before, + *mur*, wall: see *mure*.] In *medieval fort.*, the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. [*Rare*.]

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vanmure* fit to save the town.
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, XI. 64.

Giambelot Bey took charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vanmure*, made before to vpholde the assault.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 124.

vanmour, *n.* A Middle English form of *vaunter*.

vanward (van'wárd), *n.* [*< ME. vanwarde*, *vanteurde*, short for **avantward*, as *vanguard* for *avant-guard*.] The advance-guard of an army when on the march. Compare *rearward*.

Eide the hore was in the *vanward-erde*,
And bar the baner by-fore Deth by right he hit claymede.
Piers Plowman (C), xliii. 95.

And her *vanteurde* was to-broke.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 362.

The [they] berded hym att an onsett place, and hathe dystruysyd hym, and hathe slayne the moste parte off hys *vanwards*.
Paston Letters, III. 162.

vanward (van'wárd), *a.* [*< van* + *-ward*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. [*Rare*.]

April . . . sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May—the rearward frontier, and the *vanward* frontier.
De Quincey, *Autobiog.*, p. 53.

van-winged (van'wingd), *a.* Having wings that fan the air like vanes: specifically noting the hobby, *Falco subbuteo*, called *van-winged hawk*. [*Local, Eng.*]

vap (vap), *n.* [*< L. vappa*, wine that has lost its flavor, *< vap*-in *vapidus*, that has lost its flavor, *vapid*: see *vapid*.] Wine which has become *vapid* or dead; *vapid*, flat, or insipid liquor.

Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or *vappe*.
Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, III. 11.

vapid (vap'id), *a.* [*< L. vapidus*, that has exhaled its vapor, hence, flat, insipid; akin to *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] 1. That has lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat.

A *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood. *Arbuthnot*.

This fermenting sourness will presently turn *vapid*, and people will cast it out.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble.

2. Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

I sing of News, and all those *vapid* sheets
The rattling hawkers vend through gaping streets.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 171.

vapidity (vā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*< vapid* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *vapid*, dull, or insipid; *vapidity*.

The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation by the affairs of Wilkes and the Middlesex election was followed, as Burke said, by as remarkable a deadness and *vapidity*.
J. Morley, *Burke* (1879), p. 60.

She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest *vapidity*, about her circumstances.

H. James, Jr., *A Passionate Pilgrim*, p. 56.

vapidly (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a *vapid* manner; without animation; insipidly.

vapidity (vap'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being *vapid*; deadness; flatness; insipidity: as, the *vapidity* of ale or cider that has become stale.—2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

It is impossible to save it [the class meeting] from degenerating into routine generally, and *vapidity* and cant in many cases.
E. N. Kirk, *Lectures on Revivals*, xi.

vapor, **vapour** (vā'por), *n.* [*< ME. vapour, < OF. vapour, F. vapeur = Sp. Pg. vapor = It. vapore, < L. vapor, OL. vapos*, exhalation, steam, vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, hence ardor; akin to *rapidus*, that has exhaled its flavor, *vapid*, *rappa*, wine that has exhaled its flavor; prob. orig. **evapor*, akin to Gr. *καπνός* (**kapnós*), smoke (L. **evapor* being related to Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, as L. *sapor* (**sa-por*), sleep, is to Gr. *ὑπνός* (= L. *somnus*), sleep), *καπνέω*, breathe forth, Lith. *kvapas*, breath, fragrance, evaporation, *kvepti*, breathe, smell, *kvepalas*, perfume, Russ. *kopotü*, fine soot.] 1. An exhalation of moisture; any visible diffused substance, as fog, mist, steam, or smoke, floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency.

It may nat be . . . that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som *vapour* of warmnesse.
Chaucer, *Melibeus*.

From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope, tr. of Statius's *Thebaid*, I. 496.

A bitter day, that early sank
Behind a purple-frosty bank
Of *vapour*, leaving night forlorn.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cvii.

2. In *physics*, the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known gases have now been proved to be liquefiable, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognised: a gas is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures exists in the gaseous state, while a vapor is the gaseous form of a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which is on the point of condensation) and a non-saturated vapor (one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain extent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, increased compression produces condensation, but does not change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-satu-

rated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount, which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See *vain*.

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the vapour of water; this vapour is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.

Tyndall, *Radiation*, § 12.

3t. Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fish, herbe, and grene tre,
They fele in tymes, with vapour eterne,
(God loveth, and to love wol noht werne.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 11.

4t. Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy, by any vapour or the like.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 290.

5. In *med.*, a class of remedies, official in the British pharmacopœia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as *vapor creasoti*, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—6. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; vain imagination; fantastic notion.

Gentlemen, these are very strange vapours, and very idle vapours.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

7t. *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggerers with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call vapours.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, IV. 3.

8. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the vapours, and some the hysterics.

Fielding, *Amelia*, III. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the vapours
Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers.

Garrick, *Prolog. to Sheridan's School for Scandal*.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the vapours if one never had them before.

Miss Burney, *Cecilia*, VI. 2.

Aqueous vapor. See *aqueous*.

vapor, vapour (vā'por), *v.* [*ME. vapouren*, < *OF. *vaporer* = *Sp. Pg. vaporar* = *It. vaporare*, < *L. vaporare*, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < *vapor*, exhalation, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1t. To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a littl fier so that it vapoure not.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

2. To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters vapour not so much as standing waters.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fizzed and vapored a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX., Literary Notes.

3. To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

Pierce. He's Burs's protection.

Fly. Fights and vapours for him.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, III. 1.

He vapours like a tinker, and struts like a juggler.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, IV. 2.

II. trans. 1. To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

Vapour it [quicksilver] away in a stillatorie of glasse: And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the vessel in maner pure without quickesilver.

R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on

[America, ed. Arber, p. 366].

He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,

And all his greatnes vapoured to nought.

Spenser, *Ruins of Time*, I. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,

Another, sighing, vapour forth his soul.

B. Jonson.

2. To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit; depress.

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and vapoured.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, vapour'd through the day,

With crowded parties at the midnight play.

Crabbe, *Works*, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and vapours me but to look at her.

Miss Burney, *Camilla*, v. 6. (Davies.)

3. To bully; hector.

His designs was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to vapour them out.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

vaporability (vā'por-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vaporable + -ity*.] The property or state of being vaporable.

vaporable (vā'por-ā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. vaporable* = *It. vaporabile*; as *vapor + -able*.] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

The goodness of the mine may be the cause . . . as either it is not of vaporable nature or to be of small quantity.

R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 367].

vaporarium (vā'pō-rā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. vaporariums, vaporaria* (-umz, -i). [*NL.*, < *L. vaporarium*, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] A Russian bath.

vaporatet (vā'por-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. vaporatus*, pp. of *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *v.*] To emit vapor; evaporate.

vaporation (vā'pō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. vaporacion* = *Pg. vaporação* = *It. vaporazione*, < *L. vaporatio* (-n), < *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *vaporate*.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

vapor-bath (vā'por-bāth), *n.* 1. The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effluency. He lives in a constant vapour bath. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor.

vapor-burner (vā'por-bēr'nēr), *n.* A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating- and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through.

E. H. Knight.

vapor-douche (vā'por-dōsh), *n.* A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

vapored, vapoured (vā'pōrd), *a.* [*< vapor + -ed*.] 1. Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I . . . kisse the ground whereas the corse doth rest,
With vapour'd eyes, from whence such streames avallie
As Pyramus did on Thisbe's breast bewail.

Shakespeare, *Death of Wyatt*.

2. Affected with the vapors; dejected; splenetic.

I was become so vapoured and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones east from our own house.

Whiston, *Memoirs* (1749), p. 18.

vapor-engine (vā'por-en'jin), *n.* A generic term for motors driven by elastic fluids, as hot air, steam, vapors of ammonia, alcohol, etc.

vaporizer, vapourer (vā'por-ēr), *n.* [*< vapor + -er*.] 1. One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer.

A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable vapourer.

Camden, *Elizabeth*, an. 1570.

My Lord Berkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest vapourer in the world.

Peppis, *Diary*, II. 381.

2. A vaporizer-moth.

vaporizer-moth (vā'pōr-ēr-mōth), *n.* A common brown moth, *Orygia antiqua*, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orygia*.

vaporiferous (vā'pō-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. vaporifer*, emitting vapor, < *vapor*, vapor, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Conveying or producing vapor.

vaporific (vā'pō-rif'ik), *a.* [*< L. vapor*, vapor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the vaporific combination of heat.

Rucke, *Civilization*, II. vi., note.

vaporiform (vā'pōr-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vapor*, vapor, + *forma*, form.] Existing in the form of vapor.

Steam is water in its vaporiform state.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 888.

vaporimeter (vā'pō-rim'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< L. vapor*, vapor, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Gelsler's vaporimeter.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 588.

vaporing, vapouring (vā'por-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vapor*, *v.*] The act of bragging or blustering; ostentatious or windy talk.

Here, take thy satin pincushion, with thy curious half hundred of pins in 't, thou madest such a vapouring about yesterday.

Vanbrugh, *The Mistake*, IV. 1.

All these valorous vapourings had a considerable effect.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 356.

The warnings were not less numerous: the vapourings of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.

The Century, XXXIX. 431.

vaporing (vā'por-ing), *p. a.* Vuunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, vaporing talk; a vaporing debater.

vapouringly, vapouringly (vā'pōr-ing-li), *adv.* In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully.

The Corporal . . . gave a slight flourish with his stick—but not vapouringly.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, IX. 8.

vapor-inhaler (vā'pōr-in-hā'ler), *n.* An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

vaporisable, vaporisation, etc. See *vaporizable, etc.*

vaporish, vapourish (vā'pōr-ish), *a.* [*< vapor + -ish*.] 1. Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a vaporish cave.

It proceeded from the nature of the vapourish place.

Sandys.

2. Affected by vapors; hypochondriac; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a vapourish wife.

Fielding, *Amelia*, III. 7.

Nor to be fretful, vapourish, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.

Crabbe, *Works*, VII. 68.

vaporishness, vapourishness (vā'pōr-ish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors.

You will not wonder that the vapourishness which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. xxvii.

vaporizable (vā'pōr-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< vaporize + -able*.] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled *vaporisable*.

vaporization (vā'pōr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. vaporisation* = *Sp. vaporización*; as *vaporize + -ation*.] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled *vaporisation*.

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zöllner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the vaporization of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 181.

vaporize (vā'pōr-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaporized*, pp. *vaporizing*. [= *F. vaporiser* = *Sp. vaporizar*; as *vapor + -ize*.] **I. trans.** 1. To convert into vapor by the application of heat or by artificial means; cause to evaporate; sublimate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too—for its heat vaporizes the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 80.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of vaporized sulphur.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

2. To affect with the vapors; render splenetic or hypochondriacal.

As vaporized ladies . . . run from spa to spa.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 358.

II. intrans. To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury vaporizes under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to vaporize at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 323.

Also spelled *vaporisa*.

vaporizer (vā'pōr-i-zēr), *n.* [*< vaporize + -er*.] One who or that which vaporizes or converts into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled *vaporiser*.

Take a vaporizer, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholated Water night and day.

Lancet, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

vaporizing-stove (vā'pōr-i-zing-stōv), *n.* A form of heater for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan for water placed over a lamp.

vapor-lamp (vā'pōr-lamp), *n.* A vapor-burner, or a lamp constructed on the principle of the vapor-burner.

vaporole (vā'pō-rōl), *n.* [*< vapor + -ole*.] A small thin glass capsule, containing a definite

amount of a volatile drug, covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool and inclosed in a silk bag: used for vaporization, the glass being crushed in the fingers.

vaporose (vā'pōr-ōs), *a.* [*LL. vaporosus*, full of vapor: see *vaporous*.] Vaporous.

vaporosity (vā'pōr-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< vaporose + -ity.*] The state or character of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness; blustering.

He is here, with his fixed-idea and volcanic *vaporosity*.
Carlyle, *Diamond Necklace*, v.

vaporous (vā'pōr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *vaporous*; = *F. vaporosus* = *Sp. Pg. It. vaporoso*, *< LL. vaporosus*, full of steam or vapor, *< L. vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] 1. In the form or having the nature of vapor.

The statements in Genesis respecting the expanse suppose a previous condition of the earth in which it was encompassed with a cloudy, *vaporous* mantle, stretching continuously upward from the ocean.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 52.

2. Full of vapors or exhalations.

The *vaporous* night approaches.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 1. 58.

Over the waters in the *vaporous* West
The sun goes down as in a sphere of gold.
Browning, *Paracelsus*.

3. Promotive of exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, . . . or such *vaporous* food, . . . it endangereth the child to become lunatic.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 977.

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative; whimsical; extravagant; soaring.

Let him but read the fables of Ixion, and it will hold him from being *vaporous* or imaginative.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i.

A boy-dreamer [Shelley], . . . whose chief thoughts and hopes were centred in a *vaporous* millennium of equality and freedom.
E. Dowden, *Shelley*, i. 246.

vaporously (vā'pōr-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a vaporous manner; with vapors.—2. Boastingly; ostentatiously.

Talking largely and *vaporously* of old-time experiences on the river.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 495.

vaporousness (vā'pōr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporous; mistiness.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.

T. Birch, *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, III. 416.

vapor-pan (vā'pōr-pan), *n.* A pan for evaporating water.

A *vapor-pan* is placed at each side of the fire-box for moistening the air. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 398.

vapor-plane (vā'pōr-plān), *n.* In *meteor.*, the level of condensation; the altitude at which an ascending current of moist air is cooled to the dew-point and begins to condense. In summer the base of cumulus clouds shows the level of the vapor-plane.

vaporspout (vā'pōr-spout), *n.* A waterspout. [Rare.]

If it were necessary to change the name, which, as in many other things, was given before the thing was understood, it would be more appropriate to call them *vaporspouts*, since they are evidently composed of condensed vapor.

Ferrel, *Treatise on the Winds*, p. 419.

vapor-tension (vā'pōr-ten'shon), *n.* Vapor-pressure; the elastic pressure of vapor, especially that of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere: usually measured, like the pressure of the atmosphere, in inches of mercury.

The author has most wisely abandoned the use of that most misleading of terms, *vapor-tension*, and substitutes therefor simply *pressure*. *Nature*, XXX. 51.

vapory, vapoury (vā'pōr-i), *a.* [*< vapor + -y.*] 1. Vaporous; producing vapors; composed of or characterized by vapors: as, a *vapory* redness in the sky.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,
With the dull *vapory* dimness, mocks my sight.

Drayton, *Rosamond to Hen. II.*

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft *vapory* air.

Bryant, *November*.

2. Affected with the vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish: as, *vapory* humors.

vapour, vapoured, etc. See *vapor*, etc.

vapulation (vā'pōr-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vapulare*, be flogged or whipped, + *-ation.*] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

The coaches were numbered, although I can only find one notice of it: "So that, rather than to stand a *vapulation*, one of them took notice of his Number;" and the coachmen were noted for their incivility.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 171.

vapulatory (vā'pōr-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< vapulate + -ory.*] Of or pertaining to vapulation. [Rare.]

I am not, of course, arguing in favor of a return to those *vapulatory* methods; but the birch, like many other things that have passed out of the region of the practical, may have another term of usefulness as a symbol after it has ceased to be a reality.

Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

vaqueria (vak-e-rē'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*, *< vaquero*, a cow-herd: see *vaquero*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] A farm for grazing cattle; a stock-farm.

vaquero (va-kā'rō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *F. vacher*, a cow-herd: see *vacher*.] A herdsman.

The American cowboys of a certain range, after a brisk fight, drove out the Mexican *vaqueros* from among them.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, [LXXXVI. 838.

var. An abbreviation (*a*) of *variety* (frequent in botany and zoölogy); (*b*) of *variant* (so used in this work).

vara (vā'rā), *n.* [*< Chilian vara*, a measure of length, lit. 'a pole,' *< Sp. Pg. vara*, rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick: see *varēl*.] A Spanish-American linear measure. In Texas the vara is regarded as equal to 33 English inches: in California, by common consent, it is taken to be exactly 33 English inches. In Mexico it is 32.9927 inches.

[Choice water-lots at Long Wharf [San Francisco], and fifty-*vara* building sites on Montgomery Street.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 201.

varan (var'an), *n.* [Also *uran*, *ouran*, *uuran*: = *F. varan* (Algerian *ouran*) (NL. *Varanus*), *< Ar. waran*, *warel* (Devic), *warn*, *warl* (Newman), a lizard.] A varanoid lizard; a monitor.

Varangian (vā-ran'jī-an), *n.* [*< ML. *Varangus*, *Varingus* (E. *Waring*), MGr. *Bápaygos*, *< Icel. Væringi*, a Varangian, lit. 'a confederate,' *< vār*, pl. of **vār*, oath, troth, plight, = AS. *vær*, covenant, oath, *< wær*, true, = L. *verus*, true: see *warlock*¹, *very*.] One of the Norse warriors who ravaged the coasts of the Baltic about the ninth century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.—**Varangian Guard**, a body-guard of the Byzantine emperors about the eleventh century, formed upon a nucleus of Varangians.

varanian (vā-rā'nī-an), *a. and n.* [*< Varanus + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Belonging or related to the *Varanidae*; resembling a varan.

II. *n.* One of the monitor-lizards.

Varanidae (vā-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Varanus + -idae.*] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, representing alone the superfamily *Varanoidea*, having confluent nasal bones, and the tongue insheathed at the base and deeply bifid anteriorly. The species inhabit Africa (excepting Madagascar), the Oriental region, and Australia. Also called *Monitoride*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

varanoid (var'a-noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling a varan or monitor; of or pertaining to the *Varanoidea*.

II. *n.* A varan or monitor.

Varanoidæ (var-a-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* A superfamily of lizards, in which the monitors, living and extinct, and the extinct mosasaurs, are together contrasted with the heloderms (as *Helodermatoidea*), both being assigned to the old group *Platynota*.

Varanoidea (var-a-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1885), *< Varanus + -oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, the monitors or varanoids, represented by the single living family *Varanidae*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

Varanus (var'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), *< Ar. waran*, lizard: see *varan*.] The typical genus of *Varanidae*: synonymous with *Monitor*. Some of the fossil monitors reached a length of 30 feet, as *V. (Megalocercus) priscus* from the Pleistocene of Queensland. See cut under *acrodont*.

vardet (vā'r-det), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *verdict*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

vardingale (vā'r-ding-gāl), *n.* An old spelling of *farthingale*.

Or, if they [stiff pickadills] would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my [Cupid's] bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.

B. Jonson, *Challenge at Tilt*.

varēl (vār), *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. vara*, a rod, pole, yardstick, *< L. vara*, wooden horse or trestle

for spreading nets, also a forked stick, *< varus*, bent, crooked: see *varus*.] A wand or staff of authority.

His hand a *varē* of justice did uphold;

His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.

Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, l. 595.

varē² (vār), *n.* [Prob. a form of *vair*.] A weasel. **varēc** (var'ek), *n.* [*< F. varech*, OF. *werech*, *werech* = *Pr. varec* (ML. *warescum*, *wreckum*), in one view *< Icel. vāgrēk*, lit. 'wave rack,' goods or objects thrown up by the sea, *< vāgr*, a wave, + *rek*, drift, motion (see *wavē*¹ and *rack*²); but prob. *< AS. wræc*, ME. *wrak* = D. *wrak*, etc., wreck, wrack: see *wreck*, *wrack*.] An impure sodium carbonate made in Brittany: it corresponds to the English *kelp*. *Brande and Cox*.

vare-headed (vār'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a weasel; weasel-headed: as, the *vare-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferrina*. See under *weasel-coot*. [Local, British.]

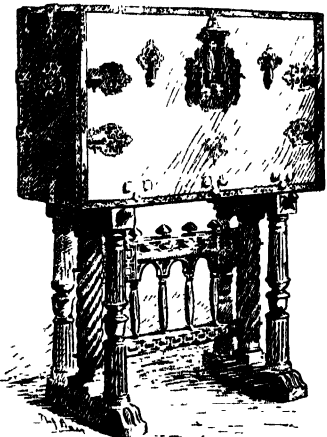
vareuse (va-rōz'), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose jacket.

Cottonade pantaloons, stuffed into a pair of dirty boots, and a *vareuse* of the same stuff, made up his dress. His *vareuse*, unbuttoned, showed his breast brown and hairy.

G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, *Françoise*, i.

vare-widgeon (vār'wij'on), *n.* The weasel-duck; the female or young male of the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [North Devon, Eng.]

vargueno (vār-gā'nō), *n.* [Named from the village of *Vargus*, near Toledo in Spain.] A cabinet of peculiar form, consisting of a box-shaped body without architectural ornaments, opening by means of a front hinged at the bottom edge, and the whole mounted on columns



Spanish Vargueno, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

or a stand at a height convenient for writing on the opened cover used as a desk. The decoration is of geometrical character, and makes especial use of thin ironwork in pierced patterns, sometimes gilded and mounted on pieces of red cloth, leather, or the like, which form a background.

varī¹ (var'i), *n.* [= *F. vari* (Buffon), the ring-tailed lemur; prob. from a native name.] The macaco, or ruffed lemur, *Lemur varius*.

varī², *n.* Plural of *varus*.

variability (vā'ri-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. variabilité* = *Pg. variabilidade* = *It. variabilità*; as *variable* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

A very few nebulae have been suspected of *variability*, but in almost every instance the supposed change has been traced to errors of observation, impurity of the atmosphere, or other causes.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 56.

2. In *biol.*, ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See *variation*, 8, *variety*, 6. Variability or mutability of some kind and to some extent is inherent in all organisms, and is transmissible like any other natural attribute or quality; it is therefore scarcely the antithesis of *heredity* (though the latter term often indicates or implies such fixity of type as an organism may derive from its parent-form, and which causes it to retain that form instead of acquiring a different form); yet *variability* has somewhat explicit reference to the tendency of organisms to become unlike their parents under external influences, and so to adapt themselves to their surroundings. Hence *variabil-*

ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See *stability* and *selection*, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See *species*, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely remodeled biology. See *Darwinism* and *evolution*, 2 (a), (b).

We see indefinite variability in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor. Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 23.

3. In *astron.*, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.—**Generative variability**, in *biol.*, inherited variability; inherent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit atavism. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been comparatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the *generative variability*, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition. Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 154.

variable (vā'ri-ā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. variable* = *Sp. variable* = *Pg. variavel* = *It. variabile*, < *L. variabilis*, changeable, < *L. variare*, change; see *vary*.] **I. a.** 1. Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

Certain carpets, conerettes, table clothes and hangings made of gossamere silk fynely wrought after a strange diuise with plesante and variable colours. Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books* on America, ed. [Arber, p. 129].

Species are more or less *variable* under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 134.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—3. Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, *variable* moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very *variable*; for which George Buchanan called him the Chamberlain. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 349.

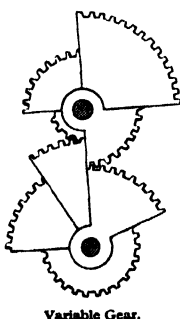
4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in *gram.*, capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was *variable*. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 297.

5. In *math.*, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly *variable* in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 70.

6. In *astron.*, changing in brightness.—**Variable cut-off**, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See *cut-off*.—**Variable gear**, in *mech.*, a form of geared wheels designed to impart alternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of the drum, variations in the speed are obtained. In other forms of variable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being ob-



tained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common case-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See *pulley*.—**Variable motion**, in *mech.*, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity. — **Variable screw**. See *acene*.

—**Variable species**, in *biol.*, any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See *def.* 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as *subspecies*, *varieties*, etc.; and such are the *variable species* of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, *strawberry*.—**Variable-speed pulleys**, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—**Variable-speed wheels**, wheels combined to transmit variable motion, variable-speed pulleys.—**Variable star**, in *astron.*, a star which undergoes a periodical increase and diminution of its lustre. = *Syn.* 1 and 3. Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

II. *n.* 1. That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

There are many *variables* among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph. J. N. Lockyer.

2. In *math.*, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as *variable* in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as *variables*. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, *the variables*, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the trade-winds. The name is also generally given to those parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains," a limited interval only of *variables* and calms being found, during about ten months of the year. Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 125.

Complex variable. See *complex*.—**Dependent variable**, any variable not the independent one.—**Independent variable**, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

variableness (vā'ri-ā-bl-ness), *n.* The state or character of being variable. (a) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liability or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; variability, as, *the variableness* of the weather. (b) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness; levity: as, *the variableness* of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R. V.] Jas. I. 17.

variably (vā'ri-ā-bl-ly), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

variance (vā'ri-āns), *n.* [*ME. variance*, *variance*, < *OF. variance* = *It. varianza*, < *L. variāntia*, a difference, diversity, < *varian(t)-s*, variant; see *variant*.] 1. The state of being or the act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Without change or *variance*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5438.

2. In *law*, a discrepancy: (a) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (b) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when *variances* were deemed more important than now, *variance* was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such *variances* between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, *variance* is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere *variance*, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master,
Have had some little *variance* amongst ourselves.
Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, II. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.

Madison, *Federalist*, No. 88.

4. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,
In whom no man shuide affye,
Nor in hir yefils have fauence,
She is so fülle of *variance*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5482.

At variance. (a) In a state of difference or disagreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen,
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes!

Pope, *Spring*, I. 60.

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others . . . is produced a mental attitude at *variance* with that which accompanies subjection. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 462.

(b) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father.
Mat. 2. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley at *variance*; they
poysoun York, and seize upon his Goods.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 373.

= *Syn.* 1 and 3. *Disagreement*, etc. See *difference*.

variant (vā'ri-ānt), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. variaunt*, *varyaunt*, < *OF. variant*, *P. variant* = *Sp. Pg. It. variante*, < *L. varian(t)-s*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary; see *vary*.] **I. a.** 1. Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a *variant* form or spelling of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, anticipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan *variant* edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points. R. B. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xx. note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

So *variant* of diuinitie
That men in everiche myghte se
Bothe gret anoy and ok sweetness.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1917.

While above in the *variant* breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of muta-
tion.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I. 1.

3. Unsettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;
He is so *variant*, he abyt nowhere.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 164.

II. *n.* Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in *etym.*, a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in *lit.*, a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting *variants* of those common to the rest of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a *variant* rather than of a "version."

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 70.

variate (vā'ri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *variated*, pp. *variating*. [*L. variatus*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary; see *vary*.] **I. trans.** To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* com-
plotments against her?
Dean King, *Sermon on the Fifth of November*, 1608, p. 38.
(Latham.)

II. *intrans.* To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth *variate*,
Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities.
Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 43. (Latham.)

variate (vā'ri-āt), *a.* [*ME. variat*, < *L. variatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

Olyve is pulde of colour *variate*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

variated¹ (vā'ri-āt-ed), *a.* [*L. variatus*, pp. of *variare*, vary; see *variate*.] Varied; diversified; variate.

variated², *a.* Same as *varriated*.

Smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies.
Burke, *Sublime and Beautiful*. (Richardson.)

variation (vā'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *variacyon*, < *ME. variacion*, < *OF. (and F.) variacion* = *Sp. variacion* = *Pg. variação* = *It. variazione*, < *L. variatio(n)-s*, a difference, variation, < *variare*, pp. *variatus*, change, vary; see *vary*.] 1. The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; *variance*; modification: as, *variations* of color: the slow *variation* of language.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquitted of treason.

Sir J. Hayward, *Life and Reign of Edw. VI.*, p. 222.

It is well known that in some instances of insidious shock, and in the earlier stages of purulent infection, the pulse will sometimes beat without abnormal variation.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 120.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a *variation* of two degrees; a *variation* of twopence in the pound.

The variations due to fatigue, fluctuation of the attention, and the like, were largely balanced.

W. H. Burnham, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 691.

3†. Difference.

There is great variation between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

4†. Variance; dissension; discord.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacion*, and the churches in great difference.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., cccxlv.

5. In *gram.*, change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

The regular declensions and variations of nouns and verbs should be early and thoroughly learnt.

Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*, I. vii. § 1.

6. In *astron.*, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called *periodic variations*, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a *secular variation*.

7. In *physics* and *nat.*, the deviation of a magnetic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called *declination*. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes certain diurnal, secular, and accidental changes. Of these the diurnal changes amount to only a small fraction of a degree; the secular change, however, may amount to 20° or 30° or more, and goes through a long cycle requiring for its completion some three or four centuries. Thus, in the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15' east; in 1652 the needle pointed due north, after which time it traveled about 244° to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); the variation is now considerably less, and is continually decreasing. It is very different, however, in different parts of the globe. In the eastern part of the United States the variation is now westerly, and has been increasing since the last decade of the eighteenth century; but the annual change is now less than it was fifty years ago. In the western United States the variation is easterly, and has been in general diminishing; for a region in the extreme southwest, however, the needle is now stationary. The accidental variations are such as accompany magnetic storms, and are most frequent and violent at periods of about eleven and a half years, corresponding to the sun-spot period. See *declination*, *agnonic*, *isognonic*.

The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its *declination*, or, by nautical men, its *variation*.

Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 10.

8. In *biol.*, the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See *variability*, 2, and *variety*, 6. Variation in the biological sense is the accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs; it covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent-form. Individual variation may be teratological, resulting in malformations or monstrosities, which are quite aside from the normal course of evolution, and probably never in perpetuity, though some freaks of nature, not decidedly pathological or morbid, are sometimes transmitted, as polydactylism in man, and the like. Another series of variations, less decidedly at variance with an ordinary development, and if not useless at least not hurtful to the organism, result in numberless sports, especially of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, which tend to perpetuation or may be perpetuated artificially. (See *selection*, 3 (artificial and methodical), *sport*, n., 8, and *strain*, 2, 1.) The usual course of variation on a grand scale is believed to be by the natural selection of useful characters to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement. The first decided steps in this direction are seen in the (mainly geographical or climatic) varieties, races, subspecies, and conspecifics of ordinary descriptive zoology and botany; a step further brings us to the species; and most biologists hold that such increments of differences by insensible degrees have in fact resulted in the genus, the family, and all other distinctions which can be predicated among animals and plants. Variation is used in a more abstract sense, as nearly synonymous with *variability*: as, a theory of *variation*; and in a more concrete sense, like *variety*: as, this specimen is a *variation* of that one.

Some authors use the term *variation* in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and variations in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 25.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with Heredity.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 85.

9. In *music*, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject. The impulse to compose sets of variations of a melody was one of the early fruits of the desire for extended works in which an artistic unity should be manifest. In the beginning of this century this impulse was doubtless indulged to excess, ingenuity of mechanical invention and the desire for executive display being unduly prominent. But essentially the idea of the repetition of a given theme with decoration and transformation is involved in the whole theory of thematic development. The particular devices used to produce variations—such as melodic figuration, alteration of harmonic structure, change of mode or tonality, change of rhythm, etc.—are too many to be enumerated. Variations were formerly called *doubles*.

10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.—11. In *alg.*: (a) The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (b) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ABC, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ACB.—*Analogous variation*, in *biol.*, a variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety; a parallel variation. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*.

—*Correlated variation*, in *biol.*, a variation in any part of one organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organization of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. Darwin, *Orig. of Species*, p. 146.—*Function of limited variation*. See *function*.—*Method of concomitant variations*. See *method*.—*Method of calculus of variations*, a branch of the differential calculus established by the Bernoullis, Euler, and Lagrange, the object of which is to solve certain problems, called *problems of isoperimetry*, in which one curve, surface, etc., is compared with another in regard to certain conditions. For example, the earliest problem of the calculus of variations was that of the brachistochrone—Given two points A and B, to find the curve along which a particle will fall in least time from A to B. A variation is denoted by a lower-case Greek delta.—*Movements of variation*, in *physiol.*, movements exhibited by mobile organs in plants, generally occurring in response to an external stimulation, as in the sensitive plant.—*Parallel variation*, in *biol.*, same as *analogous variation*. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*.—*Right of variation*, in *canon law*, the right of a lay patron during an established period to suggest, for confirmation by the proper ecclesiastical authority, the diversion of a benefice already presented to a different candidate. A right of variation by which the ecclesiastic having the appointing power is obliged to appoint the second candidate presented is called *privative*; and the right of presentation by which he may appoint at his own discretion either of the candidates presented is called *cumulative*. McKintosh and Strong.—*Variation of parameters*, a change in an equation by which some of its constants are made functions of the variables. The application of this device to the solution of differential equations is called the *method of the variation of parameters*.—*Variation of the elements*, a method for the solution of a dynamical problem which differs only slightly from another whose solution is known.—*Variation of the moon*, an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit, consisting in an acceleration in longitude from the quadratures to the syzygies, and a retardation from the syzygies to the quadratures. It was discovered by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).—*Variation-permanence*. See *Newton's rule*, under *rule*.—*Variations of state*, in *engraving*, the results of all changes made on a plate by cutting, retouching, erasing inscriptions and substituting others, altering publisher's address, methods of printing, etc., according to which, in important engravings, the impressions are classified.

variational (vā-rī-ā'shōn-əl), a. [*variation* + -al.] Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a *variational* fact or doctrine; *variational* characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with *variatal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

variation-chart (vā-rī-ā'shōn-chārt), n. A chart on which lines, called *isognonic lines*, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See cut under *isognonic*.

variation-compass (vā-rī-ā'shōn-kum'pas), n. A declination-compass.

variator (vā-rī-ā-tor), n. A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes of temperature.

varicated (var-i-kā-ted), a. [*NL. varix* (*varic-*), a varix, + -atē + -ed².] In *conch.*, having varices; marked by varicose formations.

varication (var-i-kā'shōn), n. [*NL. varix* (*varic-*) + -ation.] In *conch.*, formation of a varix; a set or system of varices.

varicella (var-i-sel'ā), n. [= *F. varicelle*, < *NL. vari-cella*, < *vari(ola)* + *dim. -ella*.] A specific

contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal.—*Varicella gangrenosa*, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

varicellar (var-i-sel'ār), a. [*varicella* + -ar².] Of or relating to varicella.—*Varicellar fever*. (a) The initial fever of chicken-pox. (b) Modified smallpox; varioloid. [Rare and erroneous.]

varicellate (var-i-sel'āt), a. [*varicella* + -atē¹.] In *conch.*, having small varices.

varicelloid (var-i-sel'oid), a. [*varicella* + -oid¹.] Resembling varicella.—*Varicelloid smallpox*, modified smallpox; varioloid.

varices, n. Plural of *varix*.

variciform (var-i-si-fōrm), a. [*L. varix*, a dilated vein, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

varicoblepharon (var'i-kō-blef'a-ron), n. [*NL.*, < *L. varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, + *Gr. βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

varicocele (var'i-kō-sēl), n. [= *F. varicocele*, < *L. varix*, a dilated vein, + *Gr. κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicose veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

varicoid (var'i-koid), a. [*L. varix*, a dilated vein, + -oid¹.] Same as *variciform*.

varicolored, *varicoloured* (vā-ri-kul-ord), a. [*L. varius*, various, + *color*, color, + -ed².] Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

Vary-colour'd shells.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

The right wing of Schleiermacher's varicolored following.

The American, VII. 278.

varicolorous (vā-ri-kul'or-us), a. [*L. varius*, various, + *color*, color, + -ous¹.] Various colored; variegated in color.

varicorn (vā-rī-kōrn), a. and n. [*L. varius*, various, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] I. a. Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Varicornes*.

II. n. A varicorn beetle.

Varicornes (vā-rī-kōr'nēz), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *L. varius*, various, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] In some systems, a legion of *Coleoptera*, including the clavicornes, lamellicornes, and sericornes. [Rare.]

varicose (var'i-kōs), a. [*L. varicosus*, full of dilated veins, < *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] 1. Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large varicose veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue varicose veins ramifying over the surface.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose.—3. In *zool.*, prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated.—*Varicose aneurism*, an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See *aneurismal varix*, under *aneurismal*.—*Varicose angioma*, dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles.—*Varicose lymphatics*, dilated lymphatic vessels.—*Varicose ulcer*, an ulcer of the leg caused by the presence of varicose veins.—*Varicose veins*, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a beaded appearance.

varicosed (var'i-kōst), a. [*varicose* + -ed².] In a condition of varix: noting veins.

varicosity (var-i-kos'i-ti), n.; pl. *varicosities* (-tiz). [*varicose* + -ity¹.] A varix.

varicosus (var'i-kus), a. [*L. varicosus*, varicose: see *varicose*.] Same as *varicose*.

varicula (vā-rik'ū-lā), n.; pl. *variculæ* (-lā). [*NL.*, < *L. varicula*, dim. of *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] A varix of the conjunctiva.

varied (vā-rid), p. a. 1. Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they changed, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God.

Thomson, *Hymn*.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a *varied* assortment of goods.—3. Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its *varied* interests.—4. Variegated in color: as, the *varied* thrush.—*Varied pickerel*, shrike, thrush. See the nouns.

variedly (vā-rid-li), adv. Diversely.

Variegate (vā'ri-e-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. *variegatus*: see *variegate*.] An important group of noctuid moths, belonging to the division *Quadrifidæ*, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the *Plusiidae*. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings metallic or with a silky luster, or with the inner border angular or denticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under *Plusia*.

variegated (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variegated*, ppr. *variegating*. [= Sp. Pg. *variegado*, < LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variare*, make of various sorts or colors, < L. *varius*, various (see *various*), + *agere*, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.: as, to *variegated* a floor with marble of different colors.

Each particular thing is *variegated*, or wears a mottled coat. Bacon, *Fable of Pan*.

variegated (vā'ri-e-gāt), *p. a.* Varied in color; irregularly marked with different colors.—**Variegated copper**. Same as *bornite*.—**Variegated monkey**, the doud, *Semnopithecus nemæus*.—**Variegated pebbleware**. See *pebbleware*.—**Variegated sandstone**. Same as *New Red Sandstone* (which see, under *sandstone*).—**Variegated sheldrake**, *Tadorna variegata*.—**Variegated sole**. See *sole*.—**Variegated spider-monkey**, *Ateles variegatus*.—**Variegated tanager**, *Trush*, etc. See the nouns.

variegation (vā'ri-e-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *variegação*; as *variegated* + *-ion*.] 1. Varied coloration; the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; party-coloration.—2. In *bot.*: (a) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (b) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyll. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from *chlorosis* (which compare).

variegator (vā'ri-e-gā'tor), *n.* [*< variegated* + *-or*.] One who or that which variegates.

varier (vā'ri-er), *n.* [*< vary* + *-er*.] One who varies; one who deviates.

Pious *variers* from the church. Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

varietal (vā'ri-e-tāl), *a.* [*< varietal* + *-al*.] In *biol.*, having the character of a zoological or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, *varietal* characters; *varietal* differences or distinctions. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.

varietally (vā'ri-e-tāl-i), *adv.* In *biol.*, in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. J. W. Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 174.

variety (vā'ri-e-ti), *n.*; pl. *varieties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *varietie*, *variete*; < OF. *variete*, F. *variété* = Sp. *variedad* = Pg. *variedade* = It. *varietà*, < L. *varieta* (-t-s), difference, diversity, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] 1. The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimilitude.

Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and *varietie* of fashion. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 295

Variety I ask not; give me One
To live perpetually upon.

Cowley, *The Mistress*, Resolved to be Beloved, l.
Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Couper, *Task*, ll. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety; other women coil
The appetites they feed. Shak., *A. and C.*, ll. 2, 241.

3t. Variation; deviation; change.

Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the
varietie of the northe pole.
Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed.
[Arber, p. 90].

Immovable, no way obnoxious to *varietie* or change.
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with wondrous
variety of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies,
Diamonds. Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind: as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—6. In *biol.*, with special reference to classification: (a) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See *species*, 5. As the biological conception of species excludes the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply nascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclature, and description is largely a matter of tact and experience. See *trinomialism*. (b) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially *race*, *n.* 5 (b). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to revert if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See *Dynastus*.) In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, *varieties* of quartz or of diamond. See *subspecies*.—**Climatic variety**, a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or regarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety is almost necessarily a geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—**Geographical variety**, a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific, or only varietal, valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and-in breeding of comparatively few individuals, as is well illustrated in the fauna and flora of islands, where geographical varieties tend to develop speedily into species distinct from those of neighboring islands. Mountain-ranges and desert areas always develop a fauna and flora of a species peculiar to themselves. The main climatic factors in the evolution of geographical varieties are relative temperature and relative humidity.—**Variety hybrid**, a mongrel resulting from crossing individuals of opposite sexes of different varieties of the same species. They are much more numerous than hybrids between different species, and are usually very easy to bring about with proper selection of the stocks from which to breed. They are also usually fertile, which as a rule is not the case with the progeny of thoroughly distinct species.

variety-planer (vā'ri-e-ti-plā'nēr), *n.* See *molding-machine*, 1.

variety-show (vā'ri-e-ti-shō), *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances, songs, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

variety-theater (vā'ri-e-ti-thē'a-tēr), *n.* A theater devoted to variety-shows.

variform (vā'ri-fōrm), *a.* [= It. *variforme*, < L. *varius*, various, + *forma*, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversified.

variformed (vā'ri-fōrmd), *a.* [*< variform* + *-ed*.] Same as *variform*.

varify (vā'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *varified*, ppr. *varifying*. [*< L. varius*, various, + *facere*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

May be seen,
Sitting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride
Of lively Colours, lovely varified.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ll. The Magnificence

variola (vā'ri-ō-lā), *n.* [= F. *variole* = Sp. *viruela*, < ML. *variola*, also *variolus*, smallpox, < L.

varius, various, spotted: see *various*.] 1. Smallpox; a specific contagious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, becoming vesicular and then pustular, and attended by high fever, racking pains in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The eruption in its vesicular stage is umbilicated, and it is apt to leave a number of roundish depressed scars, the pits or pock-marks. See *smallpox*.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—**Variola confusa**, *discreta*, *hemorrhagica*. Same as *confusa*, *discreta*, *hemorrhagic smallpox*. See *smallpox*.—**Variola inserta**, a smallpox produced by inoculation.—**Variola ovina**, sheep-pox.

variolar (vā'ri-ō-lār), *a.* [*< variola* + *-ar*.] Same as *variolous*.

Variolaria (vā'ri-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called because the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of smallpox; < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] An old pseudogenus of lichens, the species of which are variously disposed.

variolarine (vā'ri-ō-lā'rin), *a.* [*< Variolaria* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*; pustulate.

variolaroid (vā'ri-ō-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Variolaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*.

variolate (vā'ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< ML. variola* + *-ate*.] 1. In *entom.*, resembling a scar of smallpox: noting impressions or foveæ when they have a central prominence.—2. In *bot.*, thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in smallpox.

variolated (vā'ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< variolate* + *-ed*.] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

variolation (vā'ri-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ation*.] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See *inoculation*, 2. Also *variolization*.—**Bovine variolation**, inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the eruption resulting.

variole (vā'ri-ōl), *n.* [*< F. variole*, < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. In *zool.*, a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—2. In *lithol.*, a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

The spherulites or *varioles* [of the variolite diabase from the Durancé] are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. in diameter.

Cole and Gregory, *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 312.

variolic (vā'ri-ō-līk), *a.* [= F. *variologique*; as *variola* + *-ic*.] Variolous.

variolite (vā'ri-ō-lit), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ite*.] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respect as a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from the neck, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is *panacea*. From the time of Aldrovand till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durancé, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite of the Durancé is found in the district of Olmetz in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles or spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a trichite feldspar. The Durancé variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Cole and Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylite, typically coarse in structure."

variolitic (vā'ri-ō-lī'tīk), *a.* [*< variolite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

variolitism (vā'ri-ō-lī-tizm), *n.* [*< variolite* + *-ism*.] A less correct form of *variolitization*.

Lewinson-Lealing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic augite-porphyr, retaining it, however, in the form of *variolitism* for that of a process.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 380.

variolitization (vā'ri-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *lithol.*, conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated *variolite*. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 330.

variolization (vā'ri-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *variolitization*.

varioloid (vā'ri-ō-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *varioloide*; < ML. *variola*, smallpox, + Gr. *oide*, form.] 1. *a.* 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of pigs.

II. n. Modified smallpox; a mild form of smallpox which may abort at the vesicular stage, occurring usually in those who are partially protected by vaccination. The disease is seldom fatal, yet it is true smallpox, may be followed by pitting, and is capable of communicating by contagion the most virulent form of the disease.

variolous (vā-rī'ō-lus), *a.* [= *F. variolous*, < *ML. variolus*, pitted with smallpox, < *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or designating smallpox; variolar; variolic.—2. In *entom.*, having somewhat scattered and irregular variolae.

Also *variolar*.

variolo-vaccine (vā-rī'ō-lō-vak'sin), *n.* Lymph or crusts obtained from a heifer with variolovaccinia.

variolo-vaccinia (vā-rī'ō-lō-vak-sin'i-ā), *n.* Vaccinia resulting from inoculation with smallpox-virus.

variometer (vā-ri-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. varius*, various, + (*Gr. μέτρον*, measure.)] An instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces, especially the magnetic force of the earth at different points—for example, as varied by local causes. One form consists of four stationary magnets in whose field is suspended a delicate magnetic needle; the change in the position of this needle as the instrument is placed at different points gives a means of comparing the corresponding external forces.

variorum (vā-ri-ō-rum), *a.* [In the phrase *variorum editio*, a half-translation of *L. editio cum notis variorum*, edition with notes of various persons; *variorum*, gen. pl. of *varius*, various: see *various*.] Noting an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted: as, a *variorum* edition of Shakspeare.

various (vā-rī-us), *a.* [*< L. varius*, diverse, various, party-colored, variegated, also changing, changeable, fickle, etc. Hence ult. *variety*, *vary*, *variant*, *variegate*, etc.] 1. Differing from one another; different; diverse; manifold: as, men of various occupations.

So many and so various laws are given.

Milton, P. L., xii. 282.

How various, how tormenting,
Are my Miseries! Congreve, *Somelo*, i. 1.

2. Divers; several.

Dukes of the most modern Austria . . . have all of them at various times borne rule over the whole or part of the older Austria of Lombardy. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 5.

3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; unfixed.

My comfort is that their [men's] judgment is too weak to endanger you, since by this it confesses that it mistakes you, in thinking you irresolved or various.

Donne, *Letters*, xc.

The servile suitors watch her various face,
She smiles, she frowns, or she frowns disgrace.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, Epil.

4. Exhibiting different characters; variform; diversiform; multiform.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, i. 545.

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

My grandfather was of a various life, beginning first at court, where, after he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the siege of St. Quintens in France and other wars.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 24.

A happy rural seat of various view.

Milton, P. L., iv. 247.

A various host they came - whose ranks display
Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight.

Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, *The Vision*, st. 57.

It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a various reader; and I think it is true.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 235.

variously (vā-rī-us-lī), *adv.* In various or different ways; diversely; multifariously.

variousness (vā-rī-us-ness), *n.* The character or state of being various; variety; multifariousness.

variscite (var'i-sit), *n.* [*< L. Variscia*, Voigtland (now part of Saxony), + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in crystalline or reniform crusts of a bright-green color.

varix (vā'riks), *n.*; pl. *varices* (vā'rī-sēz). [= *F. varice* = *Sp. variz*, *varice* = *Pg. variz* = *It. varice*, < *L. varix* (*varic*), a dilated vein, < *varus*, bent, stretched: see *varus*.] 1. Abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein or other vessel of the body; also, a vein, artery, or lymphatic thus dilated or tortuous; a varicose vessel.—2. [N.L.] In *conch.*, a mark or scar on the surface of a shell denoting a former position of the lip of the aperture, which

has passed on with the periodical growth of the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some univalves. See cuts under *murex* and *triton*.—**Aneurismal varix**. See *aneurismal*.—**Lymphatic varix**, dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

varlet (vār'let), *n.* [*< ME. varlet, verlet*, < *OF. varlet*, also *vaslet*, *vallet*, *vadlet*, *valet*, *F. valet*, a groom, younker, squire, stripling, youth, servant, for *vassalet*, < *ML. vassaletus*, dim. of *vassallus*, a servant, vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *valet*.] 1. Originally, a very young man of noble or knightly birth, serving an apprenticeship in knightly exercises and accomplishments while awaiting elevation to the rank of knight; hence (because such youths served as pages or personal servants to the knights who had charge of them), a body-servant or attendant. (See *valet*.) The name was also given to the city bailiffs or sergeants.

One of these laws [of Richard II.] enacts "that no varlets called yeomen" should wear liveries; the other, "that no livery should be given under colour of a Gild or fraternity, or of any other association, whether of gentry or servants, or of commonality."

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlviii.

Call here my varlet; I'll unarm again.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 1. 1.

Why, you were best get one o' the varlets of the city, a sergeant.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 7.

Three varlets that the king had hired

Did likely him betray.

Robin Hood Rescuing Will Shally (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

2. Hence, one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a rogue: a term of contempt or reproach.

Was not this a scilicet varlet, to tell them this to their beards?

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ana. My name is Ananias.

Sub. Out, the varlet.

That cozened the apostles!

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii. 1.

Well, I am glad you are not the dull, insensible varlet

you pretended to be.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 2.

3†. The coat-card now called the *knave* or *jack*

(in French, *valet*).

varletess (vār'let-es), *n.* [*< varlet* + *-ess*.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, i. xxxi.

varletry (vār'let-ri), *n.* [*< varlet* + *-ry*: see *-ry*.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

The shouting varletry

(Of censuring Rome. Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2. 56.

varmin, **varmint** (vār'min, vār'mint), *n.* Dialectal variants of *vermin*. Also *varment*.

Among the topmost leaves . . . a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly exposed, as though looking down . . . to ascertain the effect produced by his treacherous aim. . . . "This must be looked to!" said the scout. . . . "Uncas, . . . we have need of all our weapons to bring the cunning varment from his roost."

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, viii.

The low public-house . . . was the rendezvous of the press-gang. . . . who were one and all regarded in the light of mean kidnappers and spies varmint, as the common people esteemed them.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, i.

varnish (vār'nish), *n.* [*< ME. vernysch, vernisch, vernysche* = *D. vernis* = *MHG. firnis*, *G. firnis* = *Sw. firnissa* = *Dan. fernis*, < *OF. (and F.) vernis*, varnish (cf. *vernis*, adj., polished), = *Pr. verniz* = *Sp. berniz*, *bariz* = *Pg. verniz* = *It. vernice* (> *NGr. βερνικη*), (*ML. vernicium*, *fernisium*), varnish: see *varnish*, v.] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid capable of hardening without losing its transparency: used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, and others for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are amber, anime, copal, mastic, rosin, sandarac, and shellac, which may be colored with annatto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, turmeric, or dragon's-blood. The solvents are (a) fixed or volatile oils or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine), and (b) concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits; hence the varnishes are divided into two classes, oil-varnishes and spirit-varnishes.

Varnish, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last.

Bacon, *Vain Glory* (ed. 1887).

To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his varnish, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.

Pepps, *Diary*, i. 424.

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance.

So doe I more the sacred Tongue esteeme
(Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem,
Then schoold Athenian; and Disinitie,
For onely varnish, haue but Verity.)

Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The varnish of the holly and ivy.

Macaulay.

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double varnish on the fame

The Frenchman gave you. Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 128.

Count Orloff, whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze with jewels, and in whose demeanour the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discerned through a thin varnish of French politeness. Macaulay, *Mme. D'Arbly*.

4. In *ceram.*, the glaze of pottery or porcelain.

Amalgam, **amber**, **antiseptic**, **asphalt varnish**. See the qualifying words.—**Black varnish**, a natural varnish or lacquer, the product of several trees (see *varnish-tree*), chiefly the Burmese or Martaban varnish, consisting of the sap of *Melanorrhoea uittata*. This is a thick, viscid, grayish, terebinthinous substance, soon turning black on exposure, and drying very slowly. Nearly every vessel in Burma, whether for holding liquids or solids, is lacquered with this substance, as well as furniture, idols, temples, etc.—**French varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving white shellac in alcohol. Sometimes a little gum sandarac is added.—**Lac varnish**. Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish**. See *lac*.—**Lithographic varnish**. See *lithographic*.—**Play varnish**. Same as *play resin*. See *play* and *Vateria*.—**Printers' varnish**. See *printer*.—**Sealing-wax varnish**. See *sealing-wax*.—**Shellac varnish**. See *shellac*.—**Varnish colors**. See *color*.—**Varnish sumac**. See *sumac*.

varnish (vār'nish), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vernish*; < *ME. vernyschen*, *vernischen* = *D. vernissen* = *G. firnissen* = *Sw. firnissa* = *Dan. fernisse*, < *OF. (and F.) vernisser*, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish, = *Sp. barnizar* = *Pg. (en)vernizar* = *It. verniciare*, also *verniciare* (cf. *NGr. βερνικίζω*, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb, *OF. vernir* (*verniss*), varnish, perhaps < *ML.* as if **vitrinire*, lit. 'glaze', < *ML. vitrinus* (> *Pr. veirine*), of glass, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass: see *vitrine*. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular; the *Sp. Pg.* it. are prob. due in part to the *OF.*] **I. trans.** 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See *varnish*, *n.*, 1.

Wel hath this millere vernysched his heed;

Ful pale he was fordrunken, and nat reed.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, i. 229.

The iron parts are varnished, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

A wither'd hermit, five-score winters worn,

Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye:

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,

And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.

Shak., *J. L. L.*, iv. 3. 244.

Close ambition, varnish'd o'er with zeal.

Milton, P. L., li. 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by rhetoric; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to varnish errors or deformity.

The Church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsoever they varnish and qualify their sentence.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 66.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd

To clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes.

Addison, *Cato*, ii. 2.

Varnished glaze. See *glaze*.

II. intrans. To apply varnish, in a general sense.

varnisher (vār'nish-ēr), *n.* [*< varnish* + *-er*.]

1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

Thou varnisher of fools, and cheat of all the wise.

Pope, *Imit. of Earl of Rochester*, On Silence.

varnishing-day (vār'nish-ing-dā), *n.* A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of retouching or varnishing their pictures after they have been placed on the walls.

varnish-polish (vār'nish-pol'ish), *n.* See *polish*.

varnish-tree (vār'nish-trē), *n.* Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish, or lacquer-tree (see *lacquer-tree*); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, *Melanorrhoea uittata*, the tree of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on incision a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see *black varnish*, under *varnish*). In India the marking-nut, or Sylhet varnish-tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does *Holopterna longifolia* in its bark. These all belong to the *Anacardiaceae*. See *Hymenaea* and *Aleurites*.—**False varnish-tree**, the tree-of-heaven, *Adiantum glandulosa*.—**Moreton Bay varnish-tree**. See *Pentaceras*.—**New**

Granada varnish-tree, a rubaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada), *Elaeagia utilis*, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

varnish-wattle (văr'ni-sh-wot'l), *n.* See *wattle*.

varrey, *n.* See *varry*.

varriated (văr'i-â-ted), *a.* [Also *variated*; < *varry* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to *vair*. Also *variated*, *urde*.

Varronian (văr-rô'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Varronianus*, < *Varro* (see *def.*).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. C.).

The "Varronian plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 93.

varry, varrey (văr'i), *n.*; pl. *varries, varreys* (-iz). [See *vairy, vair*.] In *her.*, one of the separate compartments of the fur *vair*: a rare bearing.

varsal (văr'sal), *a.* A reduction of *universal* for *universal*. [Colloq.]

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, II.

Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed.

Scott.

varsity (văr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *varsities* (-tiz). A reduction of *university* for *university*: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

'E [Parson] com'd to the parish wi' lots o' *Varsity* debt.

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, New Style.

Varsovienn (văr-sô-vi-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *Varsovien*, or of pertaining to Warsaw, < *Varsovie* (G. *Warschau*, Pol. *Warszawa*), Warsaw.]

1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure.

vartabed, vartabet (văr'ta-bed, -bet), *n.* [*Armenian*.] In the *Armenian* Ch., one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of *Vartabeds*. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 69.

Varuna (văr'v-nä), *n.* [*Skt. varuna*, a deity (see *def.*); cf. Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, Uranus: see *Uranus*.] In *Hind. myth.*, a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of waters. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armed, riding on a water-monster, generally with a nose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

varus (văr'rus), *n.*; pl. *vari* (-ri). [*NL.*, < *L. vārus*, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-kneed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See *talipes varus*.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase *genu varum* is employed by medical writers as synonymous with *bow-legs*, knock-knee being expressed by *genu valgum*.

3. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—*Talipes varus*. See *talipes*.

varus (văr'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. vārus*, a pimple, blotch.] *Aene.*—*Varus comedo*, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the sebaceous duct; comedo; blackhead; face-worm.

varveled, varvelled (văr'veld), *a.* [*< varvel* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, having the rings called *varvels* attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare *belled*, and see *cut* under *à la cuisse*. Also *varvelled*.

varvels (văr'velz), *n. pl.* [Also *vervels*; < *OF. vervelles*, *F. vervelles*, varvels for a hawk, prob. same as *vervelles*, *vertelvels*, the hinges of a gate, < *ML. vertibella*, a hinge, dim. of *L.L. vertibulum*, a joint, *ML.* also a pair of tongs; cf. *It. bertovello*, a fish-net, also *It. dial. bertavel, bertavelle, bertarel*, a fish-net, bird-net, = *OF. verveil, verveil, verzeul, verzeul*, *F. verveil* (*ML. vernilum*), a fish-net, hoop-net; < *L. vertere*, turn: see *varic*, *vertebra*.] In *falconry*, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See *cut* under *à la cuisse*.

vary (văr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *varied*, ppr. *varying*. [*< ME. varien, varyen*, < *OF. (and F.) varier* = *Sp. Pg. variar* = *It. variare*, < *L. variare*, tr. change, alter, make different, intr. change, be different, vary, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] I. *trans.* 1. To change; alter: as, to vary the conditions of an experiment.

It hath diuerse times also happened that the appellation of some of these people haue come to be varied and changed.

Versteegan, *Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 17.

2. To diversify; modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

Once more I'll mark how love can vary wit.

Shak., *L. L.*, IV. 3. 100.

God hath here

Varied his bounty so with new delights.

Miln., *P. L.*, v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute. Gods, that never change their state, Vary oft their love and hate.

Waller, *To Phyllis*.

We are to vary the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies.

Dryden, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

4. To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—5. To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 7. 35.

6. In *music*, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See *variation*, 9.

II. *intrans.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

Fortune's mood

Varies again. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, III, *Prol.*

Who can believe what varies every day.

Nor ever was nor will be at a stay?

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, II. 30.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries vary.

Zif alle it so be, that Men of Greece ben Cristene, zit they varien from oure Felthe.

Mauclercille, *Travels*, p. 18.

She that varies from me in belief

Gives great presumption that she loves me not.

Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, III. 4.

I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and vary according to their different Humours.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I, 1st ed.

3. To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

He would vary, and try both ways in turn.

Bacon.

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

Varying from the right rule of reason.

Locke.

5. To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,

Pant in her breast, and vary in her face.

Addison, *Cato*, III. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they vary;

And thus they vary in judgement of her seat;

For some her chair up to the brain do carry,

Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of *Soul*.

7. To turn out otherwise.

Authorized he swich own, were he my brother!

And so he shal, for it ne may nocht varyen.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1021.

8. In *math. analysis*, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to vary, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to vary directly as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion. Quantities vary inversely when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased.

9. In *biol.*, to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.—*Varying hare*. See *hare*, 1.

vary (văr'i), *n.* [*< vary*, *v.*] Alteration; change; variation.

Reneged, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters

Shak., *Lea*, II. 2. 85.

vary-colored (văr'i-kul'ord), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *varic-colored*.

vas (väs), *n.*; pl. *vasa* (väs'sä). [*< L. vas*, a vessel: see *vase, vessel*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a vessel, or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—*Vasa aberrantia*. (a) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the

arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (b) The aberrant ducts of the testis. See *aberrant*. (c) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—*Vasa afferentia*, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacteal vessel divides before entering a gland.—*Vasa ambulacralia cava*, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or caecal prolongations of the Pottian vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—*Vasa brevia*. (a) The gastric branches of the splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (b) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial *vasa brevia*.—*Vasa centralia*, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—*Vasa chyliifera*. Same as *vasa lactea*.—*Vasa efferentia*. (a) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the rete testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the conil vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (b) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—*Vasa Graafiana*. Same as *vasa efferentia* (a).—*Vasa inferentia*. Same as *vasa afferentia*.—*Vasa intestina tenuia*, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—*Vasa lactea*, the lacteals; the small chyliiferous vessels of the intestine.—*Vasa lymphatica*, lymphatic vessels. See *cut* under *lymphatic*.—*Vasa recta*, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete testis.—*Vasa vasorum*, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—*Vasa vorticosa*, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—*Vas deferens*, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididymis, beginning at the lower part of the globus minor, and ascending with the spermatic cord through the inguinal ring to the base of the bladder, where it becomes enlarged and sacculated, and finally unites with the duct of the vesicula seminalis to form the ejaculatory duct. It is about two feet in length, being greatly convoluted, and an eighth of an inch in diameter. The duct which receives this name in various animals differs greatly in anatomical character. See *cut* under *Trematoda*, *Astaidea*, and *germanium*.—*Vas deferens mulieris*, a Fallopian tube.—*Vas prominens*, the spirally running vessel in the accessory spiral ligament of the cochlea.—*Vas spirale*, a small blood-vessel of the cochlea, situated opposite the outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

Vasa (väs'sä), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Vasa*.

vasal (väs'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels.

vasalium (väs'sä-li-um), *n.*; pl. *vasalia* (-ä). [*NL.*: see *vas*.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; ciliarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

vascula, *n.* Plural of *vasculum*.

vascular (väs'kü-lir), *a.* [= *F. vasculaire* = *Sp. Pg. vascular* = *It. vascolare, vascolare*, < *NL. *vascularis*, < *L. vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle; circulatory: as, the vascular system; a vascular function or action. Some vascular systems are specified as blood-vascular, lymph-vascular, and water-vascular. See also *chylaqueous*.

Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, vascular, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named. . . . The initiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 2.

The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—the hematic, or vascular system proper, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation, and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts and vessels for the flow of lymph. . . . Those tissues whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all the constituents of the blood are said to be vascular; those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are called non-vascular. *Cowley*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 195.

(b) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very vascular tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-vascular; a vascular tumor.—2. In *bot.*: (a) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or ducts: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with elongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (b) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or ducts.—*Vascular arches*. See *vascular arches*, under *vascular*.—*Vascular cake*, the placenta. [*Rare*.] *Vascular centers*, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—*Vascular cryptogams*, cryptogams in which the tissues consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are coextensive with the *Pteridophyta*, or so-called higher cryptogams.—*Vascular ganglions or glands*. See *gland*.—*Vascular glomerulus*. See *glomerulus*.—*Vascular plants*, plants in which the structure is made

up in part of vascular tissue or vessels. They compose the *Spermatophyta*, or ordinary flowering plants, and the *Pteridophyta*, or vascular cryptogams (see above); sometimes technically called *Vasculares* (which see).—**Vascular stimulant**, a remedy which accelerates the flow of blood through the vessels.—**Vascular system**. See def. 1 and system.—**Vascular tissue**. (a) Any tissue permeated with blood-vessels, or other vessels large enough to convey blood-disks or lymph corpuscles. (b) See *vasakum*. (c) In bot., tissue composed of vessels or ducts; the fibrovascular system.—**Vascular tonic**, a remedy which causes contraction of the finer blood-vessels.—**Vascular tumor**. (a) An aneurism. (b) A tumor composed chiefly of an agglomeration of dilated terminal blood-vessels. (c) A tumor which contains an abnormally large number of blood-vessels, bleeding profusely on the slightest injury. (d) Bleeding internal hemorrhoids.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.

Vasculares (vas-kū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of L. vascularis*, vascular: see *vascular*.] In De Candolle's system of classification (1818), a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Phanerogamia* or *Phænogamia*, including also the *Pteridophyta*, or ferns and their allies, and so named from the presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in all lower cryptogams. Compare *Cellulares*.

Vascularity (vas-kū-lar'ē-ti), *n.* [*< vascular + -ity*.] The character or condition of being vascular.

vascularization (vas'kū-lār-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< vascularize + -ation*.] The process of becoming vascular, as by the formation of new blood-vessels.

vascularize (vas'kū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; *pres. and pp. vascularized*, *ppr. vascularizing*. [*< vascular + -ize*.] To render vascular. *Micros. Science*, XXXI, 168.

vascularly (vas'kū-lār-li), *adv.* So as to be vascular; by means of vessels; as regards the vascular system.

The conclusion is drawn that "multiple buds, one springing from another and being vascularly connected therewith, ought to be considered as normal ramifications." *Nature*, XLII, 216.

vasculiform (vas'kū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vasculum*, a small vessel, + *forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a vessel like a flower-pot.

vasculomotor (vas'kū-lō-mō'tōr), *a.* [*< L. vasculum*, a small vessel, + *motor*, mover.] Same as *vasomotor*.

vasculose (vas'kū-lōs), *a. and n.* [= *F. vasculosus* = *Sp. vasculoso* = *It. vascoloso*, *< NL. "vasculosus"*, *< L. vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] *L. a.* Same as *vascular*.

II. n. In chem., the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

vasculum (vas'kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. vascula* (-lū). [NL., *< L. vasculum*, a small vessel, the seed-capsule of certain plants, *Lil.* also a small beehive, dim. of *L. vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] 1. A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is usually made of tin, and is about 18 inches long, oval-cylindrical in cross section, being 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, with a simple cover opening for nearly the whole length.

2. In bot., same as *ascidium*, 2.—3. In anat.: (a) A small vessel; a *vas*. (b) The penis.

vase (vās or vāz), *n.* [Formerly also *vaue*, earlier as *l.*, in the *pl. rasa*, used with added *E. pl.*, *vasa's*; = *D. vas* = *G. vase* = *Dan. vase* = *Sw. vas*, *< F. vase*, *OF. vase*, *vaze* = *Sp. Pg. vaso* = *It. vase*, *vaso*, *< L. vas*, also *vasum* (rarely *vasus*), *pl. vasa*, neut., a vessel, also an implement or utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. *Skt. vasa-na*, a receptacle, box, basket, jar, *vāsas*, a garment, *< √ vas*, put on, clothe (cover): see *vest* and *wear*.] Hence ult. *vessel*, *extravagate*. According to the *F. pron.* (vāz), and to the time when the word *vase* appears to have been taken into *E.* (between 1600 and 1700), the reg. *E. pron.* would be vāz, with a tendency to make it conform to the apparent analogy of *base*, *case*, etc.—that is, to pronounce it vās. At the same time, the recency of the word, and its association with art, have tended to encourage the attempts to pronounce it as *F.*, namely vāz, in the 18th century absurdly rendered also as vāz, the word being found accordingly in the spelling *vaue*. In the latter part of the 18th century the word was pronounced vās by Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Perry, Buchanan, vāz by Walker (who says he has "uniformly heard it pronounced" so), Smith, Johnston, and vāz by Elphinston, the last pronunciation, vāz, being used, according to Walker, "sometimes by people of refinement; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard" (though Ellis says (in 1874) that it is the most familiar to him). The *pron. vāz*, now affected by many, is a more successful attempt to imitate the present *F.*

pronunciation. In the 18th century the sound ā in foreign words, except before *r*, was almost always rendered ā by English speakers (cf. *spa*, often written *spaw*, *pron. spā*, *G. ja*, written *yau* (yā), etc.). 1. A hollow vessel, generally high in proportion to its horizontal diameter, and decorative in character and purpose. The term is sometimes restricted to such vessels when made without covers and without handles, or with two equal and symmetrical handles; but in the widest sense, as in speaking of Greek and other ancient vases, vessels of any form whatever are included. As a branch of art development, by far the most important production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during



the creative period of their art history, for many centuries previous to 200 B. C. The greater part of the Greek vases are in fine pottery, unglazed, and decorated with monochrome and outline designs in simple pigments. They are notable not only for the great beauty and appropriateness of much of the decoration, but for the supreme elegance, unattained among other peoples, of a large proportion of the forms. These Greek vases were in actual use in antiquity, not only as ornaments, but as utensils for the various purposes in every-day life. See *Greek art* (under *Greek*) and *vase-painting*, and the cuts under the names of the different forms of vases, as *amphora*, *crater*, *hydria*, *kylix*, *prochoos*, *stamnos*. Here were large Iron Vases upon Pedestals, the first I had seen of the Kind, painted over of a Copper colour. Later, Journey to Paris, p. 188. His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Busts, curious Inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Lead Figures, and very rich Vases." J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 49. And, as he fill'd the reeking vase, Let fly a rouser in her face. Swift, Strephon and Chloe, p. 10. There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases. Pope, R. of the L., v. 264. A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face, Like to a lighted alabaster vase. Byron, Don Juan, viii, 96.

Hence—2. An object designed usually for ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appearance of the vessel in the primary sense. Such vases are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socle or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare cut under *aziz*.

Timbs says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a handsome stone front, and had formerly vases upon the open balustrade. N. and Q., 7th ser., V, 343.

3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: sometimes called *tambour* or *drum*.—

Vase.—Greek Apodol Dinos, with its stand, of late black-figured style. Found at Orvieto. Total height, in stand, 22½ inches. In Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

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The Portland Vase.—From photograph of the replica by Wedgwood.

Acoustic vase. See *acoustic*.—**Alhambra vase**, a large vase at the Alhambra near Granada, which is a unique specimen of pottery, and the finest specimen known of the ware of Malaga.—**Bacchic vase**. See *Bacchic*.—**Barberini vase**. Same as *Portland vase*.—**Borghese vase**, a large Greco-Roman vase of white marble with bas-reliefs representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Museum.—**Canopic vases**. See *Canopic*.—**Dionysiac vase**. Same as *Bacchic vase*.—**Encaustic vase**. See *encaustic*.—**Etruscan vase**, a former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Etrurian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times.—**Mandarin vases**. See *mandarin*.—**Peg-top vase**. See *peg-top*.—**Pilgrim's vase**. See *pilgrim*.—**Portland vase**, a remarkable example of Greco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 9½ inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called *Barberini vase*. See cut in preceding column.—**Pro-fumiera vase**, a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.—**Temple vase**. See *temple*.—**Triple vase**, a group of three vases, united by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone.—**Tripod vase**. See *tripod*.—**Unguentary vase**. See *unguentary*.—**Vase à jacinthe**, an ornamental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.—**Vase of a theater**, in anc. arch., same as *acoustic vase*.—**Vase of Mithridates**, of Ptolemy, or of St. Denis, a vase of agate with carved ornament of Bacchic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Denis, to which it was presented by Charolman. It was brought from Italy by Charlemagne, and according to tradition belonged to Ptolemy XI., the father of Cleopatra, and to Mithridates, king of Pontus.

vase-clock (vās'klok), *n.* A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decoration.

vaseful (vās'fūl), *n.* [*< vase + -ful*.] The quantity that a vase will contain.

This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen vaseful in my name to poor pilgrims. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. *< G. was(ser)*, water, + *Gr. ἔλαιον*, oil, + *-ine*.] Same as *petrolatum*. It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

vase-painting (vās'pān'ting), *n.* The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitriifiable pigments. It is the most important of the minor arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every phase of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek painting, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the Greek vase that is borne by the comic and other illustrated print to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Aegean Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenae and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figures, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The *Dipylon* or *early Attic style*, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament is largely geometric, with bands of slim and grotesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The *Corinthian style*, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with rosettes and elaborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this early time. (See cut under *Corinthian*.) The earliest distinctively Cypriot vases blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and Corinthian styles. (3) The *black-figured style*, which, though archaic and often rude, has become thoroughly Hellenic. The ornament is in general black on a ground of the natural color of the pottery, which is most often dull red, sometimes yellow or gray. Some details of dress, etc., are put in purplish red; the flesh of female figures is commonly painted in white; occasionally bright red, dull green, and yellow are introduced. (4) The *red-figured style*, which was developed



Example of Black-figured Style of Greek Vase-painting.—Hercules seizing the tripod of Apollo; from an archaic hydria.

early in the fifth century B. C., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned, about 200 B. C. It embraces the period of transition from the archaic, to which belong some of the first masters among vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some elaborate pieces of the fourth and third centuries, chiefly Attic, gilding is sparingly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the vase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under *Greek and Pœsion*.

Vasidæ (vas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Vasum*: same as *Turbinellidæ*.

vasifactive (vas-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make (see *fact*), + *-ive*.] Causing a new formation of blood-vessels; angioplastic. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX, 313.

vasiform (vas'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a duct or other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum; tubular.—**Vasiform elements**, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—**Vasiform tissue**, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

Vasinæ, Vasinæ (vā-sī'nē, -nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-inæ, -inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as *Cynodontinæ*.

vasoconstrictive (vas'ō-kōn-strīk'tiv), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. constrictor*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I, 97.

vasoconstrictor (vas'ō-kōn-strīk'tor), *a. and n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. constrictor*.] I. *a.* Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to *vasodilator*. Both are included under *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain drugs.

vasodentinal (vas'ō-den'ti-nāl), *a.* [L. *vaso-dentine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

vasodentine (vas'ō-den'tin), *n.* [L. *vas*, a vessel, + *den(t)-is*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ine*.] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare *osteodentine* and *vitrifiedentine*.

vasodilator (vas'ō-di-lā'tor), *a. and n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. dilator*.] I. *a.* Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain drugs.

vasoformative (vas'ō-fōr'ma-tiv), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. formative*.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive.

vasoganglion (vas'ō-gang'gli-on), *n.*; *pl. vasoganglia* (-gī). [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. ganglion*.] A network or knot of vessels; a vascular rete.

vaso-inhibitory (vas'ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. inhibitory*.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. See *inhibitory*.

vasomotion (vas'ō-mō'shōn), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. motion*.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

vasomotor (vas'ō-mō'tor), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. motor*.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare *inhibition*, 3. Also *vasculomotor*.—**Vasomotor center**. Same as *vascular center*. See *vascular*.—**Vasomotor coryza**, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 3, 1887.—**Vasomotor nerves**, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—**Vasomotor spasm**, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

vasomotorial (vas'ō-mō'tō-ri-āl), *a.* [L. *vasomotor* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function; vasomotor.

vasomotoric (vas'ō-mō'tor'ik), *a.* [L. *vasomotor* + *-ic*.] Same as *vasomotorial*.

vasomotory (vas'ō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [L. *vasomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *vasomotorial*. *Lancet*, 1891, I, 370.

vasoperitoneal (vas'ō-per'i-tō-nē-āl), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. peritoneal*.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a caecal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and

divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

vasosensory (vas'ō-sen'sō-ri), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *E. sensory*.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vasomotor nerves.

vasquine (vas-kēn'), *n.* Same as *basquine*. *Scott, Abbot*, II, 151.

vassal (vas'al), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *vassail*, rarely *vassaile*; < ME. *vassal*, < OF. *vassal*, F. *vassal* = Pr. *vassal*, *vassau* = Cat. *vassal* = Sp. *vassallo* = Pg. It. *vassallo* = D. *vassal* = G. Sw. *vasall* = Dan. *vasal*, < ML. *vassallus*, extended from *vassus*, *vassus*, a servant, < Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, *vassal*, man, male, = W. *gwas* = Corn. *gwes*, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. *fas*, growing, growth, and E. *varl*. Hence ult. *varlet*, *vale*, *vassalage*, *vassalor*.] I. *n.* 1. A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to *rear vassal* and *vassalor*; a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare *great vassal*, below.

The two earls . . . complained of the misrepresentations of their enemies and the oppression of their *vassals*, and alleged that the cause of their flight was not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

A *Vassal* or *Vassour* was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

Passions ought to be her [the mind's] *vassals*, not her masters.

Halegh.

I am his fortune's *vassal*.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 23.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall over be your faithful and obedient *Vassal*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 104.

3. A bondman; a slave.

Let such vile *vassals*, borne to base vocation, Druke in the world, and for their living droyle, Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I, 156.

Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty babes To be dandled—no, but living wills.

Tennyson, Princess, IV.

Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree *vassals* of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

Obdurate *vassals* fell exploits effecting.

Shak., *Lucrèce*, I, 429.

Great vassal, under the feudal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary.—**Rear vassal**, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

II. *a.* Servile; subservient.

Silver gowns in price doth follow, Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo, She takes her light, & other metals all Are but his *vassals* starres.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.

Shak., *Donnets*, cxli.

vassal (vas'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassalled*, *vassalled*, pp. *vassalling*, *vassalling*. [L. *vassal*, *n.*]

1. To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a vassal.

How am I *vassal'd* then?

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

2. To command; rise over or above; dominate.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence

Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I, 4.

vassalage (vas'al-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *vassallage*, *vassallage*; < ME. *vassallage*, *vassallage*, < OF. *vassellage*, *vassallage*, *vassellage*, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. *vassellage* = Pr. *vassallatge*, *vassellatge* = Sp. *vassallaje* = Pg. *vassallagem* = It. *vassallaggio*, vassallage; as *vassal* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory; hence, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal.

I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious

vassallage

Marston, What you Will, II, 1.

2. Servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse *Vassallage*?

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, vii.

But, slave to love, I must not disobey; His service is the hardest *vassallage*.

Farrukhar, Love and a Bottle, III, 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

And, which makes the more for Bellermine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condition of a *vassalage*.

Dryden, Religio Læici, Pref.

The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassallages*.

Milman, Latin Christianity, ix, 8.

4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

Like *vassallage* at unawares encountering

The eye of majesty.

Shak., T. and C., III, 2, 40.

5. Preëminence, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; courage.

Al forgotten is his *vassallage*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 2196.

Nor for thare plesand parsonage,

Nor for thare strenth nor *vassallage*.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I, 284.

Catoun seyth, is none so gret encrease

Of worldly tresowre as for to lye in pease

Which among vertues hath the *vassallage*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

To do one *vassallage*, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 477.

vassalate (vas'al-āt), *v. t.* [L. *vassal* + *-ate*.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; subordinate. *Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 496. (*Davies*.)

vassalation (vas-a-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *vassalate* + *-ion*.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.

Montague, Devoute Essays, xv, 2.

vassalles (vas'al-es), *n.* [L. *vassal* + *-es*.] A female vassal or dependent.

And be the vassal of his *vassalles*.

Spenser, Daphnida, I, 181.

vassalry (vas'al-ri), *n.* [L. *vassal* + *-ery*.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

vast (vást), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *vaste*; < OF. *vaste*, F. *vaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *vasto*, < L. *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, desert, waste, desolate; hence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptiness, immense, enormous, huge, vast; akin to AS. *weste*, waste; see *wastel*. Hence *vastate*, *devastate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Wide and vacant or unoccupied; waste; desolate; lonely.

Of antres *vast* and deserts idle . . .

It was my hint to speak.

Shak., *Othello*, I, 3, 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

More devils than *vast* hell can hold.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1, 9.

Time with his *vast* Scythe mows down all things, and

Death sweeps away those mowings.

Howells, Letters, II, 44.

Holds the *vast* empire of the sky alone.

Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Black, thick, and *vast* arose that cloud.

Whittier, The Exiles.

Swells in the north *vast* Katahdin.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount.

The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a *vast* sum.

Dampier, Voyages, II, II, 125.

A vast number of chapels dressed out in all their finery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble.

Gray, Letters, I, 18.

An army of phantoms *vast* and wan

Beleaguers the human soul.

Longfellow, The Beleaguered City.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty; used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

'Tis a *vast* honour that is done me, gentlemen.

Vanbrugh, Asop, v. I.

Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in *vast* beauty.

Walpole, Letters, II, 158.

The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are *vast* and various and complicated.

D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

=**Syn.** 2. Spacious. — 3 and 4. Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

II. *n.* 1. A boundless waste or space; immensity.

They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook

hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced, as it were from the

ends of opposed winds.

Shak., W. T., I, I, 33.

The *vast* of heaven

Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly,

Flame thro' the *vast* of air, and reach the sky.

Pope, Iliad, viii, 544.

2. A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

It were a *vast* o' people went past th' entry end.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects: only in the following passage.

The dead *vast* and middle of the night.

Shak., Hamlet, 1. 2. 198.

vastate (vas'tāt), *a.* [*L. vastatus*, pp. of *vastare*, make empty or desert, ruin, desolate, *< vastus*, empty, unoccupied, waste: see *vast*, *a.*] Devastated; laid waste.

The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 19.

vastation (vas-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. vastatio(n)-*, a laying waste or ravaging, *< vastare*, pp. *vastatus*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] A laying waste; waste; devastation. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 85.*

vastator, *n.* [*L. vastator*, a ravager, *< vastare*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] One who devastates or lays waste. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 86. (Davies.)*

vasti, *n.* Plural of *vastus*.

vastidity (vas-tid'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *< vast + -ity* + *-ity*.] Wasteness; desolation; vastness; immensity. [Rare.]

Perpetual durance, a restraint,

Though all the world's *vastidity* you had,

To a determined scope. *Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 60.*

vastitude (vas'ti-tūd), *n.* [*L. vastitudo*, ruin, destruction, *< vastus*, desert, waste: see *vast*.] 1. Destruction; vastation. — 2. Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]

vastity (vas'ti-ti), *n.* [*L. vastitas* (*-t*)-s, a waste, desert, vast size, *< vastus*, waste, vast: see *vast*.] 1. Wasteness; desolation.

Nothing but emptiness and *vastity*.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 16.

2. Vastness; immensity.

The huge *vastity* of the world.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 951.

Th' unbounded Sea, and *vastity* of Shore.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

vastly (vas'tli), *adv.* 1. Like a waste; desolately.

Like a late-sack'd island, *vastly* stood

Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood.

Shak., Lucrèce, 1. 1740.

2. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree; also in exaggerated colloquial use (see *vast*, *a.*, 4.).

In the swamps and sunken grounds grow trees as *vastly* big as I believe the world affords.

Beverly, Virginia, II. ¶ 3.

I will be so honest as to own that the obliging things you say to me please me *vastly*. *Walpole, Letters, II. 37.*

vastness (vas'tnes), *n.* The state or character of being vast; greatness; immensity.

The unity reigning through a work upon which so many generations labored [the Bible] gives it a *vastness* beyond comparison, so that the greatest work of individual literary genius shows by the side of it like some building of human hands beside the Peak of Teneriffe.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 168.

vasture (vas'tūr), *n.* [*< vast + -ure*.] Immensity; vastness.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,

Whose huge *vastures* can digest the ill?

Edward III. (quarto, 1596), D 1 b. (Nares.)

vastus (vas'tus), *n.*; pl. *vasti* (-ti). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *vast*.] One of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh, the *vastus externus* and *internus*, a portion of the latter being also termed the *crureus*. The two together are also known as the *crureus*, in which case they are distinguished as *extra-crureus* and *intra-crureus*. The *vasti*, together with the *rectus femoris*, constitute the extensor muscle of the leg, called *triceps* or *quadriceps extensor cruris*, and *triceps femoralis*. See cut under *muscle* 1.

vasty (vas'ti), *a.* [*< vast + -y*.] Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious; immense. [Rare.]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1. 52.

Vasum (vā'zum), *n.* [NL. (Bolten, 1798).] A genus of gastropods: same as *Cynodontia*. See cut under *Turbinellidae*.

vat (vat), *n.* [*< ME. vat, ret*, a var. of *fat, fet*, *< AS. fæt*, a vat, vessel, cask: see *fat* 2.] 1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, as chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.

Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the hectoliter—about 22 imperial gallons.—3. In *metal*. (a) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (b) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining-furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.—*Dripping-vat*, a tank or receiver under a boiler or hanging frame to receive the drip or overflow.—*Fermenting-vat*. See *ferment*.—*Holy-water vat*. Same as *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*).

vat (vat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vatted*, ppr. *vatt-ing*. [*< vat, n.*] To put in a vat; treat in a vat.

The *vatt-ing* of the unbaired skins is more important in the manufacture of morocco than any other kind of leather.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 375.

Rum *vatted* [on the docks] coloured, and reduced to standard strength.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 486.

vat-blue (vat'blū), *n.* Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

Vateria (vā-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Abraham Vater, a German botanist (18th century).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpaceae*, characterized by flowers with about fifteen stamens, and calyx-lobes reflexed, but not enlarged in fruit. The 28 species, with one exception, are natives of tropical Asia, especially Ceylon. They are resin-bearing trees, with entire coriaceous velvety leaves, and white or pale-yellow flowers on short lateral peduncles, or forming terminal panicles. *V. Seychellarum* of the Seychelles, a tall tree reaching 100 feet high, is exceptional in its calyx, which is not reflexed in fruit. *V. India* and *V. acuminata* are exceptional in their stamens, which reach fifty in each flower. The latter is a large handsome tree of Ceylon, its twigs reddened with dense hairs; its green resin is valued by the Cingalese for ceremonial uses. *V. Indica*, the pine of the Tamil races, known as *pinjarnish*, *copal*, or *tallow-tree*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is the chief source of the white dammar of the bazaars of southern India, which issues from notches cut in its bark as a white, pellucid, fragrant, acid, and bitter resin, later becoming brittle and yellow or greenish; it is known as *Malabar copal*, *gun anime*, etc. (see *pinj*), and is there used as a varnish for carriages and pictures, is cut into ornaments under the name of *amber*, is made into ointments, and is used for incense, burning with a clear white light with pleasant fragrance and little smoke. The tree bears oblong petioled leaves, and erect white flowers nearly an inch broad arranged in a single row on the spreading branches of large terminal panicles, followed by small oblong three-valved fleshy fruits, valued in the manufacture of candles (see *pinj tallow*, under *pinj*); the seeds are eaten to allay nausea; the gray heart-wood is employed in making canoes and masts.

Vater's ampulla. See *ampulla* of *Vater*, under *ampulla*.

Vater's corpuscles. Same as *Pacinian corpuscles*. See *corpuscle*.

Vater's diverticulum. Same as *Vater's ampulla*.

Vater's fold. A fold in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, just above the ampulla or opening of the pancreatic duct and biliary ducts; the plica transversalis of the duodenum. Compare cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach*.

vatful (vat'fūl), *n.* [*< vat + -ful*.] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

vatic (vat'ik), *a.* [*< L. vates*, a seer, prophet, poet (from an old Celtic form, appearing in Gr. *ὠνάνης* (Strabo), priest, OIr. *fáith*, prophet), + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet or seer; prophetic; oracular; inspired. *Mrs. Browning.*

vatical (vat'i-kəl), *a.* [*< vatic + -al*.] Same as *vatic*.

Vatical predictions.

Bp. Hall, Christ's Procession to the Temple.

Vatican (vat'i-kan), *n.* [= *F. Vatican* = *Sp. Pg. It. Vaticano*, *< L. Vaticanus*, sc. *mons or collis*, the Vatican hill in Rome (see *def.*).] The palace of the Popes, a mass of buildings of vast extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Since the close of the papal schism (about 1418) the Vatican has been the principal residence of the Popes, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy (1870) officially their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of priceless literary and artistic collections, it is one of the chief treasures of Rome and of the world. Hence, the *Vatican* is used as equivalent to the papal power or government: as in the phrase *the thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope. The *Vatican* is also in familiar use as a designation for the museums of sculpture and painting which are there aggregated.—*Vatican Codex*. See *codex*, 2.—*Vatican Council*, the Twentieth Ecumenical Council according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican December 8th, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra to be a dogma of the church. It was closed October 20th, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civil power of Italy. See *infallibility*, and *Old Catholic* (under *catholic*).—*Vatican Fragments*, parts of a compendium of law taken from the writings of jurists and from several imperial constitutions. They were discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published in Rome in 1823.

Vaticanism (vat'i-kan-izm), *n.* [*< Vatican + -ism*.] The theological and ecclesiastical system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultramontaniam.

Vaticanism . . . had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of *papal authority*.

Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 30, 1875. Supp., p. 248.

Vaticanist (vat'i-kan-ist), *n.* [*< Vatican + -ist*.] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontane; especially, an adherent of the Vatican Council and believer in the infallibility of the Pope.

vaticide¹ (vat'i-sid), *n.* [*< L. vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cida*, *< cedere*, kill.] One who kills a prophet.

vaticide² (vat'i-sid), *n.* [*< L. vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cidium*, *< cedere*, kill.] The murder of a prophet.

vaticinal (vā-tis'i-nəl), *a.* [*< vaticine + -al*.] Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 77.*

vaticinate (vā-tis'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaticinated*, ppr. *vaticinating*. [*< L. vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinari*, foretell, predict, *< vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] 1. *intrans.* To prophesy; foretell; practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane Prophets, whose predictions have been so much scan'd and cryed up. . . . did *vaticinate* here. *Hovell, Vocall Forrest* (ed. 1845), p. 32.

II. *trans.* To prophesy; utter prophetically or as a prophet; foretell.

Instinct, intuition, . . . embosom and express whatsoever the Spirit *vaticinates*.

A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 183.

vaticination (vā-tis-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*< L. vaticinatio(n)-*, *< vaticinari*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

For this so clear *vaticination* they have no less than twenty-six answers. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 333.

vaticinator (vā-tis'i-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., *< L. vaticinator*, a soothsayer, *< vaticinare*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] One who vaticinates or predicts; a prophet.

Pythagoras, who travelled far to visit the memphitical *vaticinators*.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 18.

vaticinatress (vā-tis'i-nā-tres), *n.* [*< vaticinator + -ess*.] A prophetess.

Their voyage was six days journeying. On the seventh whereof was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 17.

vaticiner (vat'i-sin), *n.* [*< L. vaticinium*, a prophecy, *vaticinus*, prophetic, *< vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] A prediction; a vaticination.

Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin. *Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland, II. 34* [(Hollinshead's Chron., I.).]

vat-net (vat'net), *n.* A net placed over a vat or tub, to strain a liquid as it is poured through.

vatt-ing (vat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vat*, *v.*] The act or process of putting into a vat or vats, or of treating in a vat. Also used adjectively: as, *vatt-ing* charges at the docks.

Vaucheria (vā-kē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candel, 1803), named after Prof. Jean Pierre Étienne Vaucher, of Geneva, author of works on the *Confervee*, etc.] A genus of multinucleate fresh-water algae, belonging to the order *Siphonocæ*.

The plant consists, when in a non-fruitlet state, of a single elongated cell of a pale-green color, branching in various ways, and increasing by apical growth. Non-sexual reproduction is of two kinds, by means of motionless resting-spores and motile zoogonias, while the sexual reproduction is by means of oogonia and antheridia, both oogonia and antheridia being lateral and sessile. There are above a dozen species in the United States. See *Siphonocæ*.

vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* [*< F. vaudeville*, *< OF. vauderille, vaulderille*, a vaudeville, roundelay, country saying, so called from *vau-de-vire*, *vau-de-vire*, the valley of the river Vire, in Normandy: see *vale* 1, *de* 2.] 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, which became very popular throughout France.

Vaudeville, a country ballade, or song; a Roundelay or Virelay: so termed of *Vauderille*, a Norman town where in Olivier Basselin, the first inuiter of them, lived; also a vulgar proverb, a country, or common saying. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2. *Modern French poetry*, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets with a refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song popular with the common people, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song. Hence—3. A light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs, which obtained great popularity about the middle of the eighteenth century. At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called a *vaudeville*.

vaudevillist (vōd'vil-ist), *n.* [*< vaudeville + -ist*.] A composer or singer of vaudevilles. *The Academy, March 22, 1890, p. 208.*

Vaudois¹ (vō-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., *< Vaud* (see *def.*).] 1. The dialect spoken in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland.—2. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.

II. a. Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants.

Vaudois² (vô-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F.: see *Waldenses*.] 1. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See *Waldensian*.

II. a. Pertaining to the Vaudois or Waldenses.

vandoo, vandou, vaudoux. See *voodoo*.

vault¹ (vâlt), *n.* [With inserted *l* (as also in *fault*), in imitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. *vaut*, *vaute*, *vawte*, also *vout*, < ME. *vawte*, *voute*, *vowte*, *vout*, < OF. *voute*, *volte*, later *voulte*, F. *voûte* (= Pr. *volta*, *vouta*, *vota* = It. *volta*), a vault, arch, vaulted roof, < *volt*, *vout*, bowed, arched, < L. *volūtus* (> **volūtus*, > **voltus*), pp. of *volvere*, turn around, roll: see *volve*, *volute*.] 1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

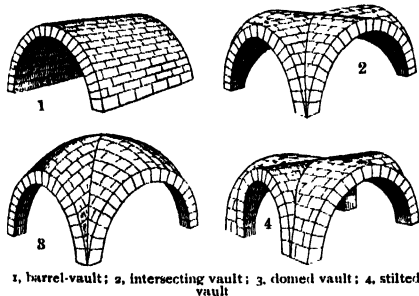
O, you are men of stones:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack.

Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 259.

A very lofty vault . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 154.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
Nor any cloud would cross the vault.
Tennyson, *Mariana in the South*.

2. In *arch.*, a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted*, and when of less height, *subbased*. A *rampant vault* is a vault which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a *double vault*. A *conical vault* is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is *simple* when it is formed



upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound* when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare *Roman* and *medieval architecture*, under *Roman* and *medieval*.) A *groined vault* is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See *groin*, *groined*, and *cuts* under *aisle*, *crypt*, and *nave*.

The little standeth upon great arches or vaults, like unto Churches.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean chamber used for certain specific purposes. (a) A place of interment.

There is a Vault under the Chirche, where that Cristeno men duellen also; and thei han many gode Vynes.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 124.

The deep, damp vault, the darkness, and the worm.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, iv. 11.

(b) A place of confinement; a prison.

There are certaine vaults or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 281.

(c) A place for storing articles; a cellar; as, wine-vaults; the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

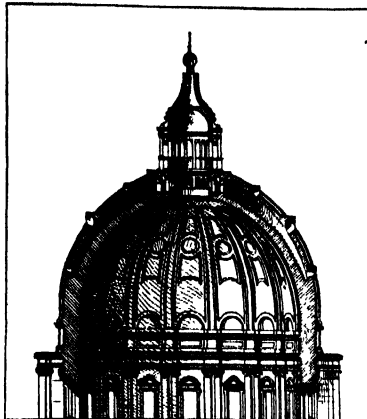
When our vaults have wept
With drunken spilt of wine.
Shak., *T. of A.*, II. 2. 169.

They have vaults or cellars under most of their houses.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 59.

(d) A privy.

4. In *anat.*, a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—**Annular vault.** See *annular*.—**Back of a vault.** See *back of an arch*, under *back*.—**Counter-vault**, an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—**Double vault**, in *arch.*, a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior; a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be pre-

served both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater



Double Vault.—Section of dome of St. Peter's, Rome

exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—**Groined vault**, as distinguished from *barrel- or cradle-vault*, a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See *cuts* under *crypt* and *groin*.—**Lierne vault.** See *lierne*.—**Palatal or palatine vault**, the roof of the mouth. See *cut* under *palate*.—**Rampant vault.** See *def. 2*.—**Rear vault.** See *rear*.—**Reins of a vault.** See *reins*.—**Vault of the cranium**, the calvaria or skullcap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.

vault¹ (vâlt), *v. t.* [< ME. *vouten*, < OF. *vouter*; from the noun.] 1. To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to vault a passage to a court.

Some few stony bridges I saw also prettily vaulted with an arch or two.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

Flery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire.
Milton, *P. l.*, vi. 214.

vault² (vâlt), *n.* [< F. *volte*, < It. *volta*, a turn, leap, vault, < L. *volūta* (> **volūta*, > **volta*), fem. of *volūtus*, pp. of *volvere*, turn: see *volve*. Cf. *vault*.] A leap or spring. Especially—(a) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (b) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

vault² (vâlt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vaut*; < *vault*², *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself.
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7. 27.

Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 134.

Vaults every warrior to his steed.
Scott, *Adwov Castle*.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

For he could play, and daunce, and vault, and spring.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, I. 693.

3. In the *manège*, to curvet.—**Syn.** *Leap*, *Jump*, etc. See *skip*.

II. trans. To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to vault a fence.

vaultage¹ (vâlt'âj), *n.* [< *vault*¹ + *-age*.] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

Womby vaultages of France.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, II. 4. 124.

D. Now. What is this vaultage for, is fashion'd here?
Gresh. Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

vaulted (vâlt'ed), *a.* [< *vault*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Arched; concave: as, a vaulted roof.

Vaulted all within, like to the Skye
In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 43.

A present deity, they shout around;
A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound.
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, I. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

Undre these Stages hen Stables wel y vaulted for the Emperours Hores; and alle the Pilgres hen of Marbelle.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 17.

First a loggia, then a plain vaulted building.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground passages.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruined, . . . being all vaulted underneath for provision of fresh water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 281.

4. In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—5. In *zool.*, notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; fornicated.

vaulter (vâlt'èr), *n.* [< *vault*² + *-er*.] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler; a dancer.

The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous Vaulter.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 255.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass.
Leigh Hunt, *To the Grasshopper and the Cricket*.

vaulting¹ (vâlt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vault*¹, *v.*] In *arch.*, vaulted work; vaults collectively.



Vaulting.—Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apse, Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

—**Cylindrical or semi-cylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindric*.—**Fan-tracery vaulting.** See *fan-tracery*.—**Groined vaulting.** See *vault*¹.

vaulting² (vâlt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vault*², *v.*] The art or practice of a vaulter.

Vaulting on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 251.

8000-vaulting is dying out.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 151

vaulting-capital (vâlt'ing-kap'i-tal), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a vault. See *vaulting-shaft*.

vaulting-horse (vâlt'ing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

vaulting-house (vâlt'ing-hous), *n.* A brothel.

Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, iv. 2. [Low.]

vaulting-pillar (vâlt'ing-pil'jâr), *n.* Same as *vaulting-shaft*.

vaulting-shaft (vâlt'ing-shâft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a floor or from the capital of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a corbel, from the top of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and propriety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly acknowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.

vaulting-tile (vâlt'ing-tîl), *n.* A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to



Vaulting shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.

lessen the weight of the upper parts of large masses of masonry.

vault-light (vált'lit), *n.* A cover of a vault set with glass so that it can serve for the admission of light.

vault-shell (vált'shel), *n.* The masonry or "skin" of a vault; especially, the filling of a ribbed vault—that is, the comparatively thin structure which forms a compartment between adjacent ribs. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 52.

vulture (vált'tūr), *n.* [*vault* + *-ure*.] Arch-like shape; vaulted work. [Rare.]

The strength and firmness of their vulture and pillars.
Ray, Works of Creation, iii. (*Latham*.)

vault-work (vált'wérk), *n.* Vaulting.

This Temple was borne up with *Vault work*, with great lights and secret passages, the space of an hundred steps.
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

vaulty (vált'ti), *a.* [Also *vauty*; < *vault* + *-y*.] Vaulted; arched; concave.

The *vaulty* top of heaven. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 52.

One makes the haughty *vaulty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares*.)

vauncet, *v. t.* [ME. *vauncen*, by aphesis for *avauncen*, *E. advance*.] To advance.

Voide vices; vertues shall *vaunce* vs all.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

vaunt (vánt or vánt), *v.* [Formerly also *vant*; < ME. *vaunten*, *vanten*, also erroneously *vaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *vauter*, < ML. *vanitare*, boast, be vainglorious, < L. *vanitas* (-t)s, vanity, vainglory, < *vanus*, empty: see *vain*, *vanity*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or powers; talk with vain ostentation; boast; brag.

Vaunting in wordes true valour oft doo seeme,
Yet by his actions we him coward deem.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Some misbegotten thing, that, having plucked the gay feathers of her obsolet bravery to hide her own deformed barenesse, now *vaunts* and glories in her stolne plumes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

2. To glory; exult; triumph.

The foe *vaunts* in the field. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 288.

II. *trans.* 1. To magnify or glorify with vanity; boast of; brag of.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xlii. 4.

My vanquisher, spoilt'd of his *vaunted* spoil.
Milton, P. L., iii. 251.

Though at the expense of their *vaunted* purity of blood.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; exhibit vaingloriously.

What shape, what shield, what armes, what steed, what steed,
And what so else his person most may *vaunt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

vaunt (vánt or vánt), *n.* [*vaunt* + *v.*] A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

Such high *vaunts* of his nobility.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 50.

vaunt² (vánt), *n.* [*F. avant*, before: see *van²*.] The first part; the beginning.

The *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., i. 27.

vauntbracet, *n.* See *rambracet*.

vauntcourier, *n.* [See *van-courier*.] An old form of *van-courier*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 5.

vaunter (vánt'tér or vánt'tér), *n.* [*ME. raunter*, *vantour*, < OF. *vanteur*, *vanteur*, boaster, < *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt*.] One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

Woe I wote, a *vaunter* am I none, for certeynly I love better silence. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

Alas, you know I am no *vaunter*, I;
My scars can witness, dumb although they are,
That my report is just and full of truth.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 113.

vauntury (vánt' or vánt'tér-i), *n.* [*vaunt* + *-ery*.] The act of vaunting; bravado. Also *vantery*. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 249. [Rare.]

For she had led
The infatuate Moor, in dangerous *vauntury*,
To these aspiring forms.
Southey, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xxi.

vauntful (vánt'fúl or vánt'fúl), *a.* [*vaunt* + *-ful*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Spenser, Muioptomos*, i. 52.

vauntguard, *n.* Same as *vanguard*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

vaunting (vánt'ing or vánt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vaunt*, *v.*] Ostentatious setting forth of what one is or has; boasting; bragging.

You say you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 52.

vauntingly (vánt'- or vánt'ing-li), *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 36.

vauntmuret, *n.* See *vantmure*.

vauntward, *n.* A Middle English form of *vanward*.

vaunqueline (vók'lin), *n.* [*F. vaunqueline*, so called after L. N. *Vauquelin* (1763–1829), a French chemist.] 1. A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychnine.—2. A name given by Pallas to a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

vaunqueline (vók'lin-it), *n.* [*Vauquelin* (see *vaunqueline*) + *-ite*.] Native chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small green or brown crystals on quartz accompanying crocoite. Also called *lazmannite*.

vautt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vault*. *Spenser*.

vautert, *n.* An obsolete form of *vaulter*.

vauty, *a.* A variant of *vaulty*.

vavassor, **vavasour** (vav'a-sör, -sör), *n.* [Also *vavassor*, *vavassour*; ME. *vavasour*, < OF. *vavasour*, *F. vavasour*, < ML. *vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals; *vassus*, vassal; *vassorum*, gen. pl. of *vassus*, vassal.] In feudal law, a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals holding of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank. In the class of vavassors were comprehended *châtelains* (castellans), who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to *baron*, while Chaucer applies it to his *Frankeloyne*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A Frankeloyne was in his compaignye; . . .
Was nowher such a worthy *vavassour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 360.

Lord, Hegeman, *vavassor*, and suzerain,
Ere he could choose, surrounded him.
Browning, Sordello.

vavassory (vav'a-sör-ri), *n.* [ME. **vavassorie* (f), < *vavassor*: see *vavassor*.] 1. The tenure of the fee held by a vavassor.—2. Lands held by a vavassor.

vaward, *n.* and *a.* [*ME. vaward*, a reduction of *vantward*, *vautward*, etc.: see *vanward*.] I. *n.* Same as *vanward*.

My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 130.

II. *a.* Being in the van or the front; foremost; front.

My sons command the *vaward* post,
With Brian Tunstall, stainless knight.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

Vayu (vü'yö), *n.* [*Skt. vāyu*, < *√ vā*, blow, = Goth. *vaijan*, blow: see *wind*, *vent*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the wind or wind-god.

Vaza (vā'zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855, after *les vases* of Lesson, 1831), also *Vasa*.] A genus of parrots, also called *Coracopsis*. There are several species, of Madagascar, Réunion, the Seychelles, and Mozambique, one of which was originally called *Psittacus vaza* by Shaw. Others are *V. obscura* (*Coracopsis madagascariensis*), *V. nigra*, *V. concoloris*, and *V. barkleyi*.

vaza-parrot (vā'zä-par'ot), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Coracopsis* (or *Vaza*).

V-bob (vö'bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a V-shaped form of bell-crank used to change the direction of motion, as the horizontal motion of a cross-head to the vertical motion of a pump-rod. *E. H. Knight*. See *bob*.

V. O. An abbreviation of *Victoria cross*.

V-croze (vö'kröz), *n.* A cooper's croze used to cut angular heading-grooves.

V. d. An abbreviation, in book-catalogues, of *various dates*.

Veadar (vā'g-där), *n.* [Heb.] The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year, after Adar the last month of the sacred or ecclesiastical year.

veal (völ), *n.* [*ME. veel*, *veil*, < OF. *veel*, *vedela*, *veau*, *F. veau* = Pr. *vedel*, *vedelh* = It. *vitello* (cf. Pg. *vitella*, *f.*), a calf, < L. *vitellus*, a little calf, < *vitulus*, a calf = Gr. *itrāc*, a calf = *Skt. vatsa*, a calf, perhaps lit. 'yearling'; < *vatsa* = Gr. *trōc*, year, allied to L. *vetus*, aged, *vetulus*, a little old man: see *vetran*. Cf. *vellum*, ult. from the same source as *veal*.] 1. A calf.

Intruding into other King's territories (especially these fruitful ones of ours), to eat up our fat beefs, *veals*, muttons, and capons. *Eng. Strategem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 604).

2. The flesh of the calf used for food.

But than olde beef is the tendre *veal*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 176.

Bob veal. (a) The flesh of a calf taken before birth from a slaughtered cow; also, the flesh of a new-born calf. (b) Same as *deaconed veal*.—*Deaconed veal*. See *deacon*.—*Veal cutlet*. See *cutlet*.

veal-skin (völ'skin), *n.* A cutaneous disease distinguished by smooth white tubercles of a glistening character, found on the ears, neck, face, and sometimes covering the whole body.

vealy (völ'i), *a.* [*veal* + *-y*.] Like veal; young; immature; having the qualities of a calf: as, a *vealy* youth; *vealy* opinions. [Colloq.]

Their *vealy* faces mezzotinted with soot.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

Veatchia (vö'chi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1884), named after Dr. John A. *Veatch*, who discovered the Cerros Island trees.] A genus of trees, of the order *Anacardiaceae* and tribe *Spondieae*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Rhus* (the sumac) by its valvate sepals, accrescent petals, and thin-walled fruit. The only species, *V. discolor* (*V. Cadraensis*), one of the most singular of American trees, a native of Lower California, is known as *elephant-tree*, from the thick heavy trunk and branches (often 2 feet thick and not more than the same height, sending out ponderous bent and tortuous horizontal branches often 20 feet long, and ending suddenly in short twigs loaded with bright-pink or yellowish-gray flowers). The trees usually grow close together, often forming low and impenetrable mats. On the mainland the species becomes erect and sometimes 25 feet high, and is locally known as *copal-guico*. Its bark is there used in tanning leather. The outer bark is a peculiar brown skin, peeling annually, and increasing the resemblance to the elephant. The flowers appear after the fall of the minute leaves, and where the trees are grouped in masses form a blaze of color visible for several miles.

veck (vek), *n.* [ME. *vecke*, *vekke*; origin obscure.] An old woman.

A rympled *vekke*, terre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1495.

vection (vek'shon), *n.* [*L. vectio* (-n), a carrying, conveyance, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, bear, convey: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying, or the state of being carried; vocation; "a carrying or portage." *Blount* (1670).

vectis (vek'tis), *n.* [L., a pole, bar, bolt, spike.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bolt.—2. [NL.] In *obstet.*, a curved fenestrated instrument similar to one of the blades of the obstetrical forceps, used in certain cases to aid delivery. Commonly called *lever*.

vectionation (vek-ti-tä'shon), *n.* [*L. *vectitare*, pp. *vectitatus*, bear or carry about, freq. of *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, convey: see *vection*.] A carrying, or the state of being carried. [Rare.]

Their enervated lords are loling in their charlots (a species of *vectionation* seldom used amongst the ancients except by old men). *Martinus Scribleri*.

vector (vek'tör), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. vecteur*, < L. *vector*, one who carries or conveys, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry, convey: see *vection*.] I. *n.* 1. (a) In quaternions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions and magnitudes are the same. Unit vectors in quaternions are considered as equivalent to quadrantal versors having their axes in the directions of vectors; the word *vector* has accordingly sometimes, but incorrectly, been used in the sense of a quadrantal versor. Every quaternion can be resolved in one way, and one way only, into a sum of a scalar and a vector; and this vector is called the *vector* of the quaternion, and is denoted by writing *V* before the sign of the quaternion. Thus, *Vq* denotes the vector of the quaternion *q*. Hence—(b) A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—2. Same as *radius vector*. See *radius*.—*Addition of vectors*. See *addition*.—*Origin of a vector*. See *origin*.

II. *a.* Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—*Vector analysis*, the algebra of vectors.—*Vector equation*, an equation between vectors.—*Vector function*. See *function*.—*Vector potential*, a vector quantity so distributed throughout space that the result of operating upon it by the Hamiltonian operator represents some natural quantity.

vectorial (vek-tör'ial), *a.* [*vector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a vector or vectors.—*Vectorial coordinates*. See *coordinates*.

vecture (vek'tür), *n.* [= *F. voiture* = It. *vet-tura*, a carriage, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, transportation, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *vection*.] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. *Bacon, Seditions and Troubles* (ed. 1887).

Veda (vā'dä), *n.* [= *F. veda* = G. *Veda*, < *Skt. veda*, lit. knowledge, understanding, esp. sacred knowledge, the Hindu scripture, < *√ vid*, know,

= E. *vit*: see *vit*.] The sacred scripture of the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into *mantra*, or sacred utterances (chiefly metrical), *brāhmaṇa*, or inspired exposition, and *sūtra*, or sacrificial rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: *Rig-Veda* or hymns, *Sāma-Veda* or chants, *Yajur-Veda* or sacred formulas, and *Atharva-Veda*, a collection of later and more superstitious hymns—each with its *brāhmaṇa*s and *sūtra*s. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B. C. Sometimes abbreviated *Ved*.

Vedalia (vē-dā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).] 1. A genus of *Coccinellidae*, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, natives of subtropical regions. *V. cardinalis*, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand into California in the winter of 1888-9 to destroy the fluted scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [*L. c.*] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal *vedalia* (the species above mentioned).

Vedanga (vē-dāng'gā), *n.* [Skt. *vedanga*, < *veda*, Veda, + *anga*, limb.] In *lit.*, a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the *sūtra* or aphoristic style.

Vedanta (vē-dān'tā), *n.* [*<* Skt. *Veda*, knowledge, + *anta*, end: see *Veda*.] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

Vedantic (vē-dān'tik), *a.* [*<* *Vedanta* + *-ic*.] Relating to the Vedanta.

Vedantin (vē-dān'tin), *a.* [*<* *Vedanta* + *-in*.] Same as *Vedantic*.

Vedantist (vē-dān'tist), *n.* [*<* *Vedanta* + *-ist*.] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.

vedette (vē-det'), *n.* [Also *vidette*; *<* F. *vedette*, < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere*, see, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

Vedic (vē'dik), *a.* [= F. *védique*; < *Veda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the *Vedic* hymns.

veelet, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *feel*.
veer (vēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vere*; < F. *virer* = Pr. *virar*, < ML. *virare*, turn, sheer off, < L. *virare*, armlets, bracelets. Cf. *ferrule*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

Also, as long as Heaven's swift Orb shall veer,
A sacred Tropic shall be shining heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Columns.
And, as he leads, the following navy veers.
Dryden, *Amiel*, v. 1088.

Fickle and false, they veer with every gale.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind veers to the north; specifically, in *meteor.*, with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direction as the course of the sun—as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to west.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought
... where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. See also *veering*.

Buckingham ... soon ... veered round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment.
Macaulay, *Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; shift.

Vere the maine shete and beare up with the land.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, xii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to veer ship.—To veer and haul, to pull tight and slacken alternately.—To veer away, to let out; slacken and let run: as, to veer away the cable.—To veer out, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to veer out a rope.

veerable (vē'r-ā-bl), *a.* [*<* *veer* + *-able*.] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier*.

veering (vē'r'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *veer*, *v.*] The act of turning or changing: as, the veering of the wind; especially, a fickle or capricious change.

It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people.
Addison, *Freeholder*.

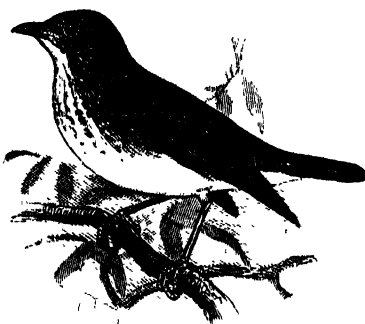
veering (vē'r'ing), *p. a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

The veering golden weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, II. 10.

A subtle, sudden flame,
By veering passion fan'd,
About these breaks and dances.
Tennyson, *Madeline*.

veeringly (vē'r'ing-li), *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

veery (vē'r'i), *n.*; pl. *veeries* (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*, one of the five song-



Veery (*Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*)

thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 7½ inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.

The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, veeries, [and] ovenbirds.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 1.

vegal (vē'gā), *n.* [*<* Sp. *vega* = Cat. *vega* = Pg. *veiga*, an open plain, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'tobacco-field.'

The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island of Cuba.

S. Hazard, *Cuba with Pen and Pencil* (London, 1873), p. 329.

Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of huertas (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of *vegas*, which has the same meaning.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 290.

Vega² (vē'gā), *n.* [= F. *véga*, < Ar. *waḡ*, falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to *Altair*, the flying eagle, situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; α Lyrae.

Vegetabilia (vej'ē-tā-bil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. vegetabilis*, vegetable: see *vegetable*.] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare *Primælia*.

vegetability (vej'ē-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *végétabilité* = Sp. *vegetabilidad* = It. *vegetabilità*; as *vegetable* + *-ity*.] Vegetable quality, character, or nature.

Boëtius . . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidified juice of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

vegetable (vej'ē-tā-bl), *a. and n.* [*<* OF. *vegetable*, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, F. *végétale*, vegetable, = Sp. *vegetable* = Pg. *vegetavel* = It. *vegetabile*, apt to vegetate, < LL. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, animating, < L. *vegetare*, quicken, animate: see *vegetate*.] I. *a.* 1. Having life such as a plant has.

Vegetable [F.], vegetable, fit or able to live; hauling, or like to haul, such life, or increase in growth, as plants, &c.
Cotgrave.

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants.

And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 220.

Vegetable acids, such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.—**Vegetable æthiops**, a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack.—**Vegetable alkali**. (a) Potash. (b) An alkali.—**Vegetable anatomy**, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of

the organs of plants.—**Vegetable antimony**, the thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Vegetable bezoar**. Same as *calapitte*.—**Vegetable brimstone**. See *brimstone* and *lycopode*.—**Vegetable bristles**, the fibers of gomuti.—**Vegetable butters**. See *butter*.—**Vegetable calomel**, *Podophyllum peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake.—**Vegetable casein**. Same as *legumin*.—**Vegetable colic**, intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—**Vegetable earth**. Same as *vegetable mold*.—**Vegetable egg**, the egg plant; also, the marmalade-fruit, *Lycium mammosa*.—**Vegetable fibers**. See *fiber*.—**Vegetable fibrin**. See *fibrin*.—**Vegetable flannel**, a fabric made from pine-needle wool (which see, under *pine-needle*).—**Vegetable fountain**. See *Phytocrene*.—**Vegetable gelatin**. See *gelatin*.—**Vegetable glue**. See *glue*.—**Vegetable horsehair**, a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, *Chamerops humilis*: used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, similarly used.—**Vegetable ivory**. See *ivory-nut*.—**Vegetable jelly**, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—**Vegetable kingdom**, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the *regnum vegetabile*; *Vegetabilia*.—**Vegetable lamb**, the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tatarian lamb. See *agnus*.

Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
Or seems to bleat, a vegetable lamb.

Braemar Darwin, *Loves of Plants*. (*Dyer*.)

Vegetable leather, marrow, mercury. See the nouns.—**Vegetable mold**, mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—**Vegetable naphtha**. Same as *wood-naphtha*.—**Vegetable oyster**. Same as *oyster-plant*. 2.—**Vegetable parchment**. Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).—**Vegetable physiology**, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—**Vegetable serpent**. Same as *snake-cucumber*. See *cucumber*.—**Vegetable sheep**. Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Rauwolfia*.—**Vegetable silk**, a fine and glossy fiber, kindred to silk-cotton, borne on the seeds of *Chorisia speciosa* in Brazil. The name is applicable to various similar substances. Compare *silk-cotton*, under *cotton*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Vegetable sulphur**. Same as *lycopode*.—**Vegetable tallow**, tissue, wax, etc. See the nouns.—**Vegetable towel**, the sponge-gourd.—**Vegetable turpeth**. See *turpeth*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A plant. See *plant*. 2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

Southwistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite vegetables, especially the last.

Cowper, *Account of his Hares*, May 28, 1784.

Chattel vegetable. See *chattel*.—**Leather vegetable**, a shrubby West Indian plant, *Euphorbia punicea*: so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.—**Syn. Vegetable**, *Plant*, *Herb*, *Tree*, *Shrub*, *Bush*, *Undershrub*, *Vine*. *Vegetable* and *plant* in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a *vegetable* is a culinary herb, and a *plant* is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An *herb* is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A *tree* is a plant having a woody aerial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A *shrub* is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A *bush* is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An *undershrub* is a very small shrub. A *vine* is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

vegetablize (vej'ē-tā-bliz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vegetablized*, ppr. *vegetablizing*. [*<* *vegetable* + *-ize*.] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

Silk is to be *vegetablized* . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.

O'Neill, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 36.

vegetal (vej'ē-tāl), *a. and n.* [*<* OF. *vegetal*, F. *végétal* = Sp. Pg. *vegetal* = It. *vegetale*, < L. *vegetus*, living, lively; see *vegetate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more *vegetal* Protophyta.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common to plants and animals—namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life.

Brande and Cox, *Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art*, III. 980.

II. *n.* A plant; a vegetable.

I saw *vegetals* too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there.
B. Jonson, *Mercury Vindicated*.

vegetaline (vej'ē-tāl-in), *n.* [*<* *vegetal* + *-ine*.] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a

fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into cakes. The substance may be made transparent by the addition of castor-oil or glycerin before pressing, and can be colored as desired. It is used as a substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchouc, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vegetality (vej-ē-tāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< vegetat + -ity.*] 1. Vegetable character or quality; vegetability. — 2. The aggregate of physiological functions, nutritive, developmental, and reproductive, which are common to both animals and vegetables, but which constitute the sole vital processes of the latter. See *vegetal*, *a.*, 2.

vegetarian (vej-ē-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< veget- (able) + -arian.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those who on principle abstain from animal food. — 2. Consisting entirely of vegetables.

The polyprotodont type (of dentition) prevails in the American genera; the diprotodont obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated usually with vegetarian or promiscuous diet.

Owen, Anat. Vert., § 220, B.

II. n. 1. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man. — 2. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, together with, usually, eggs, milk, etc. Strict vegetarians eat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.

vegetarianism (vej-ē-tā-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< vegetarian + -ism.*] The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindus, as well as by Buddhists and others.

vegetate (vej-ē-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vegetated*, ppr. *vegetating*. [*< L.L. vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* (*< It. vegetare* = Sp. *Pg. vegetar* = F. *végéter*, grow), enliven, *< vegetus*, lively, *< vegere*, move, excite, quicken, intr. be active or lively; akin to *vigere*, flourish. The *E.* sense is imported from the related *vegetable*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To grow in the manner of plants; fulfil vegetable functions.

A weed that has to twenty summers ran
Shoots up in stalk, and *vegetates* to man.
Parquhar, Beaure's Stratagem, Prol.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.
Pope, Essay on Man, III. 16.

Hence — 2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; have a mere inactive physical existence; live on without material or intellectual achievement.

The vast empire of China, though teeming with population and imbibing and concentrating the wealth of nations, has *vegetated* through a succession of drowsy ages.
Kreng, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

II. trans. To cause to vegetate or grow. [*Rare.*]

Drunks is tax'd abroad of a solecisme in her government, that she should suffer to run into one Grove that sap which should go to *vegetate* the whole Forrest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 29.

vegetation (vej-ē-tā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. vegetation*, F. *végétation* = Sp. *vegetación* = Pg. *vegetação* = It. *vegetazione*, *< L.L. vegetatio* (*n.*), a quickening, *< vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate*.] 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants. — 2. Plants collectively: as, luxuriant *vegetation*.

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose.
Thomson, Summer, l. 440.

3. In *pathol.*, an excrecence or growth on any surface of the body. — **Vegetation of salts**, or **saltine vegetation**, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and often assume branching forms as if to resemble plants.

vegetative (vej-ē-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E. vegetatif*; *< OF. vegetatif*, F. *végétatif* = Sp. *Pg. It. vegetativo*, vegetative, *< L.L. vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Growing, or having the power of physical growth, as plants; or of pertaining to physical growth or nutrition, especially in plants.

The power or efficacy of growing . . . is called *vegetative*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 24.

We must look at the curious and complex laws governing the faculty with which trees can be grafted on each other as incidental on unknown differences in their *vegetative* systems.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 245.

2. In *animal physiol.*, noting those functions or organs of the body which, being performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are

likened to the processes of vegetable growth, as digestion, circulation, secretion, and excretion, which are particularly concerned in the nutrition or in the growth, waste, and repair of the organism: opposed to the specially animal functions, as locomotion, cerebration, etc. — 3. Hence, characterized by such physical processes only; lacking intellectual activity; stagnant; unprogressive.

The indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature, and makes that being which was rational merely *vegetative*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

From the inertness, or what we may term the *vegetative* character, of his ordinary mood, Clifford would perhaps have been content to spend one day after another, interminably, . . . in just the kind of life described in the preceding pages.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xl.

4. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants: as, the *vegetative* properties of soil. — **Vegetative reproduction**, a form of reproduction in plants by means of cells which are not specially modified for the purpose, but which form a part of the body of the individual. Propagation by cuttings, by means of buds, soredia, gemmae, bulbils, etc., are familiar examples. See *reproduction*, 8 (a).

II. n. A vegetable.

Shall I make myself more miserable than the *vegetatives* and brutes?
Hazler, Dying Thoughts.

vegetatively (vej-ē-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vegetative manner.

vegetativeness (vej-ē-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being vegetative, in any sense.

vegeta (vej-ēt), *a.* [= *It. vegeto*, *< L. vegetus*, vigorous, brisk: see *vegetable*, *vegetate*.] Vigorous; active. [*Rare.*]

He [Lucius Cornilius] had lived a healthful and *vegeta* age till his last sickness. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iv. 1.

But would my picture be complete if I forgot that ample and *vegeta* countenance of Mr. B. . . of W. I.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

vegetive (vej-ē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< vegete + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Vegetative.

Force *vegetive* and sensitive in Man
There is. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 13.

II. n. A vegetable.

Make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, l. 1.

vegeto-alkali (vej-ē-tō-al'kə-li), *n.* An alkaloid.

vegeto-animal (vej-ē-tō-an'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Partaking of the nature of both vegetable and animal matter. — **Vegeto-animal matter**, a name formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.

II. n. An organism of equivocal character between a plant and an animal; a protist.

vegetous (vej-ē-tus), *a.* [*< L. vegetus*, vigorous: see *vegete*.] Same as *vegete*.

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies.
H. Jenson, Epilogue, II. 1.

vehemence (vē'hē-mens), *n.* [*< OF. vehemence*, F. *véhémence* = Sp. *Pg. vehemencia* = It. *veemenza*, *veemenzia*, *< L. vehementia*, eagerness, strength, *< vehement* (*t-s*), eager: see *vehement*.] The character or state of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement. Specifically — (a) Violent ardor; fervor; impetuosity; fire: as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

Nay, I prithe now with most petitionary *vehemence*, tell me who it is. *Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 2. 200.

(b) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; boisterousness; violence; fury: as, the *vehemence* of wind; to speak with *vehemence*.

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence*.
Milton, P. L., II. 954.

= *Syn.* Force, might, intensity, passion.

vehemency (vē'hē-men-si), *n.* [As *vehemence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *vehemence*.

The *vehemency* of this passion's such,
Many have died by joying overmuch.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 94.

vehement (vē'hē-ment), *a.* [*< OF. vehement*, F. *véhément* = Sp. *Pg. vehemente* = It. *veemente*, *< L. vehement* (*t-s*), sometimes contr. *veement* (*t-s*), *vehement* (*t-s*), very eager, impetuous, ardent, furious, appar. *< vehere*, carry (or *veha*, *vea*, *via*, way?), + *men* (*t-s*), mind: see *vehicle* and *mental*.] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate.

Note, if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or *vehement* importunity.
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 251.

I fell into some *vehement* argumentations with him in defence of Christ.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 71.

2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible.

Swell not into *vehement* actions which embroil and confound the earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 19.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time.
N. Grew.

= *Syn.* Impetuous, fiery, burning, hot, fervid, forcible, vigorous, boisterous.

vehemently (vē'hē-ment-li), *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force or violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately.

vehicle (vē'hī-kl), *n.* [*< OF. vehicule*, F. *véhicule* = Sp. *vehículo* = Pg. *vehículo* = It. *veicolo*, *veiculo* = G. *vehikel* (def. 2.), *< L. vehiculum*, a carriage, conveyance, *< vehere*, carry, = AS. *wegan*, move: see *weigh*, and cf. *way*, *wagon*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance. — 2. That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

We consider poetry . . . as a delightful *vehicle* for conveying the noblest sentiments.

Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere *vehicle* of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

Specifically — (a) In *phar.*, a substance, usually fluid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient. (b) In *painting*, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use. (c) One of two enduements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

The *vehicles* of the genii and souls deceased are much what of the very nature of the airo.
Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, III. III. 12.

Great or greater *vehicle*, and little or lesser *vehicle* (translations of Sanskrit *mahāyāna* and *hinayāna*), names applied to two phases or styles of exposition of Buddhist doctrine — a more modern and an older, a more expanded and pretentious and a simpler — and to the treatises in which these are respectively recorded.

vehicle (vē'hī-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vehicled*, ppr. *vehicling*. [*< vehicle*, *n.*] To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

Guard us through polemic life
From poison *vehicled* in praise.
M. Green, The Grotto.

vehicular (vē'hik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L.L. vehicularis*, *< L. vehiculum*, a vehicle: see *vehicle*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, *vehicular* traffic.

It is on such occasions that the Insides and Outides, to use the appropriate *vehicular* phrases, have reason to rue the exchange of the slow and safe motion of the ancient Fly-coaches, which, compared with the chariots of Mr. Palmer, so ill deserve the name.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, l.

Vehicular state, the state of a ghost or disembodied spirit.

vehiculate (vē'hik'ū-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *vehiculated*, ppr. *vehiculating*. [*< L. vehiculum*, vehicle, + *-ate*.] To convey by means of a vehicle; ride or drive in a vehicle. [*Rare.*]

My travelling friends, *vehiculating* in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London road.

Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell, II. 191.

vehiculation (vē'hik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< vehiculate + -ion.*] Movement of or in vehicles. [*Rare.*]

The New Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level.

Carlyle, Reminiscences (ed. 1881), II. 168.

vehiculatory (vē'hik'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vehiculate + -ory.*] Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. [*Rare.*]

Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out.
Carlyle, Life of Sterling, l. 8.

vehme (fä'me), *n.* [= F. *vehme*, *< G. vehme*, *fehme*, prop. *feme*, MHG. *veme*, punishment. In *E.* rather an abbr. of *vehmgericht*.] Same as *vehmgericht*.

vehmgericht (fäm'ge-riht'), *n.*; pl. *vehmgerichte* (-riht'ä). [*< G. vehmgericht*, better *fehmgericht*, *< fehme*, *fehm*, a criminal tribunal so called (see def.), + *gericht*, judgment, tribunal, law: see *vehme* and *right*.] One of the medieval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had been demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *Freigraf*, the justices *Freischöffen*, and the place of meeting *Freistuhl*. The sessions were open, at which civil matters were adjudicated, or secret, to which were summoned persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc. Those convicted of serious crimes, or

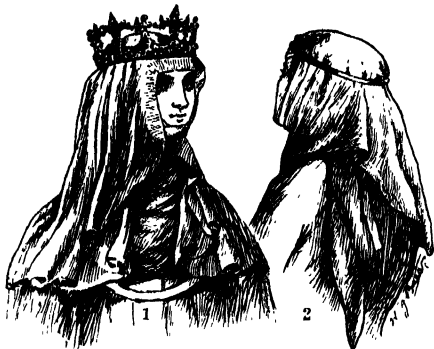
those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte*, *Westphalian gerichte*, etc. **vehmic** (fä'mik), *a.* [*< vehme + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *vehme* or *vehmgericht*. Also *fehmic*.

veil (vāl), *n.* [Formerly also *vail*, *vayle*; *< MÈ. veile, veyle, vayle, fayle*, *< OF. veile, F. voile*, a veil, also a sail, = *Pr. vel* = *Sp. Il. velo* = *Pg. voo*, a *vail*, *vela*, a sail, = *Icel. vil*, *< L. vĕlum*, a sail, cloth, covering, *< vehere*, carry, bear along; see *vehicle*. Hence *veil*, *v.*, reveal, revelation, etc.] 1. A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye; a curtain.

The veil of the temple was rent in twain.

Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially obstructing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the veil was commonly circular or semi-circular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses,



Veils.

1. from statue, in the Abbey of St Denis, of Isabeau of Bavaria, Queen of France, wife of Charles VI.; the statue probably dates from 1425. 2. as worn in France at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

such as the *escoffion* and the *hennin*, and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a piece of gauze, grenadine, lace, crape, or similar fabric used to cover the face, either for concealment or as a screen against sunlight, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bonnet or hat.

Wearing a *vayle* [var. *fayle*] inside of wymple.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3864.

Bonnet nor veil henceforth no creature wear!

Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1081.

Your veil, forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at? or are you afraid of your complexion?

Sheridan, The Duenna, l. 3

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense.

I will . . . pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 42.

His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a veil of religion.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

4. A scarf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See *orarium* 1, 3, *sudarium* (a), *vezillum*, and *banderoles*, 1 (b).—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a velum.—6. In *bot.*: (a) In *Hymenomyces*, same as *velum*, 2 (a). (b) In *Discomycetes*, a membranous or fibrous coating stretching over the mouth of the cup. (c) In *mosses*, same as *calyptra*, 1 (a).—7. In *phonation*, an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or accidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called *veiled*, or *voce velata* or *voix ombrée*.—8. *Demi-veil*, a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1865 the long veil previously worn.—9. *Egyptian veil*, in modern costume for women, a veil worn around the head and neck and tied under the chin.—10. *Eucharistic veils*, *sacramental veils*, the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pall, the chalice-veil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or air, covering both.—11. *Mumeral*, *lenten*, *offertory veil*. See the qualifying words.—12. *Marginal veil*. See *velum*, 2 (a).—

To take the veil, to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; hence, to retire to a nunnery. On first entering the nunnery the applicant takes the white veil; if after her novitiate she desires to become a nun, in certain convents she takes the black veil, when she pronounces the irrevocable vows.—*Veil of the palate*. See *palate*.

veil (vāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vail*, *vayle*; *< MÈ. veilen, veyllen*, *< OF. veiler, voiler, F. voiler* = *Sp. Pg. velar* = *It. velare*, *< L. velare*, cover, wrap, envelop, veil, *< vĕlum*, a veil: see *veil*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a veil, as the face, or face and head; cover the face of with a veil.

Take thou no mete (he welle wor off lte)

Vnto grace be seyde, and ther-to veylle thi hode.

Booke of Psecedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68.

Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight

Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

I veil bright Julia underneath that name.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, l. 1.

No fog-cloud veiled the deep.

Whittier, The Exiles.

She bow'd as if to veil a noble tear.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

To keep your great pretences veil'd till when

They needs must show themselves.

Shak., Cor., i. 2. 20.

Half to show, half veil the deep intent.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 4.

Veiled calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Histioteuthis*, with six arms webbed together, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—**Veiled plate**, in *photog.*, a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—**Veiled voice**. See *veil*, *n.*, 7.

veiler (vā'lér), *n.* [Formerly also *vailer*; *< veil* + *-er* 1.] One who or that which veils.

Swell'd windes

And fearefull thunder, vailer of earth's pride.

Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

veiling (vā'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *vailing*; verbal *n.* of *veil*, *v.*] 1. The act of concealing with a veil.—2. A veil; a thin covering.—3. Material for making veils: as, nun's-veiling; silk veiling.

veiless (vā'lēs), *a.* [*< veil* + *-less*.] Destitute of a veil.

Tennyson, Geraint.

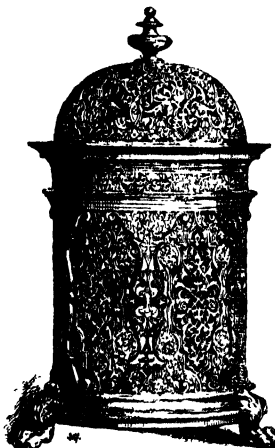
veilleuse (vā'lyez'), *n.* [*F.*, a night-light, a float-light, *< veille*, watch, vigil: see *rigil*.] In decorative art, a shaded night-lamp.

The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently the medium for rich decoration.

vein (vān), *n.* [*< MÈ. veine, reyne, vayne*, *< OF. (and F.)*

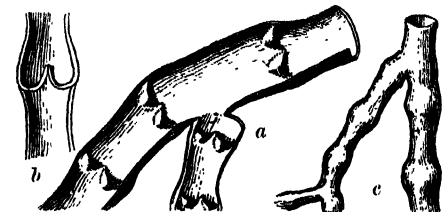
veine = *Sp. It. vena* = *Pg. veia*, *< L. vĕna*, a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, *< vehere*, carry, convey: see *vehicle*, and cf. *veil*, from the same source.]

1. In *anat.*, one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaccid, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer or fibrous; the middle, made up chiefly of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the *valves* of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the *vasa vasorum*. The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the tissues of the body to the right auricle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic, in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right



Veilleuse of gilded bronze, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is dark-red in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxy-



a, vein laid open, showing the valves arranged in pairs; *b*, section, showing action of the valves; *c*, external view of vein, showing the nonuniform appearance caused by the valves, when distended.

genated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a renportal system of veins in some animals, as *Amphibia* and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and *vena*. See also cuts under *circulation*, *heart*, *liver*, *lung*, *median*, and *thorax*.

[He] hurlet thurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore; The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne yondour, That the freike, with the fruisse, fell of his horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while *artery* remains chiefly a technical term.

Fleisch and veines nou fleo a-twinne,

Wherfore I rode of routhie.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

Let me have

A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear

As will disperse itself through all the veins.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *entom.*, one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a *nervure*. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coated, and often hollowed or channelled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or nervules. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Cirrophanus*, *nervure*, and *venation*.

4. In *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as *nervure*, 7. See *nervation*.—5. In *mining*, an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A *fluore-vein*, or *true vein*, is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preexisting fissure or crack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less flucan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call *sickenwände*. True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called *combs*. Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than more or more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term *deposit*, when used by itself, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, carbona, and the like; but when to *deposits* the term *ore* or *metalliferous* is prefixed (*ore-deposits*, *metalliferous deposits*), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French *gîtes métallifères* and the German *Erzlagerstätten*. A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cupriferous slate (*Kupferschiefer*) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the silver-lead mines of Eureka in Nevada. (See *ore-deposit*.) Further—(a) for forms of ore-deposits which are not true veins, but which are designated by the name *vein*, see *gash-vein*, *segregated vein* (also *segregation*), *pipe-vein*; (b) for forms qualified, according to general usage, by the name *deposit* (which also see), and which are still further removed from the class of true veins than those previously noted, see *contact deposit* (under *contact*), *blanket-deposit*; (c) for other still more irregular forms of ore-deposit, which have special names, and which, while not themselves properly designated as veins, are frequently more or less closely connected with true veins, occurring in close proximity, and forming a kind of appendage, to them, see *hat* 1, 10, *pipe* 1, 10, *carbona*, *impregnation*, 4; and (d) for German mining terms applied to various irregular forms of ore-deposit, not true veins, which terms are often used by scientific writers in English in describing

mining regions or in discussing the general mode of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, see *stock*, 32, *stockwork*, *fahband*. See also *lode*, 3, *leader*, 5 (a); also *rake-vein*. A term applied in Derbyshire, England, to true veins to distinguish them from the flats and pipe-veins with which they are closely connected.

6. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as in the earth or other substance.

To do me business in the veins o' the earth.
Shak., *Tempest*, 1. 2. 255.

7. A streak, stripe, or marking, of different color or shade, as in natural marble or wood cut so as to show the grain, or glass in which different colors have been melted irregularly. The term is applied either to a long and nearly regular stripe, or to a much broken and contorted one, returning upon itself. Also called *veining*.

8. A streak; a part of anything marked off from the rest by some distinctive character; hence, a distinct property or characteristic considered as running through or being intermingled with others; a continued strain.

I saw in divers places very fat and fruitful veins of ground, as goodly meadows.
Coryat, *Cruities*, 1. 50.

He can open a vein of true and noble thinking.
Swift.

There was likewise, at times, a vein of something like poetry in him; it was the moss or wall-flower of his mind in its small dilapidation.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

9. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

I know not if my judgement shall have so delicate a vein, and my pen so good a grace, in giving counsel as in reprehending.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 182.

This is Ercole's vein, a tyrant's vein.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, 1. 2. 42.

I have heard before of your lordship's merry vein in jesting against our sex. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, II. 1.

10. Particular mood, temper, humor, or disposition for the time being.

I am not in the giving vein to-day.
Shak., *M. M.*, II. 4. 2. 119.

I continued, for I was in the talking vein.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, 1.

Accessory portal veins. See *portal*. — **Alar artery and vein.** See *alar*. — **Alveolar vein.** See *alveolar*. — **Anal veins.** Veins about the anus and lower end of the rectum; the hemorrhoidal veins, whose congestion or varicose condition constitutes piles. — **Anastomotic vein.** A cerebral vein, derived from the outer surface of the parietal lobe, which passes along the posterior fork of the Sylvian fissure, and then backward to join the superior petrosal sinus. Also called *great anastomotic vein*. — **Angular vein.** See *angular*. — **Anterior auricular veins.** See *auricular*. — **Anterior cardiac veins.** Two or three small veins which run upward on the front of the right ventricle, and empty into the auricle immediately above the auriculoventricular groove. — **Anterior facial vein.** Same as *facial vein*. — **Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *deep facial vein*. — **Anterior ulnar vein.** A small superficial vein of the anterior ulnar aspect of the forearm, uniting with the posterior ulnar vein to form the common ulnar vein. See *cut under median*. — **Anterior vertebral vein.** A vein receiving blood from the plexus over the cervical artery, and discharging into the lower end of the vertebral vein. — **Ascending lumbar vein.** See *lumbar veins*, below. — **Auricular veins.** Veins collecting blood from the external ear and its vicinity. See *anterior and posterior auricular veins*, under *auricular*. — **Axillary, axillary, basilar vein.** See the adjectives. — **Basal veins.** See *basal*, and *cut under median*. — **Basispinal veins.** The venous basis vertebrarum (under *vena*). See *cut under vena*. See also *venae spinales* (under *vena*). — **Bedded vein.** See *bedded*. — **Brachial, bronchial, buccal vein.** See the adjectives. — **Capular vein.** The suprarenal vein. — **Cardinal veins.** The venous trunks which in the embryo run forward, one on each side, beneath the axial skeleton, to meet the primitive jugular veins, and turn with them into the heart through the ductus Cuvieri. They are permanent in fishes, but in man and higher vertebrates form the axillary veins. — **Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central*. — **Cephalic vein.** See *cephalic*, and *cut under median*. — **Cerebral veins.** The veins of the cerebrum, divided into the superficial, those ramifying upon its surface, and the deep, those within the ventricles. — **Choroid vein.** See *choroid*. — **Ciliary veins.** Tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding in general with the arteries of the same name. — **Colic veins.** Venae comites of the colic arteries, discharging into the mesenteric veins. — **Common iliac vein.** A vein formed on each side by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava near the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. — **Common temporal vein.** Same as *temporal vein*. — **Common ulnar vein.** A short inconstant trunk formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar veins, and uniting with the median basilic to form the basilic vein. — **Companion veins.** Venae comites of arteries; veins, usually a pair, which run in the course of arteries and lie close to the latter: when paired along the course of any artery, they are usually connected with each other at short intervals by cross veins. — **Contracted vein.** In *hydraulic*. See *contracted*. — **Coronary vein.** See *coronary*, and *great cardiac vein*, below. — **Coronary vein of the stomach.** A vein of considerable size accompanying the coronary artery, and discharging into the portal vein. — **Costal, cross, crural vein.** See the adjectives. — **Deep cervical vein.** A vein of large size beginning in the suboccipital region and descending the neck, between the complexus and semispinalis muscles, to the lower part, where it turns forward to join the vertebral vein. — **Deep circumflex iliac vein.** The vena comes of the artery of the same name. — **Deep facial vein.** A vein of considerable size coming from the ptery-

gold plexus to open into the facial vein below the malar bone. — **Deep median vein.** A short, wide tributary of the median near its bifurcation, communicating with the deep veins. — **Dental veins.** Companion veins, superior and inferior, of the arteries of the same name, discharging into the pterygoid plexus. — **Diploic veins.** See *diploic*. — **Dorsal vein of the penis.** A large vein, formed by the union of branches from the glans, lying in the median dorsal groove of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the corpus spongiosum, corpora cavernosa, and skin, and terminating in the prostatic plexus. — **Dorsispinal veins.** See *dorsispinal*, and *venae spinales* (under *vena*). — **Dural veins.** Numerous small veins anastomosing freely between the inner and outer layers of the dura mater of the brain, communicating also with the diploic veins. — **Emissary vein.** See *emissary*. — **Emulgent vein.** Same as *renal vein*. — **Epigastric vein.** See *epigastric*. — **Esophageal veins.** Several veins carrying blood from the esophagus to the axillary veins. — **Ethmoidal veins.** Tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the ethmoidal arteries. — **External iliac vein.** The continuation of the femoral vein above Poupart's ligament, accompanying the external iliac artery, and uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac vein. — **Externomedian vein.** See *externomedian*. — **Facial, femoral, free vein.** See the adjectives. — **Falciform vein.** The inferior longitudinal sinus of the falx cerebri. See *sinus*. — **Frontal vein.** A vein receiving the blood from the forehead, uniting with the supra-orbital at the inner end of the eyebrow to form the angular vein. — **Gastro-epiploic vein.** The companion vein of the gastro-epiploic artery, discharging into the splenic vein. — **Gluteal vein.** See *gluteal*. — **Great anastomotic vein.** See *anastomotic vein*, above. — **Great cardiac vein.** The coronary vein. It begins at the apex of the heart, passes up along the anterior ventricular groove to the base, winds around to the left, and terminates in the coronary sinus. — **Great jugular vein.** Same as *internal jugular vein*. See *jugular*. — **Hepatic veins.** See *hepatic*. — **Hypogastric vein.** The internal iliac vein. See *iliac*. — **Iliac vein.** See *iliac*. — **Iliolumbar vein.** A vein, corresponding to the ilio-lumbar artery, opening into the common iliac vein. — **Inferior longitudinal vein.** The inferior longitudinal sinus. See *longitudinal sinus*, under *sinus*. — **Inferior palatine vein.** A tributary of the facial, receiving blood from the plexus surrounding the tonsil and from the soft palate. — **Inferior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral veins*. — **Inferior phrenic veins.** Companion veins of the arteries of the same name, opening on the right into the vena cava, on the left often into the suprarenal vein. — **Inferior thyroid veins.** Veins of large size formed by branches from the thyroid body, descending on the front of the trachea, where they form a plexus, and emptying into the innominate veins. — **Infra-orbital vein.** The companion vein of the infra-orbital artery, discharging into the pterygoid plexus. — **Innominate vein.** Same as *innominate* (b). — **Insulate, intercostal, interlobular, internal vein.** See the adjectives. — **Internal mammary veins.** A pair of companion veins of each artery of the same name, discharging by a single trunk on each side into the innominate vein. — **Internal maxillary vein.** A short vessel, often double, which passes back from the pterygoid plexus to join the temporal. It receives tributaries which are mostly companion veins of the branches of the artery of the same name. — **Internomedian vein.** See *internomedian*. — **Jugular vein.** See *jugular*. — **Jugulocephalic vein.** See *jugulocephalic*. — **Lacrimal vein.** A tributary of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the lacrimal artery. — **Left cardiac vein.** Same as *great cardiac vein*. — **Lingual longitudinal, marginal vein.** See the adjectives. — **Lumbar veins.** Veins corresponding to the several lumbar arteries, discharging into the inferior vena cava. They are connected with one another, on each side of the body, in front of the transverse processes, by branches which thus form a continuous longitudinal vessel called the *ascending lumbar vein*. — **Median basilic vein.** See *basilic*, and *cut under median*. — **Median cephalic vein.** See *median* (with cut). — **Median vein.** See *median* (with cut). — **Medullispinal veins.** The proper veins of the spinal cord. See *venae spinales* (under *vena*). — **Meningocephalic veins.** spinal veins in the interior of the spinal column, between the vertebrae and the sheath of the spinal cord. See *venae spinales* (under *vena*). — **Mesenteric vein.** See *mesenteric*. — **Middle cardiac vein.** The vein which, beginning at the apex of the heart, passes up along the posterior interventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus. — **Middle cerebral vein.** One of the inferior superficial cerebral veins, of large size, from the under surface of the frontal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes, discharging into the cavernous sinus. — **Middle sacral vein.** Two companion veins of the middle sacral artery, discharging by a single trunk into the left common iliac vein. — **Middle temporal vein.** See *temporal*. — **Nasal veins.** small branches from the sides and bridge of the nose, tributary to the angular vein. — **Oblique vein of the heart.** See *oblique*. — **Obturator, occipital, ophthalmic, orbital, ovarian, palatine, palpebral, pancreatic vein.** See the qualifying words. — **Parietal emissary vein.** See *parietal*. — **Parotid, parumbilical, pericardial, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, portal, postcostal vein.** See the adjectives. — **Posterior auricular vein.** See *auricular*. — **Posterior cardiac veins.** three or four veins that ascend on the posterior surface of the left ventricle, to open into the coronary sinus. — **Posterior ulnar vein.** A superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the dorsal plexus of the hand, and passing up the posterior ulnar aspect of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar or median basilic. See *cut under median*. — **Posterior vertebral vein.** Same as *deep cervical vein*. — **Pubic, pudic, pulmonary, pyloric vein.** See the adjectives. — **Radial vein.** (a) A superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the plexus on the back of the hand, and ascending along the outer part of the forearm to form the cephalic vein by union with the median cephalic. See *cut under median*. (b) In *entom.* See *marginal vein*. — **Radiant vein.** See *radiant*. — **Ranine vein.** one of the lingual veins conspicuously seen beneath the tongue, on either side of the frenum, emptying into the internal jugular or facial vein. — **Renal veins.** See *renal*. — **Right coronary vein.** A small vein that collects blood from the posterior parts of the right auricular and ventricular walls, and passes in the

right auriculoventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus. — **Sacral, saphenous, scapular veins.** See the adjectives. — **Satellite vein.** See *satellite vein*. — **Sciatic vein.** the vena comes of the sciatic artery. — **Segregated vein.** an ore-deposit having some of the characteristics of a true vein, but differing from it in not exhibiting evidences of the existence of a fissure prior to the deposition of the ore. Segregated veins usually run parallel with the lamination of the rocks in which they are inclosed, and do not have well-defined walls and selvages. — **Sinuses of veins.** See *sinus*. — **Small coronary vein.** Same as *right coronary vein*. — **Smallest cardiac vein.** minute veinlets of variable number coming from the substance of the heart, and emptying into the right and left auricles. Also called *venae cordis minime*. — **Spermatic plexus of veins.** See *spermatic*. — **Sphenopalatine, spinal, splenic, spurious, stellate, stylomastoid, subclavian, subcostal, submaxillary, submental vein.** See the adjectives. — **Superior intercostal vein.** a short vessel which receives the veins from two or three intercostal spaces below the first, that of the right side joining the large axillary, that of the left emptying into the left innominate vein. — **Superior labial vein.** a vein forming a close plexus in the substance of the upper lip, and emptying into the facial opposite the nostril. — **Superior palatine vein.** See *palatine vein*. — **Superior palpebral vein.** See *palpebral vein*. — **Supra-orbital, suprarenal, suprascapular vein.** See the adjectives. — **Sylvian vein.** a vein running along the bottom of the Sylvian fissure. — **Systemic veins.** the veins of the general circulation, as distinguished from those of the portal or pulmonary system. — **Temporal, temporomaxillary, Thebesian veins.** See the adjectives. — **Thyroid vein.** (a) *Middle*, a vein from the lateral lobe of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular. (b) *Superior*, a vein from the upper part of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular, or frequently into the facial vein. — **To bar a vein.** See *bar*. — **Transverse cervical vein.** the companion vein of the transverse cervical artery, tributary to the posterior external jugular vein. Also called *transversaria colli vein*. — **Transverse facial vein.** one of two veins from the surface of the masseter muscle, tributary to the temporal. — **Transverse vein.** the left innominate vein, which in man traverses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, and is thus quite different in its course from the vein of the same name on the right side, than which it is also much longer. — **True vein.** See *def. 5*. — **Umbilical, vaginal, varicose veins.** See the adjectives. — **Vein of the corpus striatum.** the vein which passes forward in the groove between the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus to unite with the choroid vein. — **Vein of Trölar.** Same as *anastomotic vein*. — **Veins of Breschet.** the diploic veins *venae Galeni*, under *vena*. — **Veins of Galen.** See *veins of Galen*. — **Vertebral vein.** a vein formed by the union of branches from the back part of the scapula and the deep muscles of the nape, behind the foramen magnum, and descending with the vertebral artery in the vertebral canal to empty into the innominate vein. — **Vesical veins.** See *vesical*.

vein (vân), v. t. [*vein*, *n.*] To fill or furnish with veins; cover with veins; streak or variegate with or as with veins.

Through delicate embroidered Meadows, often veined with gentle gliding Brooks. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, Pref.

Not tho' all the gold
That veins the world were pack'd to make your crown.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

veinage (vân'j), n. [*vein* + *-age*.] Veining; veins collectively; markings in the form of veins. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Alice Lorraine*, xlviii.

veinalt (vân'al), a. [*vein* + *-al*. Cf. *venal*.] Same as *venous*. *Boyle*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

vein-blood (vân'blud), n. [*ME. veyne-blood*; *vein* + *blood*.] Bleeding of the veins.

Not her veyne-blood, ne ventusinge,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1. 1889.

veined (vând), a. [*vein* + *-ed*.] 1. Full of veins; veiny. — 2. Characterized by or exhibiting venation, as insects' wings; in *bot.*, having veins, as a leaf; traversed by fibrovascular strands or bundles. — 3. Marked as if with veins; streaked; variegated, as marble. — 4. Running in the blood; ingrained. [*Rare*.]

In thy prayers reckon up
The sum in gross of all thy veined follies.
Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, v. 1.

veining (vân'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of vein*, *v.*] 1. The formation or disposition of veins; venation; a venous network. — 2. Streaking. (a) A streak or stripe of color, as in a piece of marble. Compare *vein*, *n.*, 7. (b) The variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks or stripes.

3. In *weaving*, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp. — 4. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

veinless (vân'les), a. [*vein* + *-less*.] Having no veins; not venous; not veined, in any sense.

veinlet (vân'let), n. [*vein* + *-let*.] 1. A small vein; a venous radicle uniting with another to form a vein; a venule. — 2. In *entom.*, one of the secondary or lesser veins of the wings: same as *nervule*. See *vein*, *n.*, 3. — 3. In *bot.*, a small vein; one of the ultimate or smaller ramifications of a vein or rib; a nerville. — **Internomedian veinlet.** See *internomedian*.

vein-like (vân'lik), a. Resembling a vein.

veinous (vân'us), a. [*vein* + *-ous*, Cf. *venous*.] 1. Same as *venous* or *veiny*. [*Rare*.]

He... covered his forehead with his large brown
venous hands.
2. In bot. and zool., veined; provided with veins
or nerves.

veinstone (vân'stôn), *n.* 1. The earthy or non-
metalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit.
See *gangue*.—2. A concretion formed within a
vein; a phlebolite. Also *venous calculus*.

vein-stuff (vân'stuf), *n.* Same as *lodestuff*.
veinule (vâ'nûl), *n.* [*F. veinule*, < *L. venula*,
dim. of *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] A minute vein.
veiny (vâ'ni), *a.* [*< vein* + *-y*.] Full of
veins; veined, in any sense.

Hence the *veiny* Marble shines;
Hence Labour draws his tools.

Thomson, Summer, I. 135.

Vejovis (vê-jô'vis), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1836), also
Vajovis, < *L. Vejovis*, *Vajovis*, *Vediovis*, an Etrus-
can divinity regarded as opposed to Jupiter, <
ve-, not, + *Jovis*, Jupiter, Jove: see *Jove*.] A
notable genus of scorpions, having ten eyes and
a pentagonal sternum, with some authors giving
name to a family *Vejovidae*.

vekil (ve-kêl'), *n.* Same as *wakil*.

vekke, *n.* Same as *veek*.

vela, *n.* Plural of *velum*.

velamen (vê-lâ'men), *n.*; pl. *velamina* (-mi-nâ).
[NL., < *L. velamen*, a covering, veil, < *velare*,
cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Same as *velamentum*.—
Velamen nativum, the integument or skin.—**Velamen**
vulvæ, the pudendal apron; an enormous hypertrophy
of the labia minora, which sometimes hang down in long
flaps on the thighs. It is commonly called *Hottentot apron*,
from the fact that it is often seen in women of this race.

velamentous (vel-a-men'tus), *a.* [*< velamentum*
+ *-ous*.] 1. In the form of a thin membranous
sheet; veil-like.—2. Resembling or serving as a
sail: as, the *velamentous* arms of the nautilus.

velamentum (vel-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *velamenta*
(-tâ). [NL., < *L. velamentum*, a cover, covering,
< *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In anat. and
zool., a membrane or membranous envelop; a
covering, as a veil or velum.—**Velamenta bom-**
bycina, villous membranes.—**Velamenta cerebri** or
cerebri, the meninges of the brain.—**Velamenta infan-**
tis, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—**Velamen-**
tum abdominale, the peritoneum.—**Velamentum lin-**
guæ, the glosso-epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds
of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue
to the epiglottis.

velar (vê-lâr), *a.* [*< L. velaris*, < *velum*, veil,
see *veil*.] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum;
forming or formed into a velum; specifically,
in philol., noting certain sounds, as those rep-
resented by the letters *gu*, *kv*, *qu*, produced by
the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for cer-
tain classes of sounds, such as the *velar* gutturals, which
are found in other languages.

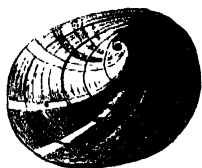
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 160.

velarium (vê-lâ'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *velaria* (-â). [L.,
< *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. An awning which
was often drawn over the roofless Roman thea-
ters and amphitheatres to protect the specta-
tors from rain or the sun. Also *velum*.—2.
[NL.] In zool., the marginal membrane of cer-
tain hydrozoans; the velum. See *velum*, 4.

velary (vê-lâr-i), *a.* [*< L. velum*, a sail, + *-ary*.] 2.
Pertaining to a ship's sail.

velate (vê-lât), *a.* [*< L. velatus*, pp. of *velare*,
cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Veiled; specifically,
in zool. and bot., having a velum.

Velates (vê-lâ'têz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810),
irreg. < *L. velatus*, pp. of
velare, cover, veil: see
veil.] A genus of fossil
gastropods, of the fam-
ily *Neritidae*, which lived
during the Eocene age,
as *V. perversus*.



Velates perversus.

velation (vê-lâ'shon), *n.*
[< LL. *velatio* (-n-), a veil-
ing, < *L. velare*, pp. *vela-*
tus, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] 1.
A veiling; the act of covering or the state of
being covered with or as with a veil; hence,
concealment; mystery; secrecy: the opposite
of *revelation*.—2. Formation of a velum.

velatura (vel-a-tû'râ), *n.* [It., < *velare*, cover,
veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, the art or
process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a
thin covering of color with the hand. It was
a device much practised by early Italian
painters.

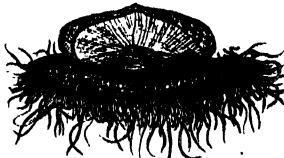
veldt (velt), *n.* [Also *veld*; < D. *veld*, field,
ground, land: see *field*.] In South Africa, an
unforested or thinly forested tract of land or
region; grass country. The higher tracts of this
character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes
called the *High veldt*; areas thinly covered with under-
growth, scrub, or bush are known as *bush-veldt*.

The pastoral lands or *velds*, which extend chiefly around
the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, accord-
ing to the nature of the grass or sedge which they pro-
duce, as "sweet" or "sour."

Encyc. Brit., V. 42.

velet, *n.* An old spelling of *veil*.

Veilella (vê-lêl'â), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek; Oken,
1815), dim. of
L. velum, veil:
see *veil*.] 1. The
typical genus of
Veilellidae. The
best-known mem-
ber of the genus is
V. vulgaris, the sal-
tee-man, an inch or
two in length, semi-
transparent, of a
beautiful blue col-
or, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest
like a sail (whence the name). Another is *V. mutica*.



A Veilella (Velella mutica).

2. [L. c.] A member of this genus.

Veilellidae (vê-lêl'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Veilella*
+ *-idae*.] A family of discoidal oceanic hydro-
zoans, represented by the genera *Veilella* and
Porpita, belonging to the order *Physophora*
and suborder *Discoidae*. The stem is converted into
a disk with a system of canalicular cavities, above which
rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture.
From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see *person*, 8),
usually a gastrozoid surrounded by smaller persons
which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by mar-
ginal dactylozooids. The medusiforms mature before their
liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the
pseudogenus *Chrysonotus*. The *Veilellidae* are nearly re-
lated to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

Velia (vê-li-â), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), per-
haps < *Velia*, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A
genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of
the family *Velidae*. It is represented by a few species
only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. *V. rivulorum*
of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is
found in England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon
clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather
in autumn.

velic (vê'lik), *a.* [*< L. velum*, a sail, + *-ic*.] Of
or pertaining to a ship's sail.—**Velic point**. Same
as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*).

veliferous (vê-lif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< L. velifer*, sail-
bearing, < *velum*, a veil, sail (see *veil*), + *ferre*
= *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as,
"veliferous chariots." Evelyn, Navigation and
Commerce, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In zool., having
a velum; velate; veligerous; velamentous.

veliform (vê-li'fôr-m), *a.* [*< L. velum*, veil, +
forma, form.] Forming a velum; resembling
or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous.

veliger (vê-li-jêr), *n.* [*< LL. veliger*, sail-bear-
ing: see *veligerous*.] One who or that which
bears a velum; in *Mollusca*, specifically, the
veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo
in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimming-
membrane or velum (see *velum*, 3, and *typem-*
bryo). The veliger develops directly from the mere
trochophore with its cinct of cilia, and continues through
the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which
assumes various shapes in the different groups of mol-
lusks.

veligerous (vê-li-jê-rus), *a.* [*< LL. veliger*, sail-
bearing, < *L. velum*, sail, veil, + *gerere*, bear.] In
zool., bearing a velum; veliferous; specifi-



Veligerous Embryos of Chiton: a, developing from the trochophore,
with a simple cinct of cilia, into b, c, successive veliger stages.

cally noting an embryonic stage of mollusks.
See *velum*, 3, and cut under *veliger*. Huxley,
Anat. Invert., p. 416.

Veliidae (vê-li-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and
Serville, 1843, in form *Velides*), < *Velia* + *-idae*.]
A family of heteropterous insects, of the section
Aurocorina, closely related to the *Hydrobatidae*
or water-striders. The body is usually stout, oval,
and broadest across the prothorax. The rostrum is three-
jointed, and the legs are not very long. They live mainly
upon the surface of the water, always near the banks,
but also move with great freedom on land. About 12 spe-
cies, of 6 genera, occur in the United States.

velitation (vel-i-tâ'shon), *n.* [*< L. velita-*
tio (-n-), a hickering, a dispute, < *velitari*, skir-
mish, < *velus* (*velit*), a light-armed soldier; cf.
velox, swift, unimpeded: see *velocity*.] A dis-
pute or contest; a slight skirmish. Blount,
1670.

velite (vê'lî't), *n.* [*< L. velites*, pl. of *velus*, a
kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed
Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed
into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C., and disap-
peared about a century later.

velivolant (vê-liv'ô-lant), *a.* [*< L. velivo-*
lan (-t-), flying with sails, < *velum*, sail, + *volare*,
fly: see *volant*.] Passing under sail. Bailey,
1731. [Rare.]

vell¹ (vel), *n.* [A dial. form of *fell*, skin: see
fell, etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The
rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.]

vell² (vel), *v. t.* [*< vell*, *n.*] To cut off the
turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.]

Vella (vêl'â), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < *L.*
vella, given as the Gallic name of the plant
called *erysimum* or *irio*: see *Erysimum*.] A ge-
nus of plants, of the order *Cruciferae* and tribe
Brassicæ. It is characterized by a short, turgid,
gibbous siliqua with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one
or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are all natives of
Spain; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs
with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems.
They bear entire leaves, and rather large yellow flowers
somewhat apically disposed, the lower flowers bracteate.
They are known as *Spanish cress* and as *cress-rocket*.

vellarin (vêl'â-rin), *n.* A substance extracted
from *Hydrocotyle*, or pennywort.

velleity (vê-lê'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. velléité* = *Sp.*
velledad = *Pg. velleidade* = *It. velleità*, < ML.
velleita (-t-s), irreg. < *L. velle*, will, wish: see
will.] Volition in the weakest form; an indol-
ent or inactive wish or inclination toward a
thing, which leads to no energetic effort to ob-
tain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Though even in nature there may be many good inclina-
tions to many instances of the Divine commandments,
yet it can go no further than this *velleity*, this desiring to
do good, but is not able.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Velleity—the term used to signify the lowest degree of
desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there
is no little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it
carries a man no further than some faint wishes for it.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 6.

vellenaget, *n.* A obsolete irregular form of *vil-*
leinage. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 1.

vellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

velli, *n.* Plural of *vellus*.

vellicate (vê-li-kât), *v.* [*< L. vellicatus*, pp. of
vellicare, pluck, twitch, < *vellere*, pluck, tear
out.] I. *trans*. To twitch; cause to twitch
convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of
animals.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve.
Arbuthnot.

II. intrans. 1. To move spasmodically; twitch,
as a nerve.—2. To carp or detract. Blount.

vellication (vê-li-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< L. vellica-*
tio (-n-), a plucking, twitching, < *vellicare*, pluck,
twitch: see *vellicate*.] 1. The act of twitching
or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or
convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Com-
pare *subsalutis*.

There must be a particular sort of motion and *vellica-*
tion impress upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat
will not be produced. Watts, Improvement of Mind, xix.

vellicative (vê-li-kâ-tiv), *a.* [*< vellicare* +
-ive.] Having the power of vellicating, pluck-
ing, or twitching.

vellon (vê-lyôn'), *n.* [*< Sp. vellon* = *Pg. bil-*
lão, *billão*, a copper coin of Castile: see *billon*,
bullion.] A Spanish money of account. The
term is also used like the English word *sterling*.
The *reale de vellon* is worth about 4½ cents.

velloped (vêl'ôpt), *a.* [Appar. a corruption of
jelloped, ult. of *dewlapped*.] In her., having pen-
dient gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term
used only when the gills are borne of a different
tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Vellozia (vê-lô'zi-â), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1788),
named after a Brazilian scientist *Vellozo*, who
collected the plants.] A genus of monocoty-
ledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*,
type of the tribe *Vellozieæ*, and distinguished
from *Barbacenia*, the other genus of that tribe,
by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the
ovary. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of tropi-
cal and southern Africa, Madagascar, and Brazil. They
are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichoto-
mous stem densely clothed with the projecting or imbric-
ating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent.
The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the
branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often
pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome,
white, sulphur yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or
two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the peri-
anth is bell-shaped or funnelform, with equal ovate-ob-
long or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a
globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes rough-
ened or echinate. The plant is known as *tree-tilly*, the
flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk,
from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body;
its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca.
They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the
mountainous districts of Brazil.

Vellozieæ (vê-lô'zi-â-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1830),
< *Vellozia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of monocotyledo-

nous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceae*. It is characterized by a woody and usually branching stem, and by one-flowered peduncles, solitary or few together within a fascicle of leaves, usually with a persistent perianth, and with six to eighteen stamens. It includes about 58 species, classed in the 2 genera *Vellozia* and *Barbacenia*, the latter entirely South American and the same in habit as *Vellozia*.

vellum (vel'um), *n.* [Formerly also *vellam*, *velame*, early mod. *E. vellum*; < ME. *velim*, *velym*, *velyme*, < OF. *velin*, *F. velin*, < ML. **vitulinum*, also *vitulinum*, also *pellis vitulina* (cf. It. *vitellina*), calfskin, vellum, neut. (or fem.) of *vitulinus*, of a calf, < L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. *Vellum* thus represents the adj. of *veal*, 'calf'. For the terminal form *vellum*, < *vitulinum*, cf. *venum*, < *venenum*.] The skin of calves prepared for writing, printing, or painting by long exposure in a bath of lime and by repeated rubbings with a burnisher; also, the skin of goats or kids similarly prepared.

By common consent the name of parchment has in modern times given place to that of *vellum*, a term properly applicable only to calf-skin, but now generally used to describe a medieval skin-book of any kind.

Encyc. Dict., XVIII. 144.

Abortive or uterine vellum, a vellum made from the very thin skins of still-born or unborn animals.—**Vellum paper**. See *paper*.—**Vellum point**. See *point*.—**Vellum post**, a post paper having a smooth finished surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.—**Vellum wave paper**, a wave writing-paper with a smooth surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.

vellum-form (vel'um-fôrm), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of fine brass wirework used to give a delicate even surface to vellum paper.

vellus (vel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vellus*, a fleece; cf. *velvet*, *villosus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

vellutet, *n.* Same as *velvet*.

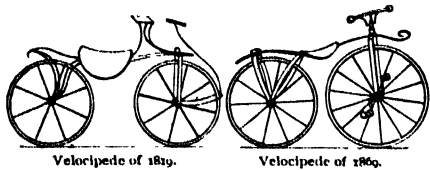
veloce (ve-lô'che), *adv.* [It., quick; < L. *velox*, swift: see *velocity*.] In *music*, with great rapidity; presto. The word is generally appended to a particular passage that is to be performed in bravura style, without regard to the fixed tempo of the piece.

velociman (vē-lo's-i-man), *n.* [< L. *velox* (*veloc*-), swift, + *manus*, hand: see *main*.] Cf. *velocipede*.] A vehicle of the nature of a velocipede, driven by hand.

velocimeter (vel-ô-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. vélocimètre*, < L. *velox* (*veloc*-), swift, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for measuring velocity or speed. The name is applied to a large number of instruments, ranging from a ship's log to an electroballistic apparatus, and including the speed-gage and speed-recorder for machinery.

2. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the initial velocity of a projectile.

velocipede (vē-lo's-i-pēd), *n.* [= *F. vélocipède*; < L. *velox* (*veloc*-), swift, + *pes* (*ped*-), foot.] A light vehicle or carriage, with two wheels or three, impelled by the rider. One of the older forms of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the alternate thrust



of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. Later, treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and many modified and improved kinds have become popular under the name of *bicycle*. (See also *tricycle*.) Light boats driven by a paddle-wheel or wheels operated by cranks and treadles, and known as *water-velocipedes*, have also been brought into use. See also cuts under *bicycle* and *tricycle*.

velocipede (vē-lo's-i-pē-dē-an), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-an*.] A velocipedist.

velocipedist (vē-lo's-i-pē-dist), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-ist*.] One who uses a velocipede.

velocity (vē-lo's'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *velocities* (-tiz). [< OF. *velocite*, *F. vélocité* = *Sp. velocidad* = *Pg. velocidade* = It. *velocità*, < L. *velocitas* (-t-), swiftness, speed, < *velox* (*veloc*-), swift, akin to *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed in movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity: used only (or chiefly) of inanimate objects. See def. 2.—2. In *physics*, rate of motion; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes constantly through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case with falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is *retarded*

when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. When the motion of a body is uniform its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time.

The cool and heavy water of the polar basin, coming out in under currents, would flow equatorially with equal (almost mill-tall) velocity.

M. F. Maury, *Phys. Geography of the Sea*, § 487.

3. In *music*, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, particularly in a bravura passage.—**Absolute, aggregate, angular velocity**. See the adjectives.—**Angular velocity of rotation**. See *rotation*.—**Composition of velocities**. See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Initial velocity**, the rate of movement of a body at starting: especially used of the velocity of a projectile as it issues from a firearm, more properly *muzzle-velocity*.—**Remaining velocity**, the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzzle of the piece.—**Resolution of velocities**. See *resolution*.—**Terminal velocity**. See *terminal*.—**Velocity diagram, function, potential**. See *diagram*, etc.—**Virtual velocity**. See *virtual*.—*Syn.* 1. *Celerity*, *Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

velonia (vē-lō'ni-ā), *n.* Same as *valonia*.

velouet, velouetter, *n.* Obsolete forms of *velvet*. *Chaucer*.

velours (ve-lôr'), *n.* [Also *velour*; < OF. *velours*, velvet: see *velure*.] Same as *velure*: the more common form in trade use.—**Jute velours**, a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.

veloutine (vel-ô-tên'), *n.* [F., < *velouté*, velvet, + *-ine*.] A French corded fabric of merino and fancy wool.

veltare, veltiver, *n.* Dialectal forms of *field-fare*.

A *veltare* or a snipe.

Swift.

velum (vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *vela* (-lā). [NL., < L. *velum*, a veil, sail: see *veil*.] 1. Same as *velarium*, 1.

I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the courtyard of a house covered with a *velum*, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 758.

2. In *bot.*: (a) In *Hymenomyces*, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pilius to the stipe, it is called a *velum parziale* or *marginal vel.* It is ruptured by the expanding pilius, when it forms the annulus or ring on the stipe. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore, it is called a *velum universale*, or *velosa*. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (b) In *Isoetes*, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called *involucrum*.—3. In *Mollusca*, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomotion in that stage when the embryo is called a *veliger*. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under *veliger*.—4. In *Hydrozoa*, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote*; a *velarium*. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in scyphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the *pseudovelum*. See cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *medusiform*.

5. In *Infusoria*, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as *Cyclidium* and *Pleuronema*.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In *Rotifera*, the trochal disk. See cuts under *trochal*, *Rotifer*, and *Rotifera*.—8. In *entom.*, a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in certain bees. *Kirby and Spence*.—9. In *anat.*, a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—**Inferior or posterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare posterius*), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called *metatela*.—**Superior or anterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare anterius*). Same as *valve of Vieussens*. See *valve*.—**Velum interpositum**, the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called *tela choroidea superior* and *velum triangulare*.—**Velum pendulum, velum palati, velum palatinum**, the veil or curtain of the palate; the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent test-like process, the uvula. (See cut under *tonsi*.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior nares to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—**Velum terminale**, the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the pituitary to the pineal

body. In the embryo, before the cerebral and olfactory lobes extend forward, it is the front of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and therefore the anterior termination of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *terma*, and *lamina terminalis*.—**Velum triangulare**. Same as *velum interpositum*.

velumen (vē-lū'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *velumen*, a fleece; cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] 1. In *bot.*, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In *zool.*, velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

velure (vel'ūr), *n.* [< OF. *velours* (with unorig. *r*), *velous*, *velou*, *velouz*, *F. velours*, velvet, < ML. *villosus*, velvet, lit. 'shaggy' (sc. *pannus*, cloth), < L. *villosus*, shaggy: see *villosus*. Cf. *velvet*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

An old hat

Lin'd with *velure*.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, v.

The bragging *velure*-cannoned hobby-horses prance up and down, as if some of the tilsters had ridden 'em.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, II. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of hats. Also called *looter, lure*.

velure (vel'ūr), *v. t.* [< *velure*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

The hat is *velured* in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 620.

Velutina (vel-ū-tī'nā), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), < ML. *velutum*, velvet.] The typical genus of *Velutinidæ*.

velutine (vē-lū'tin), *a.* [< ML. *velutum*, velvet, + *-ine*.] Same as *velutinous*.

Velutinidæ (vel-ū-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Velutina* + *-idæ*.] A family of tanioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Velutina*, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multicuspoid, and the marginal teeth narrow.

velutinous (vē-lū'ti-nus), *a.* [< *velutine* + *-ous*.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having a hairy surface which in texture resembles that of velvet, as in *Rooesia coccinea*. (b) In *entom.*, covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

velveret (vel'vēr-et), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *velvet*.] An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

velvet (vel'vet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *vellet* (also *velute*, < It.); < ME. *velvet*, *velwet*, *felvet*, *velouet*, *velouette*, < OF. *velvet* (Roquefort), velvet (cf. *vellueau*, velvet, *velu*, shaggy, *velouet*, velveteen, velvety, *veluette*, mouse-ear) = *Sp. Pg. velludo*, shag, velvet, = Olt. *veluto*, It. *velluto*, velvet, < ML. **villutus*, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, *villutus*, *velutum*, *vellutum*, *veluclum*, etc., velvet, lit. (like *villosus*, velvet, > OF. *velous*, *F. velours*, > *E. velure*) 'shaggy' cloth, < L. *villus*, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to *vellus*, a fleece; cf. *Gr. ῥίπον*, wool, *E. wool*: see *wool*.] I. *n.* 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Inferior kinds are made with a cotton back (see *velveret*), and are also commonly called *cotton-backed velvets*. Cotton velvets are also made. (See *cotton*, and also *velveteen*.) These imitations and inferior qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called *silk velvet* or *Lyons velvet* to distinguish it from them.

By his beddes heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with *velvettes* blew.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 636.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, l. 109).

Velvet (from It. *velluto*, 'shaggy') had a silk weft woven so as to form a raised pile, the ends of which were cut or shaved off to one even level: hence it is also called *tufted velvet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exuviation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exuviated or cast as a foreign body.

Good antlers "in the velvet" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.

The Century, XXXVII. 646.

3. Money gained through gambling: as, to play on *velvet* (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang].—**Embossed-velvet work**, a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised

pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar brilliant material.—**Genoa velvet**, *See Genoa*.—**Raised velvet**, velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called **embossed velvet**.—**Stamped velvet**. *See stamp*.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**. *See tapestry*.—**Tartan velvet**. *See tartan*.—**Terry velvet**. *See terry*.—**To stand on velvet**, to have made one's bets so that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.]—**Uncut velvet**, velvet in which the loops are not cut; same as **terry**.—**Utrecht velvet**, a plush used in velvet upholstery, made of mohair, or, in inferior qualities, of mohair and cotton.—**Velvet upon velvet**, velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the raised part forming a pattern. Compare **pile upon pile**, under **pile**.

II. a. 1. Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new velvet cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. *Peppy, Diary, Oct. 29, 1693.*

2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's velvet head.

Milton, Comus, l. 898.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old velvet Bourbon.—**Velvet ant**, a solitary ant, of the family *Mutillidae*; a spider-ant: so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes **cow-ant**.—**Velvet chiton**, a polyplacophorous mollusk, *Cryptochiton stelleri*, found from Alaska to California.—**Velvet cork**. *See cork*.—**Velvet dock**. *See dock*. 2.—**Velvet duck**, velvet oot. Same as **velvet scoter**.

Man, that was a fine velvet duck you sent me—as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes on.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

Velvet fiddler, a kind of crab, *Portunus puber*.—**Velvet osier, runner**. *See the nouns*.—**Velvet scoter**, a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily *Fuligulinae*, family *Anatidae*; the *Oldemia*



Velvet Scoter (*Melanetta velutina*), male.

fusca, a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called *Oldemia* or *Melanetta velutina*, white-winged scoter, etc. *See scoter*.—**Velvet sponge, tamarrind**. *See the nouns*.

Velvet (vel'vet), *n.* [*< velvet, n.*] I. *intrans.* To produce velvet-painting.

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery. *Peacham, Drawing.*

II. *trans.* To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

Velvetbreast (vel'vet-bre'st), *n.* The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. [Connecticut.]

Velvet-bur (vel'vet-bér), *n.* *See Priva*.

Velvet-cloth (vel'vet-clôth), *n.* A plain smooth cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Velvet-ear (vel'vet-ér), *n.* A shell of the family *Velutinae*.

Velveteen (vel-vet-én'), *n.* [*< velvet + -een.*] 1. A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—2. A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly improved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty.

—**Ribbed velveteen**, a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile.

Velvet-flower (vel'vet-flou'ér), *n.* The love-lies-bleeding, *Amorantus caudatus*: so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, *Tugetes patula*.

Velvet-grass (vel'vet-grás), *n.* *See Holcus*.

Velvet-guards (vel'vet-gárdz), *n. pl.* Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. *See guard, n., 5 (c), and guard, v. t., 3.*

To velvet-guards and Sunday citizens.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. l. 261.

These velvet-guards, and black-laced sleeves. *Prymme.*

Velveting (vel'vet-ing), *n.* [*< velvet + -ing.*] 1. The fine nap or shag of velvet.—2. *pl.* Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of velvetings.

Velvet-jacket (vel'vet-ják'et), *n.* Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation

it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true velvet-jacket,

And we will enter, or strike by the way.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 17).

Velvetleaf (vel'vet-léf), *n.* 1. A downy-leaved tropical vine, *Cissampelos Pareira*, furnishing a medicinal root. *See pareira*.—2. *See Lavatera*.—3. In the United States, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Avicennae*, an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called **American jute**. *See jute*.—**East Indian velvetleaf**. *See Tournefortia*.

Velvet-loom (vel'vet-lôm), *n.* A loom for making pile-fabrics. *E. H. Knight.*

Velvet-moss (vel'vet-môs), *n.* A lichen, *Umbilicaria murina*, used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Fjeld Mountains of Norway.

Velvet-painting (vel'vet-pân'ting), *n.* The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet.

Velvet-paper (vel'vet-pâ'pér), *n.* Same as **stock-paper**.

Velvet-peat (vel'vet-pê), *n.* [*< velvet + *pee, *pea, in pea-jacket: see pea-jacket.*] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blackhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a velvet-pee.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, li. 1.

Velvet-pile (vel'vet-pil), *n.* 1. The pile of velvet; also, a pile or nap like that of velvet.—2. A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

Velvet-satin (vel'vet-sat'in), *n.* A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet-pile.

Velvetseed (vel'vet-séd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree, *Guettarda elliptica*, of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

Velvet-work (vel'vet-wérk), *n.* Embroidery upon velvet.

Velvety (vel'vet-i), *a.* [*< velvet + -y.*] 1. Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, **velvety texture** among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or **velvety**, as of a rose-leaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads, as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or reticulated tissues.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 135.

2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste.

The rum is **velvety**, sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect.

Harper's Mag., LXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a **velvety touch** on the piano.

Vena (vô'nâ), *n.*; *pl. venæ* (-nê). [NL., *< L. vena*, a blood-vessel, a vein: *see vein*.] In *anat.*, a vein. *See vein*.—**Fossa of the vena cava**. *See fossa*.—**Vena azygos**, an azygos vein. *See azygos*.

Vena cava, either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (a) The *superior* or *ascending vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common iliac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatic, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (b) The *inferior* or *descending vena cava* returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the first costal cartilage of the right side with the sternum, and descends nearly vertically to empty into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygos vein. In vertebrates at large the two vena cavae are distinguished as *postcaval* and *precaval* veins. *See cuts under circulation, diaphragm, embryo, heart, lung, pancreas, and thorax*.—**Vena comes** (*pl. venæ comes*), a companion vein; a satellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its course. The larger arteries have usually one, the smaller arteries two.—**Vena contracta**, in *hydraul.* *See contracted vein, under contracted*.—**Vena basis vertebrarum**, the basispinal veins; the veins of the body of each of the vertebrae. *See venæ spiniales, below*.—**Venæ comites**, *See vena comes, above*.—**Venæ cordis minime**, the smallest cardiac veins (which *see under vein*).—**Venæ externæ**, in *Tuberculae*, peculiar white veins observed on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the aëroferous chambers. *De Bary*.—**Venæ Galeni**, the veins of Galen; the veins of the cerebral ventricles, and especially one of the main trunks by which these veins empty into a venous sinus.—**Venæ internæ**, in *Tuberculae*, dark-colored veins seen on a section of the sporophore, indicating the walls of the aëroferous chambers, which are composed of tissue containing no air. *De Bary*.—**Venæ lymphaticæ**, same as *venæ internæ*.—**Venæ spiniales**, the spinal veins; the many veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, draining blood from the vertebral bones and spinal cord and its membranes. In man these veins are arranged and named in four sets—the *basispinal, dorsospinal, medullispinal, and meningorachidian*. All these veins are valveless, and form extensive and intricate anastomoses with one another.—**Venæ vorticosa**, ciliary veins: same as *venæ vorticosa*. *See vas*.—**Vena lienalis**, the splenic vein.—**Vena porta, vena portæ**, the portal vein. *See portall*,

and cuts under *circulation, liver, embryo, and pancreas*.—**Vena salivatoria**, the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

venada (ve-nâ'dâ), *n.* [Sp. *venado*, a deer, *< L. venatus*, hunting, the chase, game: *see venatic*, and cf. *venison*.] A small deer of Chili, *Pudua humilis*, the pudu.

venal (vê'nâl), *a.* [*< OF. vcnal, F. vénal = Sp. Pg. venal = It. venale, < L. venalis, of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, < venus, also venum, sale, = Gr. vnos, price; cf. vni, purchase, = Skt. vasma, price, wages, wealth; perhaps < √ vas, dwell, exist: see was.* From *L. venus* are ult. *E. vend*, etc.] 1. Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hiring: used of persons: as, a **venal politician**.

Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a belman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public. *Macaulay, Milton.*

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made **venal**.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 108.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to **venal** insincerity. *Goldsmith, To Mrs. Lawder.*

= **Syn. Venal, Mercenary, Hiring**. These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. **Venal** is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individuality being surrendered for value received, the *venal* man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a *venal* press advocating whatever it is told to advocate. **Mercenary** is strongest in expressing rapacity, or greed for gain, and activity. **Hiring** is strongest in expressing servility and consequent contempt, *hire* having become an ignoble word for pay: as, a *hiring* soldiery; a *hiring* defamer. A *venal* man sells his political or other support; a *mercenary* man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a *hiring* will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. *Venal* means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; *mercenary* and *hiring* suggest more of actual employment.

venal (vê'nâl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *venal*, *< NL. venalis, < L. vena, vein: see vein*.] (cf. *venal*.) Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, **venal blood** or **circulation**. [Obsolete.]

venality (vê-nâl'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. venalite, F. venalité = Sp. venalidad = Pg. venalidade = It. venalità, < L. venalita(-s), capability of being bought, < L. venalis, purchasable: see venal*.] The state or character of being *venal*, or sordidly influenced by money or financial considerations; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of **venality**.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlii.

Infamous **Venality**, grown bold,
Writes on his bosom to be let or sold
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 416.

venall, *n.* *See venel*.

venally (vê-nâl-i), *adv.* In a *venal* manner; mercenarily.

Venantes (vê-nan'têz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of venan(-t)-s*, ppr. of *venari*, hunt, chase: *see venation*.] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. *See Mygalidæ, Lycosidæ, and cuts under bird-spider, Mygale, tarantula, and wolf-spider*.

venary, *n.* An obsolete form of *venery*.

venary (ven'a-ri), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. venari*, hunt, chase: *see venation*.] (cf. *venery*.) Of or pertaining to hunting. *Howell*.

venasquite (ve-nas'kit), *n.* [*< Venasque (see def.) + -ite*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of otrolite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.

venatic (vê-nat'ik), *a.* [*< L. venaticus, of or pertaining to hunting, < venatus, hunting, the chase, < venari, hunt, chase: see venation*.] 1. Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind, he did it by a sort of **venatic** sense.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

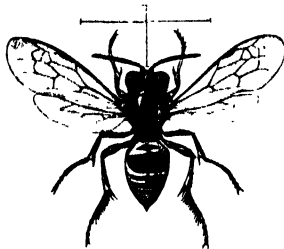
venatica (vê-nat'ik), *n.* Same as *venatic*.
venatical (vê-nat'ik-âl), *a.* [*< venatic + -al*.] Same as *venatic*.

There be three for Venary or Venatical Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

venatically (vê-nat'ik-âl-i), *adv.* In a *venatic* manner; in the chase.

venation¹ (vē-nā'shən), *n.* [*< L. venatio(n)-*, hunting, a hunt, *< venari*, hunt. Cf. *venison*, a doublet of *venation*¹; cf. also *venery*¹.] 1. The art or practice of hunting; pursuit of game. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. The state of being hunted. *Imp. Dict.*

venation² (vē-nā'shən), *n.* [*< NL. venatio(n)-*, *< L. vena*, a vein: see *venal*², *vein*.] 1. In *bot.*, the manner in which veins or nerves are distributed in the blade of a leaf or other expanded organ. See *nerve*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) The mode or system of distribution of the veins of the wings. (b) These veins or nervures, collectively considered as to their arrangement. See *vein*, 3, and cut under *nervure*.



Venation of a Hymenopterous Insect (*Epeolus muricatus*), a parasitic bee. (Cross shows natural size.)

venational (vē-nā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< venation*² + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to venation: as, *venational* characters of insects' wings; *venational* differences or description.

venatorial (ven-ə-tō-ri-əl), *a.* [*< L. venator*, a hunter (*< venari*, hunt: see *venation*¹), + *-i-āl*.] Relating to the chase; pertaining to hunting; *venatic*. [Rare.]

Oh! that some sylvan deity, patron of the chase, would now inspire Brown with *venatorial* craft.

Portnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 94.

venucuset, *v.* A Middle English form of *vanquish*.
vend¹ (vend), *v. t.* [*< F. vendre* = *Sp. Pg. vender* = *It. vendere*, *< L. vendere* (pret. *vendidi*, pp. *venditus*), sell, cry up for sale, praise, contr. of *venundare*, *venundare*, also, as orig., two words, *venum dare*, sell, *< venum*, sale, price, + *dare*, give: see *venal*¹ and *dut*¹.] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; sell: as, to *vend* goods.

Amongst other commodities, they *vended* much tobacco for linen cloth, stuffs, &c., which was a good benefit to y^e people. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 234.

The Greeks . . . tell you that Zebedee, being a Fisherman, was wont to bring Fish from Joppa hither, and to *vend* it at this place.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 98.

The other nut-sellers in the streets vend the almond-nuts. . . . The materials are the same as those of the gingerbread. . . . A split almond is placed in the centre of each of these nuts.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 218.

vend¹ (vend), *n.* [*< vend*¹, *v.*] Sale; market. She . . . has a great *vend* for them (and for other curiosities which she imports).

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 105. (*Davies*.)

Vend² (vend), *n.* Same as *Vend*².
vendable (von'dā-bl), *a.* [*ME.*, *< OF. vendable* (= *Pg. vendavel*), *< vendre*, sell: see *vend*¹, Cf. *vendible*.] Same as *vendible*.

For love is over al *vendable*. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 5804.

vendace (ven'dās), *n.* [*Also vendis*; *< OF. vendace*, *vendioise*, *vandioise*, *F. vandouse*, *F. dial. vandoise*, *ventoise*, *dace*; origin unknown.] A variety of the whitefish, *Coregonus willughbyi* or *C. vandasius*. It is noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Great Britain only in Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, and in two or three of the English lakes, and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail broadly forked, and the pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is taken with the sweep-net about August.

vendaget, *n.* A Middle English form of *vintage*.
Vendean (ven-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. Vendéen*; as *Vendée* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Vendée, a department of western France, or the Vendéans.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Vendée; specifically, a partizan of the royalist insurrection against the republic and the Revolution which was begun in western France in 1793, and whose chief seat was in Vendée.

vendee (ven-dē'), *n.* [*< vend*¹ + *-ee*.] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.

Ayliffe, Paragon.

Vendémiaire (von-dā-mi-ār'), *n.* [*< L. vendemia*, grape-gathering, vintage, wine: see *vin-*

demial.] The first month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793) September 22d, and ending October 21st.

vender (ven'dēr), *n.* [*Also vendor*; *< OF. *vendour*, *vendeur*, *F. vendeur* = *Sp. Pg. vendedor* = *It. venditore*, *< L. venditor*, seller, *< vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹. Cf. *venditor*.] One who vends or sells; a seller: as, a news-vender.

vendetta (ven-det'tā), *n.* [*< It. vendetta*, a feud, *< L. vindicta*, vengeance, revenge, *< vindicare*, claim, arrogate, defend one's self: see *vindicate*, *venge*.] A condition of private war in which the nearest of kin execute vengeance on the slayer of a relative; a blood-feud. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the family of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Afghanistan, etc., and in certain rude and remote districts of the United States.

The various forms of private vengeance which have become common in this country are in many respects allied to Italian vendetta as it existed and may to some extent still exist in Corsica and Calabria, and with modifications in Naples, where, as has been said, "it is reduced to rule and recognized by public opinion."

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 73.

vendibility (ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vendible* + *-ity*; cf. *L. vendibiliter*, salably.] The state of being vendible or salable.

The vendibility of commodities.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

vendible (ven'di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. vendible* = *Sp. vendible* = *Pg. vendível* = *It. vendibile*, *< L. vendibilis*, that may be sold, salable, *< vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹.] I. *a.* Capable of being or fit to be vend or sold; to be disposed of for money; salable; marketable.

Foxe skins, white, blacke, and russet, will be *vendible* here.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 309.

Silence is only vendible

In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not vendible.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 112.

II. *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale: as, butter, fowls, cheese, and other *vendibles*.

vendibleness (ven'di-bl-nes), *n.* Vendibility.
vendibly (ven'di-bli), *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

vendicate, *v.* See *vindicate*.

vendis (ven'dis), *n.* See *vendace*.

venditatus (ven'di-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. venditatus*, pp. of *venditare*, offer again and again for sale, freq. of *vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹.] To set out, as for sale; hence, to display ostentatiously; make a show of.

This they doo in the subtiltie of their wit, . . . as if they would *vendit* them for the very wonders of nature.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 12.

venditation (ven-di-tā'shən), *n.* [*< L. venditatio(n)-*, an offering for sale, a boasting, *< venditare*, try to sell, freq. of *vendere*, sell, cry up for sale, boast: see *vend*¹.] An ostentatious display.

Some [plagiarists], by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturalis, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The *venditation* of our owne worth or parts or merits argues a miserable indigence in them all.

Ep. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 30.

vendition (ven-dish'ən), *n.* [*< L. venditio(n)-*, a sale, *< vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*¹.] The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.

Langley, Sermons (1644), p. 20. (*Latham*.)

vendor (von'dqr), *n.* Same as *vender*, but more common in legal use. In the law of conveyancing the word is commonly used in reference to the preliminary or executory contract of sale, usually made in writing before the execution of a deed to transfer the title, and designates him who agrees to sell, and who after he has actually conveyed is commonly called the *grantor*. So if A contracts, not as agent but on his own account, to sell and convey property belonging to B, and procures B to convey accordingly, A is the vendor and B the grantor.

Our earliest printers were the *vendors* and the blinders of their own books. *I. D'Iraati*, Amen. of Lit., II. 425.

In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as "the *vendor*"; but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as "the *seller*."

Mozley and Whitley.

Vendor and Purchaser Act, a British statute of 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 78) which enacts that forty years (instead of sixty) be the period of commencement of title to land sold, unless otherwise stipulated, and further affects the relations of vendor and purchaser of lands.—*Venditor's Liens*. See *lien*.

vendue (ven-dū'), *n.* [*< OF. vendue*, a sale, *< vendu*, pp. of *vendre*, sell: see *vend*¹.] A public auction.

I went ashore, and, having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvi. (*Davies*.)

We'd better take maynares for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a *vendoo* or swop.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

vendue-master (ven-dū'mās'tēr), *n.* An auctioneer. *Wharton*.

venet, *n.* A Middle English form of *vein*.

veneer (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *finer*; corrupted (prob. in factory use) from *furneer*, *< G. furniren*, *fourniren* = *D. forneren*, *furniren* (cf. Dan. *finere*, *< E. f*), inlay, veneer, furnish, *< OF. fornir*, *F. fournir* = *Pr. fornir*, *fornir*, *fornir* = *Sp. Pg. fornir* = *It. fornire*, furnish: see *furnish*¹.] 1. To overlay or face, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more beautiful kind, so as to give the whole the appearance of being made of the more valuable material; cover with veneers: as, to *veneer* a wardrobe or other article of furniture.

The Italians call it [marquetry] *pietre commesse*, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the *finering* of cabinets in wood. *Smollett*, Travels, xxviii.

The bottom and sides of the frame seem to be *finerred*, and inlaid, probably with ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 180.

2. To cover with a thin coating of substance similar to the body, in other materials than wood, as in ceramics.

It (Oiron (or Henri Deux) ware) is strictly a *veneered* pottery. . . . The object was formed in clay, and then covered with a thin skin of the same material.

Art Jour., VIII. 155.

Hence—3. To impart a more agreeable appearance to, as to something vicious, worthless, or forbidding; disguise with a superficial attraction; gild.

A rogue in grain,

Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the *veneered* article which commonly goes by that name.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 8.

veneer (vē-nēr'), *n.* [*< veneer*, *v.*] 1. A thin piece of wood of a choice kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so as to give a superior and more valuable appearance to the article so treated, as a piece of furniture. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany or rosewood, are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine. Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and other ornamental substances are sometimes used as veneers for small articles, as cabinets or caskets.

2. A thin coating covering the body of anything, especially for decorative purposes: used when the material of the outer coating is similar to that of the body, as in ceramics or in paper-manufacturing. [Rare.]—3. Show; superficial ornament; meretricious disguise.

It is still often possible to hush up scandals, to play fast and loose with inconvenient facts, to smooth over fundamental differences with a *veneer* of external uniformity.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 143.

The knowing world's people from Lenox said, when they returned from their visit, that they doubted whether the Shaker neatness were more than a summer *veneer*, and were quite sure that in winter the houses were no tidier than other houses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 479.

4. In *entom.*, a veneer-moth.—**Veneer-bending machine**, a machine used in putting on veneers, to apply a uniform pressure to every part of a curved or uneven surface. It operates by hydraulic pressure transmitted through caoutchouc or other flexible material. *E. H. Knight*.—**Veneer-planing machine**, a shaving-tool for smoothing veneered and similar surfaces. *E. H. Knight*.—**Veneer-polishing machine**, a machine for rubbing and polishing veneered or other wooden surfaces.—**Veneer-straightening machine**, a machine for flattening out veneers which have been cut in the form of a scroll from a circular log bolt. Such machines employ a flexible pressure with adjustable tension, and are designed with a view to avoid splitting the material.

veneer-cutter (vē-nēr'kut'ēr), *n.* A machine for cutting veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems are used in these machines: in one the log of wood is rotated before a long, thin knife fixed in the machine, the revolution shaving off a thin veneer of the entire length of the log, the log being gradually advanced to the knife until completely cut up; in the other system the knife-blade moves as a slicer over the block of wood or ivory. Still another method is to use a fixed knife, and to draw a square block of wood over the edge of the knife. Both circular and reciprocating saws are also used to make wood veneers. See *veneer-saw*.

veneering (vē-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *veneer*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of laying on veneers.—2. Same as *veneer*, in senses 1–3.

veneering-hammer (vē-nēr'ing-ham'ēr), *n.* A hand-tool with a thin and wide peen or face, used to press out the glue from under a veneer in securing it to an object.

veneer-mill (vē-nēr'mil), *n.* A sawmill designed especially for cutting veneers.

veneer-moth (vē-nēr'mōth), *n.* Any one of several pyralid moths of the family *Crambidae*:

an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. *Crambus hortuallus* is the garden veneer; *C. pinellus*, the pearl veneer; and *C. petrifolius*, the common veneer. See cut under *Crambidae*.

veneer-press (vē-nēr'pres), *n.* A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while being glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

veneer-saw (vē-nēr'sā), *n.* A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. *E. H. Knight.*

veneer-scraper (vē-nēr'skrā'pēr), *n.* A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers. *E. H. Knight.*

venefical (vē-nef'i-kāl), *a.* [*L. veneficus*, poisonous (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] Same as *veneficial*. All with spindle, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise. *B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.*

veneficet (ven'ē-fis), *n.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning, < *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. *Bailey, 1727.*

veneficial (ven-ē-fish'al), *a.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] 1. Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

As for the magical virtues in this plant [the mistletoe], and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relic derived from the ancient druids.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

veneficious (ven-ē-fish'us), *a.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-ous*.] Same as *veneficial*.

To sit cross-legged . . . was an old *veneficious* practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alemena.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneficiously (ven-ē-fish'us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft.

The intent hereof [breaking an egg-shell] was to prevent witchcraft; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Beelzebub hath observed.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneisunt, *n.* An old spelling of *venison*.

venemous, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *venomous*.

venenate (ven'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*, poison, < *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

Poisoned jaws and *venenated* stings.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

These miasms . . . are not so energetic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood.

Harvey, (Johnson).

venenate (ven'ē-nāt), *a.* [*L. venenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infected with poison; poisoned.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.

Woodward, On Fossils.

venenation (ven-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. venenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison or venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

venenet (vē-nēn'), *a.* [Irreg. (as adj.) < *L. venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to evacuate them.

Harvey, On the Plague.

venenifluous (ven-ē-nif'lū-us), *a.* [*L. venenum*, poison, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In bot. and zool., flowing with poisonous juice or venom: as, the *venenifluous* fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper*.

Venenosa (ven-ē-nō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. venenosus*, full of poison: see *venenose*.] One of three sections into which serpents (*Ophidia*) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being *Innocua* and *Suspecta*. The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make *Venenosa* nearly equivalent to the *Proterophylax*; but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to *Proterophylax* and *Solenophylax* together. It is disused now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like *Thanatophidia*. Also called *Nocua*.

venenoset (ven'ē-nōs), *a.* [*L. venenosus*, poisonous: see *venenous*.] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the *Venenosa*; noxious; thanatophidian.

Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venene* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves.

Ray, Works of Creation.

venenosity (ven-ē-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. vénénosité* = *Sp. venenosidad* = *Pg. venenosidade* = *It. venenosità*; < *venenose* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being venenose or poisonous.

venenous (ven'ē-nus), *a.* [*OF. veneneux*; *F. vénénoux* = *Fr. venenos* = *Sp. Pg. It. venenoso*, < *L. venenosus*, poisonous; < *L. venenum*, poison: see *venom*. Cf. *venenose* and *venomous*, doublets of *venenous*.] Poisonous; toxic.—**Venenous anthelmintic**, a remedy for intestinal worms, which acts by destroying the parasite, and not by simply expelling it: a vermicide as distinguished from a vermifuge.

venerability (ven'ē-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*OF. venerabile* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being venerable.

The excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.

venerable (ven'ē-rā-bl), *a.* [*OF. venerable*, *F. vénérable* = *Sp. venerable* = *Pg. veneravel* = *It. venerabile*, < *L. venerabilis*, worthy of veneration or reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons.

Venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 65.

See how the *venerable* infant lies

In early pomp.

Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 110.

The world—that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being *venerable*.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *venerable* precincts of a temple.

The place is *venerable* by her presence.

Shirley, Maid's Revenge, I. 2.

We went about to survey the general decay of that ancient and *venerable* church.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.

All along the shores of the *venerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

venerableness (ven'ē-rā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age.

South, Sermons, XI. iv.

venerably (ven'ē-rā-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his arm, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so *venerably* picturesque.

Honells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Veneracea (ven-ē-rā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acea*.] In conch.: (a) A family of bivalves: same as *Veneridae*. (b) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinuapalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the *Veneridae* and related families.

Veneracæ (ven-ē-rā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acæ*.] Same as *Veneridae*.

veneracean (ven-ē-rā'sē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Veneracea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Veneracea*.

veneraceous (ven-ē-rā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *veneracean*.

venerant (ven'ē-rant), *a.* [*L. venerant* (t-), pp. of *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] Reverent. [Rare.]

When we pronounce the name of Glotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.

Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. i., 1. note.

venerate (ven'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venerated*, ppr. *venerating*. [*L. veneratus*, pp. of *venerari* (> *It. venerare* = *Sp. Pg. venerar* = *F. vénérer*), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as *Venus*, love: see *Venus*.] To regard with respect and reverence; treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate

The helping hand they ought to *venerate*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 214.

The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the bones of St. Mark were preserved and *venerated*.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.

= *Syn. Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore*.

eneration (ven-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*OF. veneratio*, *F. vénératio* = *Sp. veneración* = *Pg. veneração* = *It. venerazione*, < *L. veneratio* (n-), veneration, reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and rever-

ence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

Places consecrated to a more than ordinary *eneration*, by being reputed to have some particular actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

eneration is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellow-beings.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 92.

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

"They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do *eneration* to their kings.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 45.

3. In *phren.*, the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under *phrenology*.—*Syn.* 1. *Reverence, Veneration, Ave*, etc. See *reverence*.

venerative (ven'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*L. venerare* + *-ive*.] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage.

All the Year Round, VIII. 61.

venerator (ven'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. vénérateur* = *Sp. Pg. venerador* = *It. veneratore*, < *L. venerator*, one who venerates, < *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] One who venerates or reverences.

Not a scorner of your sex,

But *venerator*.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

venereal (vē-nē'rē-āl), *a.* [As *venere-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* desire.

No, madam, these are no *venereal* signs.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 37.

Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell

Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* train,

Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

Milton, S. A., I. 583.

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists *Venus*.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.

Boyle.

Venereal carnosity. Same as *venereal wart*.—**Venereal disease**, a collective term for gonorrhoea, chancre, and syphilis.—**Venereal sore or ulcer**, chancre or chancre: more often the latter.—**Venereal warts**, acuminated condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitalia. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are now generally so regarded.

venereant (vē-nē'rē-an), *a.* [*ME. venerien*, < *OF. venerien* = *F. vénérien*; as *venere-ous* + *-an*.] 1. Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

For certes I am al *Venerien*

In feylunge, and myn herte is Marcien.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 609.

2. Amorous; wanton.

Others fall in love with light Wives—I do not mean *Venerian* Lightness, but in reference to Portion.

Honell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

venereate (vē-nē'rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venereated*, ppr. *venereating*. [*L. venere-ous* + *-ate*.] To render amorous or lascivious.

To *venereate* the unbridled spirits.

Fellham, Resolves, I. 26.

venereous (vē-nē'rē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. venéreo* = *Pg. It. venereo*, < *L. venereus*, *venerius*, of or pertaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, < *Venus* (*Vener-*). Venus, sexual intercourse: see *Venus*.] 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

Lust is the fire that doth maintain the life

Of the *venereous* man (but sets at strife

The soul & body).

Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

The male . . . is less than the female, and very *venereous*.

Derham, Physico Theol., IV. 15, note 8.

2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac: as, *venereous* drugs.

No marvel if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjentry for a stewes.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnians.

venerer (ven'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*OF. venerer* + *-er*.] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

Our *Venerers*, Prickers, and Verderers.

Browning, Flight of the Duchess, x.

Veneridæ (vē-nēr'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*Venus* (*Vener-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate or sinu-



Venus siphon, one of the *Veneridæ*

ria, and numerous other species found in temperate and tropical seas, many of whose shells are highly ornate. See also cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, *dimyrtian*, and *quahog*. Also called *Veneracea*, *Veneridæ*, and *Conchacea*.

veneriet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *venery*¹, *venery*².

venerite (ven'e-rit), *n.* [*L. Venus* (*Vener-*), *Venus*, *ML. copper*, + *-ite*².] 1. A copper ore from Pennsylvania, consisting of an earthy chloritic mineral impregnated with copper.— 2. Same as *venulite*.

venorous (ven'e-rus), *a.* [*Venus* (*Vener-*), *Venus*, + *-ous*. Cf. *venereous*.] Same as *venereous*.

Consum'd with loathed lust,
Which thy *venorous* mind hath basely nurs'd!
Lucretius, *Domitian*, v. 3.

A remedy for *venorous* passions
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 563.

Venerupis (ven-ē-rū'pīs), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1818)*, later *Venerupes* (*Swainson, 1840*), < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *L. rupes*, a rock.] 1. A genus of boring bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, as *V. perforans* or *V. irus* and *V. exotica*.—2. [*l. c.*; *pl. venerupes* (-pēz).] A member of this genus; a *Venus* of the rock.



Venerupis exotica

venerupite (ven-ē-rū'pīt), *n.* [*Venerupis* + *-ite*².] A fossil *Venus* of the rock.

venery¹ (ven'e-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *venerie*; < ME. *venerye*, *venorye*, < OF. *venerie*, *F. venerie* (*ML. venaria*, beasts of the chase, game), hunting, a hunting-train, a kennel, < *venier*, < *L. venari*, hunt, chase; see *venation*¹.] 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting.

An outrydere that loved *venerye*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, l. 166.

We'll make this hunting of the witch as famous
As any other blast of *venery*.
R. Johnson, *Sad Shepherd*, ll. 2.

The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary* . . . was . . . held to belong to the king.
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxvii.

2*t.* Beasts of the chase; game.
Bukkes and heris and other beastes wilde,
Of alle fair *venorye* that fallow to metes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1385.

3*t.* A kennel for hunting-dogs.
The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds were kept.
Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, l. 55. (*Davies*.)

venery² (ven'e-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *venerie*, < *L. Veneria* (*sc. res*), sexual intercourse, fem. of *Venerius*, of *Venus*, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), *Venus*, sexual intercourse; see *venereous*, *Venus*.] Gratification of the sexual desire.

Having discoursed of sensuall gluttonie,
It followes now I speake of *venery*:
For these companions as inseparable
Are lincked together with sinnes ugly cable.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

They are luxurious, incontinent, and prone to *venerie*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 201.

venesect (vē-nē-sekt'), *v.* [*L. vena*, vein, + *secare*, cut; see *vein* and *secant*.] *I. trans.* To cut or open a vein of; phlebotomize.

II. intrans. To practise venesection: as, it was common to *venesect* for many diseases.

venesection (vē-nē-sek'shon), *n.* [*L. vena*, vein, + *sectio* (-n-), a cutting; see *section*.] Blood-letting from a vein; phlebotomy. The operation may be performed on any of the superficial veins; but either the median cephalic or the basilic in the bend of the elbow is usually selected for this purpose. (See cut under *mediant*.) A band is tied around the arm just above the elbow, so as to cause a turgescence of the veins below, and then the vein selected is opened with a sharp lancet. When the desired amount of blood has been taken away, the band is removed, and further bleeding arrested by the application of a small compress and bandage.

In a Quinsy he (*Arctaus*) used *Venesection*, and allow'd the Blood to flow till the Patient was ready to faint away.
Med. Diet. (1745), quoted in *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 440.

It is now well understood that *spontaneous venesection* would be the sure forerunner of disaster to the patient.
J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 88.

Venesection bandage, a simple figure-of-eight bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

Venetian (vē-nē'shan), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *Venitian*, as a noun (def. 2) *venytions*; < OF. *Venitian*, *F. Vénitien* = *It. Veneziano*, < *ML. *Venetianus*, < *Venetia*, Venice, *L. Venetia*, the country of the Veneti, in the territory later held by Venice.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or former republic of Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the Adriatic.

The land of the old Veneti bore the *Venetian* name ages before the city of Venice was in being.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 4.

A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unexampled hitherto, only to be called *Venetian*.
C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 58.

Venetian architecture, **Venetian Gothic**, the style of medieval architecture elaborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It combines in many respects the qualities of the arts of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: each story is usually graced with its own arched range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or loggia, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandrels are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequently show plain or plicated cusps of bold yet delicate outline and curves of great refinement. The most splendid example of the style is the famous Ducal Palace. Like all Italian Pointed architecture—the so-called *Italian Gothic*—the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italians never sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction securing stability by balance of opposed pressures, which was elaborated by northern medieval architects, and raises their architecture to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian architecture is noteworthy for its lavish use of color derived from inlaid marbles, porphyries, and other stones of rich hue, as well as of gilding and brilliant mosaic and painted decoration. It bears witness in many subtle details to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.—*Venetian ball*. See *ball*.—*Venetian bar*, needlework in imitation of heavy lace by buttonhole-stitches around a thread, producing a series of bars or bands across an open space. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Venetian blind*, a blind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the window. The pulling of another cord when the blind is down turns the slats to open or close them. In the British Islands outside slatted shutters are also so called.—*Venetian carpet*. See *carpet*.—*Venetian chalk*. Same as *French chalk* (which see, under *chalk*).—*Venetian embroidery*, embroidery upon linen and similar materials, done by cutting away a great deal of the background so as to produce an open design like coarse lace, the edges of the stuff forming the pattern being stitched, and bars or brides sometimes used to steady and support the smaller leaves, etc.—*Venetian enamel*, an enamel used for clock- and watch-dials.—*Venetian glass*. See *glass* (with cut).—*Venetian lace*. See *rose-point*, under *point*¹.—*Venetian long-stitch embroidery*, a simple kind of worsted-work done upon open canvas. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Venetian mosaic*. See *mosaic*, l. 1.—*Venetian pearl*, the trade-name for solid artificial pearls. See *imitation pearl*, under *pearl*.—*Venetian red*. See *red*, l.—*Venetian sallet*, a form of sallet in which the neck and cheeks are protected by a long broad side-piece forged in one with the skull-piece, similar to the Greek helm with cheek-pieces and without crest.—*Venetian school*, in painting, the school of Italian painting which arose to prominence in Venice in the fifteenth century, with the Bellinis and Carpaccio, and was preeminent through a great part of the sixteenth century, when its chief masters were Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Lorenzo Lotto. It was above all a school of colorists; in the magnificence of its use of pigments and in technical perfection it has never been surpassed; and in every artistic quality its chief masters will always rank with the first painters of the world.—*Venetian sumac*. See *sumac*.—*Venetian swell* in organ-building, a swell, or set of blinds, made after the pattern of Venetian blinds. See *swell*.—*Venetian turpentine*.



Venetian Architecture.
An angle of the Ducal Palace

See *turpentine* and *laroh*.—*Venetian window*. See *window*.

II. n. 1. A native of Venice.—2*t.* [*l. c.*] *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice: same as *galligaskins*, l.

Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and *venytions*. 12 sh. *Wardship of Rich. Ferrer* (1596).

3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]
There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing *venetians* being the only means of shutting up the windows.
E. Sartorius, in the *Soudan*, p. 102.

4. *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as *domino*, 2.

I then put off my sword, and put on my *Venetian* or domino, and entered the bal masqué. *The Century*, XLII. 283.

Venetianed (vē-nē'shand), *a.* [*Venetian* + *-ed*².] Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a *Venetianed* window.

The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double *venetianed* door.
R. Hodsoun, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 256.

veneur (ve-nēr'), *n.* [*OF. veneor*, *F. veneur* (= *Pr. venaire*), < *L. venator*, a hunter, < *venari*, hunt; see *venation*¹.] A person charged with the care of the chase, especially with the bounds used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—*Grand veneur*, an officer of the French court charged with the arrangements for the king's hunting: in later times, a great dignity of the royal household.

venewi, **veneyi**, *n.* Same as *venue*¹.

Venezuelan (ven-e-zwē'lan), *a. and n.* [*Venezuela* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America, on the northern coast.

Guzman Blanco could not procure an audience with Lord Salisbury to protest against British seizures of *Venezuelan* territory at the north of the Orinoco.
Amer. Economist, III. 160.

Venezuelan ipecacuanha, a climbing plant of Venezuela, *Philibertia (Sarcostemma) glauca*.

II. n. An inhabitant of Venezuela.

venge (venj), *n. t.* [*ME. vengen*, < OF. (and *F.*) *venger* = *Sp. vengar*, < *L. vindicare*, avenge, vindicate; see *vindicate*. Cf. *avenge*, *revenge*, *vengeance*.] 1. To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

Right as they han *venge*d hem on me, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

I am coming on
To *venge* me as I may. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an offense).

Would none but I might *venge* my cousin's death!
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 5. 87.

vengeable (ven'jā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venigible*; < OF. **vengeable* (= *Sp. vengable*); as *venge* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

Upon myselfe that *vengeable* deapight
To punish.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

In mallice be not *vengeable*,
As S. Mathewe doth speake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Alexander . . . dyd put to *vengeable* deth his dere frende Clitus.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary: a hyperbolic use.

Paulus . . . was a *vengeble* fellow in linking matters together.
Holland, tr. of *Camden*, p. 78. (*Davies*.)

vengeably (ven'jā-bli), *adv.* Revengefully; in revenge.

Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not *vengeably*, not covetously.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

vengeance (ven'jans), *n.* [*ME. vengeance*, *vengeance*, *venjaunce*, *vengeans*, *vengeance*, *vengeance*, < OF. *vengeance*, *venjanse*, *F. vengeance* (= *Sp. venganza* = *It. vengianza*), < *venger*, avenge; see *venge*.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

Veniaunce, *veniaunce* forgiue be it neuere.
Piers Plowman (B.), xvii. 288.

Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
Rom. xii. 19.

2*t.* Harm, mischief, or evil generally: formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase *what a (the) vengeance!*

Whiles the eye of man did woo me,
That could do no *vengeance* to me.
Shak., *As You Like It*, iv. 3. 48.

What the vengeance!
Could he not speak 'em fair?

Shak., Cor., III. 1. 202.

But what a vengeance makes thee fly?

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 218.

With a vengeance, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]

The fishy fume
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt. *Milton, P. L., IV. 170.*

Mandy. However, try her; put it to her.
Vernish. Ay, ay, I'll try her; put it to her home, with a vengeance.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

= *Syn. 1. Retribution, Retaliation, etc. See revenge.*
vengeance (ven'jans), *adv.* [Elliptical use of *vengeance, n.*] Extremely; very.

He's vengeance proud, and loves not the common people.
Shak., Cor., II. 2. 6.

I am vengeance cold, I tell thee.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, II. 2.

vengeanceful (ven'jans-ful), *adv.* [*< vengeance + -ful.*] With a vengeance; extremely; excessively.

I could poison him in a pot of perry;
He loves that vengeanceful.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, I. 3.

vengeful (venj'ful), *a.* [*< venge + -ful.*] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

I pray
His vengeful sword may fall upon thy head.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

vengefully (venj'ful-i), *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

vengefulness (venj'ful-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness; revengefulness.

The two victims of his madness or of his vengefulness were removed to the London Hospital.
Daily Telegraph, June 22, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

vengement (venj'ment), *n.* [*< venge + -ment.*] Avengement; retribution.

He shew'd his head ther left,
And wretched life forlorne for vengeance of his theft.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 18.

vengeur (ven'jër), *n.* [*< F. vengeur = Sp. vengador, < LL. vindicator, avenger, < L. vindicare, avenger: see venge. Cf. vindicator.*] An avenger.

God is a vengere of synne. *Coventry Myreries, p. 70.*

His bleeding heart is in the vengers hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 20.

vengeress (ven'jër-es), *n.* [*< ME. vengeresse, < OF. vengeresse, fem. of vengeur, an avenger: see venge.*] A female avenger.

This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere
vengeresse, . . . for he was wounded thorough bothe thyghes
with that spere. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.*

The three goddesses, furis and vengeresses of felonies.
Chaucer, Boethius, III. meter 12.

veniable (vē-ni-ā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. veniable, < LL. veniabilis, pardonable, < L. venia, pardon: see venial.*] Venial; pardonable.

In things of this nature silence commendeth history:
'tis the veniable part of things lost.
Sir T. Brune, Vulg. Err., VII. 19.

venially (vē-ni-ā-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.

venial (vē-ni-ā-l), *a. and n.* [*< ME. venial, < OF. venial, F. vénial = Sp. Pg. venial = It. veniale, < LL. venialis, pardonable, < L. venia, indulgence, remission, pardon.*] *I. a. 1.* That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong: as, a venial sin or transgression. See *sin*¹, 1.

There contricoun doth but dryeth it down In to a venial synne.
Piers Plowman (B), xlv. 92.

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in society by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a venial error.
Machiavelli.

2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.

They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken;
Mere venial slips, that grow not near the conscience.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 1.

This is a mistake, though a very venial one; the apophthegm is attributed . . . to Agassien, not to Agassian.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 2, note.

3†. Permissible; harmless; unobjectionable.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed.
Milton, P. L., IX. 5.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Venial, Excusable, Pardonable. Excusable and pardonable are applied to things small and great, but pardonable primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. Excusable may be applied where the offense is only in seeming. Venial applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. Venial, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to mortal.*

II.† n. A venial sin or offense.
It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of *veniale* and favourable titles of diminution.
Sp. Hall, Dissuasive from Popery.

veniality (vē-ni-ā'l-i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. venialidad = Pg. venialidade; as venial + -ity.*] The property of being venial.

They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of veniality.
Sp. Hall, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

venially (vē-ni-ā-li), *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness (vē-ni-ā-l-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable or pardonable.

Venice crown. In *her.*, a bearing representing the cornu or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white, etc. See *glass, etc.*

Venice treacle. See *theriac.*

Veni Creator (vē-ni krē-ā'tor), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," "Come, Creator Spirit." *L.:* *veni*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *venire*, come; *creator*, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relics. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God"), to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to Charlemagne, but it is certainly older, and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, *Veni Creator Spiritus.*

venim, venimet, n. Old spellings of *venom.*

venimous, a. An obsolete form of *venomous.*

veniplex (vē-ni-pleks), *n.* [NL., *< L. vena, vein, + plexus, a network: see plexus.*] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. *Cours.*

veniplexed (vē-ni-plekst), *a.* [*< veniplex + -ed.*] Formed into a venous plexus or network. *Cours.*

venire facias (vē-ni-rē fā'gi-as), *n.* [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' *L.:* *venire*, come; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of *facere*, make, do, cause.] In law, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, *venire*.—**Venire facias de novo, or venire de novo**, in law, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

venire-man (vē-ni-rē-man), *n.* A man summoned under a venire facias for jury service.

venison (ven'zn or ven'i-zn), *n.* [Formerly also *ven'son*; *< ME. venison, venysoun, veneson, venisoun, < OF. *venaison, venaison, venaison, F. venaison, venison, the flesh of the deer and boar, the principal objects of the chase, < L. venatio(-n), hunting, also the product of the chase, game, < venari, hunt: see venation*¹, of which *venison* is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllabic pronunciation, cf. *menison, menson*, ult. *< L. manatio(-n).*] *1†.* A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.

A thief of *venysoun*, that hath forlaft
His likerounesse and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, I. 83.

"Come, kill [me] a ven'son," said bold Robin Hood,
"Come, kill me a good fat deer."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V. 294).

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.

Shall we go and kill us venison?
Shak., As you Like It, II. 1. 21.

A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Thanks, my Lord, for your venison, for finer or fatter
Never raug'd in a forest or smok'd in a platter.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Fallow venison, the flesh of the fallow deer.—**Red venison**, the flesh of the red deer.

Venison both red and fallow.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. v. § 2.

Venite (vē-ni'tē), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus," "O come, let us sing unto the Lord." *L. venite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *venire*, come.] *1. In liturgies, the 95th Psalm.* In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the

psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, *Venite exultemus.*

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above canticle.

venivel, venivela (ven'i-vel, ven-i-vē'lā), *n.* [*E. ind.*] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, *Cissampelos Pareira.*

venjet, v. An old spelling of *venge.*

vennel (ven'el), *n.* [Formerly also *venall*; *< F. venelle, a small street.*] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the vennel of the Maison Dieu or hospitium, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 242.

venom (ven'um), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *venome, venom, venime, venym*; *< ME. venim, venym, venyme, fenim, < OF. venim, venin, also velin, F. venin = Pr. vere, veri = Sp. Pg. veneno = It. veleno, veneno, < L. venenum, poison.*] *I. n.* *1. Poison in general: now an archaic use.*

Zif *venym* or *poysoun* be broughte In presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynneth to wexe moyst and for to swete.
Manderlye, Travels, p. 150.

Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.
Dyron, Child Harold, I. 82.

*2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands; and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rabies of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see *Latroctes*, and *cut under spider*), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see *cases cited under sting*), and in one case at least may be fatal to large animals (see *tsetse*).*

Of alle fretyng venymes the vilest is the scorpion;
May no medecyne amende the place ther he styngth.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 158.

Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.
Milton, Arcades, I. 58.

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

What with Venus, and other oppressioun
Of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun,
That Ypermestra dar nat handle a knyfe.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2593.

The venom of such looks, we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 18.*

4†. Coloring material; dye.

They cowde nat medle the brytte fleeces of the contre
of Seryens with the *venym* of Tyrie.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 5.

II.† a. Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.

In our lande growtht pepper in forestis full of snakes
and other *venym* beastes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).

Thou art . . .
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venom toads, or lizard's dreadful stings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2. 188.

My venom eyes
Strike innocency dead at such a distance.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

venom (ven'um), *v.* [Early mod. E. *venome, venime*; *< ME. venymen, venynen*, by apheresis from *envenimen, < OF. envenimer, poison (see envenom)*; in part directly from the noun *venom*.] *I. trans.* To envenom; infect with poison.

The *venomed* vengeance ride upon our swords.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 47.

Here boldly spread thy hands, no *venom'd* weed
Dares blister them.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III. 1.

Since I must
Through Brothers' perurie dye, O let me *venome*
Their Soules with curses.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, III. 4.

Its bite [that of *Conus aulicus*] produces a *venomed* wound accompanied by acute pain.
A. Adams, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.

II.† intrans. To become as if infected with venom.

Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium. (Latham.)

venom-albumin (ven'um-al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin of snake-poison.

venom-duct (ven'um-duk't), *n.* The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it

is secreted to the tooth or fang whence it is discharged.

venomer (ven'um-ér), *n.* [*< venom + -er.*] A poisoner. [Rare.]

People of noble family would have found a sensitive goblet of this sort [Murano glass] as sovereign against the arts of venomers as an exclusive diet of boiled eggs. *Hovells, Venetian Life, xli.*

venom-fang (ven'um-fang), *n.* One of the long, sharp, conical teeth of the upper jaw of a venomous serpent, by means of which a poisonous fluid is injected into a punctured wound. Such a fang is firmly attached to the maxillary bone, and may be thrown forward or laid flat by a peculiar mechanism by which the bones of the upper jaw change their relative position. Such a tooth is either grooved (as in *Proteroglyph*) or so folded upon itself as to form a tube (as in *Solenoglyph*) for the conveyance of venom, being also connected with the duct of the receptacle which contains the fluid. The mechanism of the bones is such that opening the mouth widely causes erection of the venom-fang, while the forcible closure of the mouth upon the object bitten causes the injection of the venom into the wound by muscular pressure upon the venom-sac. Venom-fangs are a single pair or several pairs. Also called *poison-tooth*. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *Viper*.

venom-gland (ven'um-gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes venom, mostly a modified salivary gland.

venom-globulin (ven'um-glob'ü-lin), *n.* The globulin of snake-poison.—**Water venom-globulin**. See *water*.

venom-mouthed (ven'um-moutht), *a.* Having a venomous or envenomed mouth or bite; speaking as if venomously; slanderous; scandalous.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I Have not the power to muzzle him. *Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 120.*

venomosalivary (ven'ö-mö-sal'i-vä-ri), *a.* [Irreg. *< venom + salivary.*] Venomous, as saliva; or pertaining to venomous saliva.

I find that it is even easy to see the *venomosalivary* duct [of the mosquito] from the outside, shining through the skin at the base of the head and neck in the undissected specimen. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 880.*

venomous (ven'um-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venimous*, *venemous*; *< ME. venimous, venimous*, *< OF. *venimous, venimeux, venemouse, F. venimeux*, also (after L.) *venimeux* = *Pr. verenos, verinos*, also *venenos* = *Sp. Pg. venenoso* = *It. venenoso, venenoso*, *< LL. venenous*, poisonous, venomous, (*< L. venenum*, poison, venom: see *venom*. Cf. *venenous, venenose*.] 1. Full of venom; noxious or hurtful by means or reason of venom; venomous; poisonous; as, a *venomous* reptile or insect; a *venomous* bite.

It is alle deserte and fulle of Dragouns and grete Serpentes, and fulle of dyverse *venymouse* Bestes alle abouten. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.*

The biting of a Pike is *venomous*, and hard to be cured. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 182.*

2. Hence, noxious; virulent; extremely hurtful or injurious; poisonous in any way.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,
For they ben *venimous*, I wot it wel;
I hem defeys, I love hem nevere a del. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 335.*

Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thine eyes. *Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 23.*
Venenous thorns, that are so sharp and keen,
Bear flowers, we see, full fresh and fair of hue.
Wyatt, That Pleasure is mixed with every Pain.

3. Very spiteful or hateful; virulent; malignant; intended or intending to do harm; as, *venomous* eyes or looks; a *venomous* attack; *venomous* enemies.—**Venomous serpents or snakes**. See *Ophidia*, *Nocua*, *Proteroglyph*, *serpent*, *snake*, *Solenoglyph*, *Venenosa*, *thanatophidia*, and the family names cited under *serpent*.—**Venomous spiders**. See *Katipo*, *Latrodectus*, *malmignatie*, and cut under *spider*.—*Syn. 3.* Malignant, spiteful.

venomously (ven'um-us-li), *adv.* With venom or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. *Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 48.*

venomousness (ven'um-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venomous, in any sense; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness.

venom-peptone (ven'um-pep'tön), *n.* The peptone of snake-poison.

venom-sac (ven'um-sak), *n.* The structure on each side of the head of a venomous serpent, near the articulation of the lower jaw, which secretes and contains the poisonous fluid, and from which the fluid is conveyed by a duct to the venom-fang.

venosal (vē-nō-sal), *a.* Of the nature of a vein; venous.

Its office [that of the lung] is to cool the heart, by sending ayre unto it by the *Venosal Artery*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.*

venose (vē-nōs), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. venoso*, *< L. venosus*, full of veins, *< vent*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having numerous veins

or branching network; *veiny*: as, a *venose* or reticulated leaf.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, same as *venous*.

venose-costate (vē-nōs-kos'tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between ribbed and veined; having raised veins approaching ribs.

venosity (vē-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< venose + -ity.*] 1. Venose state, quality, or character.—2. A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A rapid increase in the *venosity* of the blood. *Science, VII. 533.*

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general venous congestion.

venous (vē-nus), *a.* [*< L. venosus*, full of veins, *< vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venose*, *venous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; contained in veins; veined; venose: as, the *venous* system; *venous* blood or circulation; a *venous* plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In *entom.*, having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an insect's wing.—**Venous blood**, the blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which vary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified, and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Venous calculus**. Same as *neumatone*.—**Venous canal** (*ductus venosus*), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.—**Venous circulation**, the flow of blood through the veins. See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.—**Venous congestion or hyperemia**, engorgement of the veins of a part, due to obstruction of the venous circulation. Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—**Venous duct**. See *ductus venosus*, under *ductus*.—**Venous hemorrhage**, bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—**Venous hum**. See *hum*.—**Venous plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Venous pulse**, a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.—**Venous radicles**, the finest beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes erroneously written *venous radicals*.—**Venous sinus**. (a) One of the various large veins formed in the substance of the dura mater. See the distinctive names under *sinus*. (b) A natural dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins empty in common. In different cases such a sinus may correspond to the auricle of a heart, to a cavity communicating with a heart, as a caval vein, or to a cavity inclosing a heart, as the so-called pericardium of some invertebrates.

venously (vē-nus-li), *adv.* In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were *venously* congested. *Lancet, 1890, i. 751.*

vent¹ (vent), *v. t.* [*< vent¹, n.*] 1. To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.
How earnest thou to be the alege of this moon-calf? can he *vent* Trinculos? *Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 111.*
He *vented* a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.*
2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in.
The gun is then *vented*. *Ure, Dict., IV. 82.*
It is usually necessary to *vent* the punch by a small hole. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 331.*

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain
... he hath strange places cram'd
With observation, the which he *vents*
In mangled forms. *Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 41.*
Let rash report run on; the breath that *vents* it
Will, like a bubble, broak itself at last. *Ford, 'Tis Pity, IV. 1.*
After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so full as she could not contain, but *vented* her revelations. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.*
And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to *vent* them. *Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.*

As children of weak age
Lend life to the dumb stones
Whereon to *vent* their rage. *M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i.*
4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.
Adams frequently *vented himself* in ejaculations during their journey. *Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. 10.*

vent² (vent), *n.* [*< OF. vent*, wind, air, breath, scent, smell, vapor, puff, = *Sp. viento* = *Pg. It. vento*, *< L. ventus*, wind, = *E. wind*: see *wind²*, and cf. *vent², v.*, and *vent¹, n.*] 1. Scent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.
When my hound doth straine upon good *vent*. *Turberville.*

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of *vent*. *Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 238.*
Vent is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase. *Edinburgh Rev., CXXVI. 176.*

2. In *hunting*, the act of taking breath or air.

quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (d) In *molding*, one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mold. (e) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (f) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Oxford Glossary.* (g) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in feet. *Webster.* (h) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (i) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mammals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under *Terebratulide*.—3. A slit or opening in a garment.

Item, j. jakket of red felwet, the *ventis* bounde with red leather. *Paston Letters, i. 476.*

The collar and the *ventis*. *Assembly of Ladies, lxxvi.*

4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like ruffling winds lock'd up in caves,
Do bustle for a *vent*. *Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.*

This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no *vent*, no outlet, no passage through. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxvii.*

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 394.*

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it *Vent*. *Congreve, Way of the World, v. 13.*

The poor little Jackdaw,
When the monks he saw,
Feebly gave *vent* to the ghost of a caw. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.*

6. A discharge; an omission.

Here on her breast
There is a *vent* of blood. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 352.*

To give *vent* to, to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up: as, to give *vent* to anger.—To serve the *vent*. See *serve*.—To take *vent*, to become known; get abroad.

Whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Sir I. Wotton.*

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2. In *hunting*, the act of taking breath or air.

The Otter . . . you may now see above water at vent, and the dogs close with him.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

vent² (vent), v. [*< F. venter, blow, puff (as the wind), < vent, the wind: see vent¹, n., and cf. vent¹, v.] I. *trans.* To scent, as a hound; smell; snuff up; wind.*

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yard of him and never vent him. . . . When he smelleth or venteth anything we say he hath this or that in the wind.

Turberville.

Bearing his nostrils up into the wind,
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did vent.

Drayton, Mooncalf.

To vent up, to lift so as to give air.
But the brave Mayd would not disarm her bee,
But only vented up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appeere.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

II. intrans. 1. To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

After the manner of a drunkearde, that venteth for the best wine.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 344.

See how he venteth into the wynd.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. In hunting, to take breath or air.
Now have at him [an otter] with Kilbuck, for he vents again.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

When the otter vents or comes to the surface to breathe.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

3. To draw, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghulst, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind.

Scott, Antiquary, xl.

vent³ (vent), n. [*< OF. vente, F. vente, sale, place of sale, market, = Sp. venta, a sale, a market, also an inn (hacer venta, put up at an inn), = Pg. venda = It. vendita, a sale, < ML. vendita, a sale, < L. vendere, pp. venditus, sell: see vend¹. Cf. vent⁴.]* 1. The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to vent any English book but such as shall first be examined by Mr. Secretary Potre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 18th August, 1549.

MS. Privy Council Book, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist.

[Church of Eng., xvi., note.]

The vent of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouses of the company, would have prevented all this distress.

Burke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Opportunity to sell; market.
We be uncertaine what vent or sale you shall finde in Persia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 342.

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any vent.

R. Knar (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 330).

There is in a manner no vent for any commodity except wool.

Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies, p. 11.

vent⁴ (vent), v. t. [*< vent³, n. Cf. vend¹, v.] To vend; sell.*

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germanie vent 60 or 80 thousand clothes yearly.

G. Fletcher, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.

Familiar with the prices

Of oil and corn, with when and where to vent them.

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

vent⁴ (vent), n. [*< Sp. venta, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see vend³.]* An inn.

Our house

Is but a vent of need, that now and then

Receives a guest, between the greater towns,

As they come late.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

venta (ven'tā), n. [*< Sp. venta, an inn: see vent⁴.]* Same as vent⁴. *Scott.*

ventage (ven'tāj), n. [*< vent¹ + -age.*] A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.

Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 373.

I would have their bodies

Burnt in a coal-pit with the ventage stopped.

Webster, Duchess of Malf., ii. 5.

ventail, ventaillet (ven'tāl), n. [*ME. ventaille, ventayle, < OF. ventaille, the breathing part of a helmet, < vent, wind, air, breath: see vent². Cf. aventaille.*] Same as aventaille.

Galaashin helde his fellows at the grounde, and with that hande hilde hym by the ventaille, and his swerde in the other hande rely to smyten of his heed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

Effsoones they ran their wrothfull hands to hold,

And Ventailles reare each other to behold.

Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 12.

ventanna (ven-tan'ā), n. [*< Sp. ventana, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (cf. window, lit. 'wind-eye'), < L. ventus, wind: see vent¹.]* A window. [Rare.]

What after pass'd

Was far from the ventanna where I sate.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

ventayletti, n. [*ME., dim. of ventail.*] Same as aventaille.

Item, v ventaylettes of bassenets. Item, vi. peeces of mayle.

Passon Letters, I. 487.

vent-bit (vent'bit), n. A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.

vent-bushing (vent'bush'ing), n. A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called vent-piece.

vent-cock (vent'kok), n. A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-cover (vent'kuv'er), n. A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the box dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

vented (ven'ted), a. [*< vent¹ + -ed.*] In ornith., having the crisum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-vented; yellow-vented.

venter¹ (ven'ter), n. [*< vent¹ + -er.*] One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signifie but that the venter of them doth little skill the use of speech?

Barron, Sermons, I. xv.

venter² (ven'ter), n. [*In def. 1 < OF. ventre, F. ventre = It. ventre; in defs. 2 and 3 directly < L. venter, the belly, womb.*] 1. The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter; children by different venters.—2. In anat. and zool., the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(a) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to dorsum. (b) One of the three large, as if belying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the venter of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen: collectively called the three venters. (c) Some swelling or protuberant part; specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See *biventer, digastric, n.* (d) The belly or convexity of a bone, as opposed to its dorsum or convexity. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below.]

3. In ornith., the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and venter or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.

Cuvelier, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 961.

4. In entom.: (a) The lower part of the abdomen. (b) The under surface: as, the venter of the caterpillar.—5. In bot., the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, in which the oöphore is formed.—In ventre sa mere. See *in ventre*.—Venter of the illum, the iliac fossa.—Venter of the scapula, the scapular fossa. Venter propendens, anteversion of the uterus.—Venter renum, the pelvis of the kidney.

vent-faucet (vent'fä'set), n. A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkscrew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also vent-peg. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-feather (ven'te'fē'er), n. In ornith., one of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See *crissum, rectrices*.

vent-field (ven't'fēld), n. In ordnance, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the modern percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.

vent-gage (ven't'gāj), n. A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.

vent-gimlet (ven't'gim'let), n. In ordnance, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gun.

vent-hole (ven't'hōl), n. 1. A vent.—2. A button-hole at the wrist of a shirt. [*Prov. Eng.*]

venticular (ven-tik'ū-lir), a. Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "venticular perforations of the mezzal," or breathing holes.

Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.

ventiduct (ven'ti-dukt), n. [*< L. ventus, wind, + ductus, channel: see duct.*] In arch., a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwill.*

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by venteducts from the vast caves above Padua they let

into their rooms at their pleasure; to qualifie the heat of the summer.

Sandys, Travels, p. 103.

ventil (ven'til), n. [*< L. ventulus, a breeze (ventilare, ventilate): see ventilate.*] In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (a) such as is described under *valve*, or (b) specifically, in organ-building, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.

ventilable (ven'ti-lā-bl), a. [*< ventil-ate + -able.*] Capable of being ventilated.

The sleeping room is rarely ventilable, and still more rarely ventilated.

Philadelphia Times, Feb. 28, 1886.

ventilabrum (ven-ti-lā'brum), n. [*L., a winnowing-fan, < ventilare, winnow: see ventilate.*] *Eccles., same as flabellum, l.*

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. ventilated, ppr. ventilating. [*< L. ventilatus, pp. of ventilare (> It. ventilare = Sp. Pg. ventilar = F. ventiler), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, < ventulus, a breeze, dim. of ventus, wind: see vent².]* 1. To winnow; fan.

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we ventilate and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound.

Landon, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.

2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to ventilate a room.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being ventilated by the winds.

Harvey.

3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; aërate; oxygenate: as, the lungs ventilate the blood.—4. To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.

I ventilate, I blowe tydnynges or a mater abroad. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsayllour that ventylateh the maters abroad.

Palsgrave, p. 765.

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was ventilated in the Star Chamber.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 98.

My object in this lecture is not to ventilate dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.

Ventilated bucket. See *bucket*.

ventilating-brick (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), n. A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.

ventilating-heater (ven'ti-lā-ting-hā'ter), n. A stove or heater so arranged that its draft draws in outside air, which is heated and discharged into the interior of a building.

ventilating-millstone (ven'ti-lā-ting-mil'stōn), n. A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air through its grooves.

ventilating-saw (ven'ti-lā-ting-sā), n. A saw the web of which is perforated, so that the circulation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust.

ventilation (ven-ti-lā'shōn), n. [*< F. ventilation = Sp. ventilacion = Pg. ventilação = It. ventilazione, < L. ventilatio(n)-, an airing, < ventilare, air, ventilate: see ventilate.*] 1. The act of fanning or blowing.

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air.

Addison, Frecholder, No. 40.

2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.

Insuring for the labouring man better ventilation.

F. W. Robertson.

3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration.

Harvey.

4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the ventilation of abuses or grievances.

The ventilation of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world.

Bp. Hall, Old Religion, ii.

5. Utterance; expression; vent.

To his . . . Secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he [Buckingham] laid in Fallet near him, for natural Ventilation of his thoughts, he would . . . break out into bitter and passionate Erupitions. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 227.*

Plenum method of ventilation. See *plenum*.

ventilative (ven'ti-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< ventilate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating: as, *ventilative appliances*.

ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [*< F. ventilateur = Sp. Pg. ventilador = It. ventilatore, < L. ventilator, a winnow, < ventilare, winnow, ventilate: see ventilate.*] One who or that which ventilates. (a) Any device for replacing foul by pure air. (b) One who or that which brings some matter to public notice, as a speaker or a newspaper.

ventilator-deflector (ven'ti-lā-tor-dē-flek'tor), *n.* A plate so placed in a railroad-car as to deflect the air into or out of the car, under the impulse of the motion of the train.

ventilator-hood (ven'ti-lā-tor-hūd), *n.* A shield above a ventilator on the outside of a railroad-car, to protect it from sparks, cinders, or rain: sometimes serving also as a deflector.

venting-hole (ven'ting-hōl), *n.* A vent-hole. *Certain out-casts, tunnels, or venting-holes.*

ventless (vent'les), *a.* [*< vent + -less.*] Having no vent or outlet. *Like to a restless, ventless flame of fire, That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.*

ventose¹ (ven'tōs), *a.* [= *F. venteux = Sp. Pg. It. ventoso, < L. ventosus, full of wind, windy, < ventus, wind: see vent*².] Windy; flatulent. *Bailey, 1731.*

ventose² (ven'tōs), *n.* [*< OF. ventose, ventouse, < ML. ventosa, a cupping-glass, fem. of L. ventosus, full of wind: see ventose*¹, *a.*] A cupping-glass.

Hollow concavities, . . . like to ventoses or cupping glasses. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 20.*

Ventose² (von-tōz'), *n.* [*F., < L. ventosus: see ventose*¹, *a.*] The sixth month of the year, according to the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1794) February 19th, and ending March 20th.

ventosity (ven-tos'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. ventosité = Pr. ventositat = Sp. ventosidad = Pg. ventosidade = It. ventosità, < LL. ventositat (t)-us, windiness, < L. ventosus, windy: see vent*¹.] 1. Windiness; flatulency.

If there be any danger of ventosity, . . . then you shall use decoctions.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy.

2. Empty pride; vainglory; inflated vanity. The quality of knowledge . . . hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is ventosity or swelling.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. **ventouser**, *v.* [*ME. ventousen, ventusen, < OF. ventouser, cup, < ventouse, ventose, a cupping-glass: see ventose*¹, *n.*] To cup.

Neither vayne-blood, ne ventousinge, Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helplings. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1389.*

ventoy, *n.* [*< OF. ventau, a fan, < vent, wind, air: see vent*².] A fan.

One of you open the casements, t'other take a ventoy and gently cool my face. *Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.*

vent-peg (vent'peg), *n.* 1. A plug, as of wood, for stopping the vent of a barrel.

Pulling out the vent-peg of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole. *Dickens, Chimes, iv.*

2. Same as *vent-saucet*.

vent-piece (vent'pēs), *n.* 1. In *ordnance*, same as *vent-bushing*.—2. In a breech-loading gun, the block which closes the rear of the base.

vent-pin (vent'pin), *n.* Same as *vent-peg*, 1.

vent-pipe (vent'pip), *n.* An escape-pipe, as for air or steam.

vent-plug (vent'plug), *n.* 1. Same as *vent-peg*, 1.—2. Anything used to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged, the object being to insure the complete extinction of any sparks that remain from the last cartridge fired. The vent-plug is pressed into place by the thumb of one of the artillerymen, while another pushes home the sponge.

vent-punch (vent'punch), *n.* An instrument for removing obstructions from the vent of a gun.

ventrad (ven'trad), *adv.* [*< L. venter, the belly, + -ad*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, to or toward the belly or ventral surface or aspect of the body: noting direction or relative situation: opposed to *dorsad* or *neurad*, and equivalent to *hemad* or *sternad*: as, the heart is situated *ventrad* of the

spinal column; the coeliac axis branches *ventrad* of the aorta.

ventral (ven'tral), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. ventral = Sp. Pg. ventral = It. ventrale, < L. ventralis, of or pertaining to the belly or stomach, < venter, belly, stomach: see venter*².] 1. *In anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the venter, in any sense; forming a venter; contained in a venter; having a venter; hollowed out like a venter; bellying; abdominal; uterine: as, *ventral walls or cavities; ventral viscera; the ventral surface of the ilium or scapula; ventral fins.* (b) Placed ventrad in the body; situated on the side or aspect of the body opposite the dorsal or back aspect; anterior or inferior; hemal.—2. *In bot.*, belonging to the anterior surface of anything: as, a *ventral suture*, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis: the opposite of *dorsal*.—**Ventral chord**, *in entom.*, the ventral nervous chord with its ganglia.—**Ventral fin**, *in ichth.*, a ventral. See *II. 1*.—**Ventral folds**, *in Tunicata*, upstanding margins of the sides of the ventral groove.—**Ventral groove**, *in Tunicata*, the hypobranchial groove, lying in the ventral median line of the branchial chamber; the endostyle.—**Ventral hernia**, a hernia traversing the abdominal wall at any point other than the groin or umbilicus.—**Ventral laminae**, *in embryol.* See *lamina*.—**Ventral medulla**, the ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic system. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 150.*—**Ventral oars**. See *oar*.—**Ventral ossifications**, bones developed in the walls of the belly of some mammals (as marsupials) and many reptiles. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*.—**Ventral segment**, *in acoustics*, same as *loop*, 3.

II. n. 1. *In ichth.*, a ventral fin; one of the posterior or pelvic pair of fins, corresponding to the hind limbs of higher vertebrates, and distinguished from the *pectorals*: so called irrespective of their actual position: as, *ventrals thoracic or jugular*. Abbreviated *V.* or *v.*—2. *In entom.*, one of the segments of the abdomen as seen from beneath, especially in *Coloptera*. They are distinguished as first, second, etc., counting backward. See *urite, uromere*.

ventralis (ven-trā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ventrales* (-lēz). [*NL.: see ventral.*] *In ichth.*, a ventral fin.

ventrally (ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a ventral situation or direction; on or toward the belly; with respect to the venter.

ventralmost (ven'tral-mōst), *a.* Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

ventralward, ventralwards (ven'tral-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< ventral + -ward, -wards.*] Same as *ventrad*.

The first fold . . . sends off in the course of the third day a branch or bud-like process from its anterior edge. This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs *ventralwards* and forwards. *Poster and Balfour, Embryol., p. 164.*

ventric (ven'trik), *a.* [*< L. venter, belly, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the stomach. [*Rare.*]

"Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius, the art of accurate timekeeping is *ventric*. *Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 41.*

ventricle (ven'tri-kl), *n.* [*< F. ventricule = Sp. ventriculo = Pg. ventriculo = It. ventricolo, < L. ventriculus, belly, stomach, ventricle (sc. cordis, of the heart), dim. of venter, stomach: see venter*².] 1. The belly; the stomach.

My *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The womb; the productive organ, literally or figuratively.

Begot in the *ventricle* of memory. *Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 70.*

3. *In anat.* and *zool.*, some small cavity of the body; a hollow part or organ; a ventriculus: variously applied.—**Chylific ventricle**. See *chylific*.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**. See *cornu*.—**Hypocorac ventricle**. See *hypocorac*.—**Olfactory ventricle**, a cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle. It exists normally in the fetus, but is only occasionally found in the adult.—**Pineal ventricle**. See *pineal*.—**Sylvian ventricle**. See *Sylvian*.—**Ventricle of Arantius**, that part of the fourth ventricle of the brain which extends down into the spinal cord and forms the upper part of the central canal.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle of the brain: the metacellula.—**Ventricle of the corpus callosum**, a furrow between the upper surface of the great transverse commissure of the brain and the gyrus fornicatus, or lip of each hemisphere, which rests upon the corpus callosum.—**Ventricle of the larynx**, a fossa on either side, between the false and true vocal cords of that side, which leads up by a narrow opening into the laryngeal pouch, or sacculus laryngis.—**Ventricles of the brain**, a series of connecting cavities, containing fluid, within the brain, continuous with the central cavity of the spinal canal. They are the remains of the original neural canal, formed by a folding over of the epiplast. The lateral ventricles are found one in each hemisphere; they communicate with each other and with the third ventricle through the foramen of Monro. The third ventricle lies between the optic thalami. It communicates with the fourth ventricle through the aqueduct of Sylvius. The fourth ventricle lies between the cerebellum and the pons and medulla. The so-called fifth ventricle, or

pseudocornu, has no connection with the other cerebral ventricles, being of a different nature and simply a small interval between the right and left layers of the septum lucidum. The cerebral ventricles or cornua have lately been systematically named in a morphological vocabulary which is irrespective of the peculiarities of the human brain, and based on the encephalomeses of vertebrates. See *aula, 2, callos, diacolla, encephalocolla, epicallos, mesocolla, metacolla, metepicallos, procolla, rhinocolla*, and cuts under *encephalon, Rana*, and *Petromyzontidae*.—**Ventricles of the heart**, the two chambers in the heart which receive the blood from the auricles and propel it into the arteries. The right ventricle forces the venous blood coming from the right auricle into the pulmonary artery, and thence through the lungs. The left ventricle receives the arterial blood from the left auricle and propels it through the aorta and the rest of the systemic arterial system. See cuts under *heart, lung, Polyplacophora*, and *Lamellibranchiata*.

ventricornu (ven-tri-kōr'nū), *n.*; pl. *ventricornua* (-nū-ā). [*NL., < L. venter, belly, + cornu, horn.*] The ventral or anterior horn or curved extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under *spinal*.

ventricornual (ven-tri-kōr'nū-āl), *a.* [*< ventricornu + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the ventricornu. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 528.*

ventricose (ven'tri-kōs), *a.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + -ic + -ose.*] 1. Having a large abdomen; corpulent.—2. *In bot.*, swelling out in the middle; swelling unequally, or inflated on one side; distended; inflated; bellied: as, a *ventricose corolla* or perianth.—3. *In conch.*, ventricose. See *ventricose*, 1 (b).

ventricous (ven'tri-kūs), *a.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + -ic + -ous.*] 1. *In zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Bellying; resembling a belly; swelled up or out; distended; ventricose. (b) *In conch.*, having the whorls or the valves of the shell swollen or strongly convex. See cuts under *Dolium, Turbo, bivalve*, and *Pectinidæ*.—2. *In bot.*, same as *ventricose*.

ventricular (ven-trik'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. ventriculaire = Sp. ventricular = It. ventricolare, < NL. "ventricularis, < L. ventriculus, ventricle: see ventricle.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle, in any sense; ventriculous: as, a *ventricular cavity* of the brain or heart; *ventricular walls*, lining, orifice; *ventricular systole* or diastole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventricose. [*Rare.*]—**Ventricular aqueduct**. Same as *aqueductus Sylvii* (which see, under *aqueductus*).—**Ventricular bands of the larynx**, the false vocal cords.—**Ventricular septum**. (a) Same as *septum lucidum* (which see, under *septum*). (b) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.—**Ventricular space**, the system of central communicating cavities, containing fluid, in the cerebrospinal axis. It comprises the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain and the channels connecting them, and the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocele—usually obliterated in the spinal cord where, however, a part of it may persist as the rhombocella.

ventriculi, *n.* Plural of *ventriculus*. **ventriculite** (ven-trik'ū-lit), *n.* [*< NL. ventriculites, < L. ventriculus, ventricle: see ventricle.*] A fossil sponge of the family *Ventriculitidæ*; a so-called "petrified mushroom." They are of various shapes—fungiform, cup-like, tubular, or funnel-shaped—and abound in the Cretaceous.

Ventriculites (ven-trik'ū-lit'ēz), *n.* [*NL. (Mantell): see ventriculite.*] A genus of fossil siliceous sponges, typical of the family *Ventriculitidæ*.

ventriculitic (ven-trik'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*< ventriculite + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing ventriculites.

Ventriculitidæ (ven-trik'ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ventriculites + -idæ.*] A family of fossil hexactinellid sponges, typified by the genus *Ventriculites*.

ventriculobulbous (ven-trik'ū-lō-bul'bus), *a.* [*< L. ventriculus, ventricle, + bulbos, bulb.*] *In ichth.*, pertaining to the cardiac ventricle and the aortic bulb, as the orifice between them.

ventriculose (ven-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< LL. ventriculosus, of the belly, < L. ventriculus, belly.*] *In bot.*, minutely ventricose.

ventriculous (ven-trik'ū-lūs), *a.* Same as *ventricular*.

ventriculus (ven-trik'ū-lūs), *n.*; pl. *ventriculi* (-li). [*L.: see ventricle.*] *In anat.* and *zool.*, a ventricle, in any sense; a loculus. Specifically—(a) The true stomach or proper digestive cavity of some animals, as birds and insects. See *proventriculus*. (b) In sponges, the general interior space or body-cavity, as in *Acetia*. See cut under *sponge*.—**Ventriculus bulbosus**, the muscular gizzard of a bird; the gizzard.—**Ventriculus callosus**, the gizzard.—**Ventriculus communis**, the common cavity of the brain; the *aula*.—**Ventriculus comari**. Same as *recessus infraglenoidalis*.—**Ventriculus dexter**, the right ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus Galeni**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus glandulosus**. Same as *proventriculus*, 1.—**Ven-**

tricholus lateralis, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procella. — **Ventriculus Morgagni**, the ventricle of the larynx. — **Ventriculus olfactorius**, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocella. — **Ventriculus opticus**, the optic ventricle; the mesocella. — **Ventriculus quartus**, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum; the metacella (metepicella). — **Ventriculus quintus**, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the cavity of the septum lucidum; the pseudocella. — **Ventriculus sinister**, the left ventricle of the heart. — **Ventriculus succenturiatus**, the duodenum. — **Ventriculus tertius**, the third ventricle of the brain; the diacella. — **Ventriculus tricornis**, the three-horned ventricle; the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. Also called *ventriculus lateralis* and, more properly, *procella*.

ventricumbent (ven-tri-kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + *cumbent(-t)s, ppr. of *cumbere, lie down: see cumbent(-t)s, ppr. of the belly; prone: opposed to dorsicumbent. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 36. [Rare.]*

ventriduct (ven'tri-duk't), *v. t.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + ductus, ppr. of ducere, lead, conduct. To bring or carry (the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to dorsiduct. Wilder and Gage. [Rare.]*

ventrilocation (ven'tri-lō-kū'shōn), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + locutio(n-), < loqui, speak. Cf. ventriloquy. Ventriloquism.*

ventriloque (ven'tri-lōk), *a.* [*< F. ventriloque, a ventriloquist: see ventriloquous. Ventriloquial. Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.*

ventriloquial (ven-tri-lō'kwī-āl), *a.* [*< ventriloquy + -al. Of or pertaining to, or using, ventriloquism.*

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of ventriloquial chirping. . . . "Sing out!" shouted one gentleman. . . . "I can't," replied Miss Amelia. Dickens, Sketches, Characters, viii.

Ventriloquial monkey, a South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.

ventriloquially (ven-tri-lō'kwī-āl-i), *adv.* In a ventriloquial manner. *Medical News*, LII. 278.

ventriloquism (ven-tri-lō'kwiz-m), *n.* [*< ventriloquy + -ism. The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from a distance, as from the opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.*

What is called *ventriloquism*, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the larynx, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a particular character, and upon the skill with which he can suggest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voice issues from the bowels of the earth, he imitates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one uttering it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gestures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cause to exist. Huxley.

ventriloquist (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [*As ventriloquy + -ist. One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.*

I regard truth as a divine ventriloquist: I care not from whose mouth the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible. Coleridge, *Biog. Lit.*, ix.

ventriloquistic (ven-tril'ō-kwis'tik), *a.* [*< ventriloquist + -ic. Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72.*

ventriloquize (ven-tril'ō-kwiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ventriloquized*, ppr. *ventriloquizing*. [*< ventriloquy + -ize. To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled ventriloquise.*

ventriloquous (ven-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [= *F. ventriloque, < LL. ventrilocus, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. venter (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak. Same as ventriloquial. The Century*, XXXVI. 719.

ventriloquy (ven-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [= *F. ventriloque, < LL. ventrilocus, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. venter (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak. Same as ventriloquism.*

ventrimesal (ven-tri-mes'al), *a.* [*< ventrimeson + -al. Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also ventromesal.*

ventrimeson (ven-tri-mes'on), *n.* [*NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. venter (ventr-), belly, +*

NL. meson, q. v.] The ventral border of the meson, opposite the dorsimeson. See meson. ventripotent (ven-trip'ō-tent), a. [< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + potens(-t)s, ppr. of posse, be able, have power. Of great gastronomic capacity. [Rare and humorous.]**

The ventripotent mulatto (Dumas), the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait. R. L. Stevenson, *Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's*.

ventripyramid (ven-tri-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + pyramis, pyramid. Same as pyramid, 4.*

ventrocystorrhaphy (ven'trō-sist-ōr'g-fī), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (see cyst), + ράφη, seam, < πάμπαν, sew. An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free discharge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practically converting it into a surface-tumor.*

ventrodorsally (ven-trō-dōr'sal-i), *adv.* In a dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

ventrofixation (ven'trō-fik-sā'shōn), *n.* In surg., the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

ventro-inguinal (ven-trō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* Common to the belly and groin; pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal: as, the spermatic cord becomes *ventro-inguinal* during the descent of the testis. — **Ventro-inguinal hernia**, direct inguinal hernia.

ventrolateral (ven-trō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body: as, the *ventrolateral* muscles.

ventrolaterally (ven-trō-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a ventrolateral position or direction; to, at, or on the side of the belly. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 95.

ventromesal (ven-trō-mes'al), *a.* Same as *ventrimesal*.

ventrosity (ven-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. ventrosus, ventrosus, having a large belly, + -ity. Copulenece.*

ventrotomy (ven-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, τμήν, cut. In surg., abdominal section; laparotomy.*

vent-searsher (ven'sēr'cher), *n.* A small wire having a curved or hooked point, designed to detect cavities in the vent of a gun.

vent-stopper (ven'tstop'ēr), *n.* In ordnance, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. *E. H. Knight*.

vent-tube (ven'tūb), *n.* In bacteriology, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. *Dolley, Bacteria Investigation*, p. 62.

venture (ven'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. venture, ventur; by aphoresis from aventure, adventure: see adventure. 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.*

I shall yow telle of a venture certeyn, And that a strange, if it please yow to here. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1522.

To desperate ventures and assured destruction. *Shak., Rich. III.*, v. 3. 319.

2. Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this venture, double gains pursue, And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden*.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak., M. of V.*, I. 1. 42.

May every merchant here see safe his ventures! *Fletcher, Beggars' Bush*, v. 2.

Certainly Aristophanes had no Venture at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little. *J. Collier, Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 89.

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

Yef thou haddest do alle the gode dedes of the world, And thyn dede were euell, thou were in a venture all for these. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 93.

Venture hath place in love. *Earl of Oxford* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

So fourth she went and left all other thing, At a venture your wefare for to see. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1238.

A certain man drew a bow at a venture. 1 Ki. xiii. 34. — *Syn. 1. Hazard, etc. See risk.*

venture (ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ventured*, ppr. *venturing*. [*By aphoresis from aventure, adventure, v. 1. Intrans. 1. To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.*

To whom alone I venture to complain. *Congreve, To a Candle*.

2. To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street breast high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will venture to be soundly bang'd by the Watch. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 77.

Shak. Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself. *Shak., M. of W.*, III. 4. 25.

Let him venture In some decay'd crone of his own. *Beau. and Fl., Captain*, I. 2.

You have greatly ventured; but all must do so who would greatly win. *Byron*.

To venture at, to venture on or upon, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

II. trans. 1. To expose to hazard; risk; stake.

We all are soldiers, and all venture lives. *Beau. and Fl., King and No King*, I. 1.

If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would venture them all. *Quoted in Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, v.

2. To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

I should venture purgatory for 't. *Shak., Othello*, IV. 3. 77.

No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to venture it than other people, and so I was told. *Swift, Journal to Stella*, June 30, 1711.

3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The cattle were y^e best goods, for y^e other, being ventured ware, were neither at y^e best (some of them) nor at y^e best prices. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 201.

4. To confide in; rely on; trust. [Rare.]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not venture to feel his pulse. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 21.

venturer (ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* [*< venture + -er. 1. One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.*

A merchant venturer of daintie meate. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 48.

The venturers with the sword were sixty thousand in number, . . . because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich than the citie of Nicosia was. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 129.

2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster. — Merchant Venturer*, Same as *Merchant Adventurer*. See *adventurer*.

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [*< venture + -some. Cf. adventuresome. Inclined to venture; venturesome; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.*

That bold and venturesome act of his. *Steele, Eccles. Mem.*, Henry VIII., an. 1540.

But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem venturesome to make Spanish explain Umbrian. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 244.

venturesomely (ven'tūr-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The property of being venturesome. *Jeffrey*.

venturine (ven'tūr-in), *n.* Same as *aventurin*.

venturous (ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*By aphoresis from aventure, adventurous. Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.*

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak., M. N. D.*, IV. 1. 39.

Pray you, demand him why he is so venturous, To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, II. 1.

venturously (ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went venturously, who were welcomed of him after their manner. *Mourt's Journal*, quoted in N. Morton's *New England's Memorial*, App., p. 355.

venturousness (ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle*.

venting, *n.* Cupping. See *ventouse*.

vent-wire (ven'twir), *n.* In founding, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with a bow at one end, and a sharp point at the other. *E. H. Knight*.

venue¹ (ven'ü), *n.* [Also *venew*, *veney*, *venny*, *venie*; < ME. **venue*, *venyw*, < OF. *venue*, a coming, = Sp. *venida*, arrival, attack in fencing, = It. *venuta*, arrival, < L. *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *venue*².] 1. A coming.

2. In *old fencing*, a hit; attack; bout; a match or bout in cudgel-play; especially, a contest of regulated length, or of a fixed number of thrusts or blows; hence (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful), a thrust; a lunge.

Venus (vô' nus), *n.* [= F. *Vénus* = Sp. *Venus* = Pg. *Venus* = It. *Venere*. (L. *Venus*-(eris), *Venus*, orig. the goddess of beauty and love, esp. of sensual love, also applied to sexual intercourse, vönerý; orig. a personification of *venus*, love, desire (but appar. used in Latin literature only as an application of the proper name); akin to *venerari*, worship, revere, venerate (see *venerate*), from a root seen in Skt. *van*, win, = Goth. *winnan*, suffer, = Leel. *venna* = O.H.G.A.S. *winnan*, strive for; see *win*.] 1. In Rom. myth., the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. *Venus* was of little importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture. The following are some of the more important of the innumerable surviving antique statues of this goddess: *The Venus of Arles*, a fine Greek statue found in 1851 in the ancient theater at Arles, and now in the Louvre Museum. The figure is undraped to below the waist. The hands and forearms are modern restorations. The statue probably belonged to the *Vietrix* type (for this and other types, see the phrases). *The Venus of Capua*, a very noteworthy antique in the Museum of Naples, discovered in the amphitheater at Capua. The figure is undraped to the hips, and is of the *Vietrix* type. It bears a strong resemblance to the *Venus of Melos*, but is distinctly inferior to that masterpiece. The head is encircled by a staphene. *The Venus of Medici*, one of the best-known works of ancient sculpture, treasured in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figure is of Parian marble, wholly undraped, the face turned to one side, one of the arms extended with the hand held before the body, and the other arm bent before the breast. It is shown by the dolphin on the base to belong to the type of the *Venus Anadyomene*. While the pose is not identical with that of the *Venus of Cnidus*, it is generally held to be a free rendering of that conception. The figure is somewhat under natural size, being about 4 feet 8 inches in height, but is commonly taken as the exemplar of perfect proportions in a woman. It was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, about 1680. *The Venus of Melos* (by corruption from the native Greek pronunciation, *Venus of Miso*), one of the most splendid surviving works of ancient art, discovered by a farmer in the

Island of Melo. 6724
 Louvre Museum. in 1820, and now the chief treasure of the
 of the fourth cel The statue dates from about the middle
 _____ tury B. C. It is undraped to the hips;



1. The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi	2
2. The Venus of Melos, in the Louvre	Gallery, Florence. Museum.

the arms are broken off; the figure is graceful and beautiful, and highly imitative of the Victrix. The *Venus* of the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and of a motive very similar to the *Venus* of Medici, and in attitude to the Capitoline statue displays a more personified character, and comes closer to the living model. Of the natural element, and representing *Venus*, there may be mentioned the modern statues of *Borghese*, a celebrated statue by Canova, named the *Venus Borghese* at Rome. The statue represents *Venus* in the Villa Pauline (Bonaparte) *Borghese* in the character of the Princess Genetrix. The figure is shown reclining, either of *Venus* apple in one hand, the head being a close imitation of the *Aphrodite*.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, Venus, is frequently visible to the naked eye by day, being first seen about 1840, and is the second from the sun and next within the twilight zone. It is the only planet which can be seen in the sky, orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.70 days, its distance from the sun is 0.283832 that of the earth's, the synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only $47''$. $8''$. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is $3^{\circ} 23' 55''$, and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 28, 1892. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{1}{14}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of $36''$. 827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance subtends a semidiameter of $8''$. 68 by the mean of the best light-measures, or $8''$. 40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or $8''$. 54 , we find the diameter of Venus about $\frac{1}{3}$ that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{1}{8}$, its density about $\frac{1}{2}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{1}{3}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short by a little of 225 days, so that day and night last for many years. The old figure was deduced chiefly from the observation that a spot appeared nearly in the same place night after night, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day no sensible motion. The vast tidal action may account for the near approach of the periods of rotation and revolution. Venus has an atmosphere nearly twice as dense as our own, and we may safely infer that all its water is in the form of dry steam; for the dense atmosphere must cause a greater proportion of the heat to be retained. Probably nearly all the carbon is in the form of carbonic anhydride or carbonates, leaving little or no free oxygen. Geological erosion can hardly be great. The mountains of Venus are shown to be high by the form of the terminator. Still, Venus reflects a great amount of light (its albedo being 0.9 that of Jupiter, which is perhaps self-luminous), and much of this appears to come from general specular reflection, as from polished level surfaces, possibly melted metals. The night side of Venus, which must be intensely cold, shows a faint coppery-red light, which is somewhat fitful in its appearances, and is probably of the nature of an intense aurora. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the eighteenth century; but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ζ , supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

3†. Sexual intercourse; *venery*. *Bacon*.—4†. In *old chem.*, copper.—5. In *her.*, green: the name given to that color when blazoning is done by means of the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—6. In *conch.*: (a) The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family *Veneridae*: so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the

lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridæ*, *quahog*, and *dimyarian*. (b) [l. c.] A shell of the genus *Venus*; any venerid.

The *Venuuses* and Cockles.
A. Adams. Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

Celestial Venus. See *Venus Urania*.—**Corona Venerea**, or crown of Venus, a syphilitic eruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forehead and temples.—**Crystals of Venus.** See *crystal*.—**Fresh-water venuses**, the *Corbiculidae*.—**Mark of Venus**, in palmistry. See *mark*.—**Mount of Venus**, in palmistry. See *mount*. 5 (p).—**King of Venus**, in palmistry. See *king*.—**Venus accroupie** (crouching), in art, a type in which the goddess is represented as undraped, and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Museo Pio Clementino in the Vatican.—**Venus Anadyomene** (marine Venus, or Venus of the Sea), Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—**Venus Callipyge** or *Kallipygos*, a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—**Venus Genetrix**, in art, etc., Venus as the goddess of fecundity. The type presents the goddess undraped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous Ionic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other extending an apple.—**Venus of Cnidus**, the undraped type of Venus created by Praxiteles, and dedicated in the temple in Cnidus paralleled with the draped type of the same master, that of Cos. According to tradition, the beautiful Phryne, as the model for this statue. The most instructive pictures accessible are one in the Vatican (as exhibited, partly masked by painted drapery of tin), and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under *Aphrodite*.—**Venus of the rock**, in conch., a boring bivalve mollusk of the genus *Venerupis*. See cut under *enerupis*.—**Venus omnihus**, the Greek Aphrodite Pandemos, Venus as the patroness of unlawful love.—**Venus's basin** or bath, a name given to common tessel, the leaves of which collect water.—**Venus's basket**, Venus's flower-basket.—**Venus's ear**. See *earl*, and cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.—**Venus's fan**, a kind of fan-coral or sea-fan, large, flat, flabellate alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniidae*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum*. See cuts under *Aleyonaria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia*.—**Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, as *E. aspergillum* or a similar species. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Venus's fly-trap**. See *Dioneaea*.—**Venus's girdle**, *Cestum veneris*, a tenate ectenophoran. See *Cestum* and *Teniota*.—**Venus's golden apple**, a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla*, of India. It bears a golden-yellow fruit of the shape of nutmeg, resembling a lime.—**Venus's hair**, a delicate little fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*: so called from the blackish, shining capillary branches of the rachis. It has ovate-lanceolate bipinnate fronds, or the upper part simply pinnate, with pinnales and upper pinna wedge-shaped or rhomboid, long-stalked, the upper margin rounded, and more or less incised or crenate. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.—**Venus's hair-stones**, **Venus's pencils**, fanciful names applied to rock-crystals inclosing stonolite hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxid of iron, rutil, oxid of manganese, etc.—**Venus's looking-glass**, a plant of the genus *Specularia*, primarily *S. Speculum*.—**Venus's pencils**. See *Venus's hair-stones*.—**Venus's shell**. (a) One of many different bivalve mollusks which suggest the vulva, of the family *Veneridae*, as *Cytherea* and others. (b) Various others. Numerous genera of succee cuts under *Cythere*, named from the vulva appearance of various *Cypridae* or *can*.—**Veneris** (Venus), a naurex. (d) Venus's slipper. (1) *Awreles*, (c) pod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under *Carinaria*. (d) heteropod of the family *Cymbulitidae*. See cut under *Cymbula*.—**Venus's sumac**. See *sumac*, and cut under *smoke-tree*.—**Venus Urania**, or **Celestial Venus**, Venus as the goddess of divine love, or of love in its abstract and spiritual phase. She is a goddess of noble and majestic type, akin to that of Venus Victrix, and approaching the conception of Juno.—**Venus Victrix**, Venus victorious, or in the character of a goddess of victory. This type appears associated with the war-god Mars, and is illustrated notably on Roman Imperial coins. The goddess is represented with arms and other attributes of war.—**Venus with the Apple**. See *Venus Genetrix*.—**Warty venus**, a bivalve mollusk, *Venus verrucosa*. The valves have concentric ridges opening backward, and toward the sides or ends becoming coarser and forming knots or tubercles (whence the name). These are diversified by fine ribs or furrows radiating from the beaks. The mollusk is common along the European coasts, and chiefly affects rocky bottoms about low-water mark, but is also found on sand-banks. It is extensively used as food, and has been made the object of a special culture in France.

Venusidæ (vē-nū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Venus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Veneridæ*.

Venus's-comb (vé'nus-ez-kôm), *n.* 1. The plant *Scandix Pecten*. Also called *lady's-comb*, *shepherd's-needle*, and *needle chervil*.—2. The thorny woodcock, *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*, a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under *murex*.

Venus's-navelwort (vē'nus-ez-nā'vel-wért), *n.*
See *navelwort*.

Venus's-needlet (vē'nus-ez-nē'dl), *n.* Same as [Venus's-comb. 1].

Venus's-pride (vē'nus-ez-prīd), *n.* The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*, otherwise called *innocence*, *Quaker ladies*, *Quaker bonnets*, etc.

Venus's-shoe (vē'nus-ez-shö), *n.* Same as *Venus's-slipper*. 2.

Venus's-slipper (vē-nus-ēz-slip'ēr), *n.* 1. See *Venus's-shell* (d) (under *Venus*) and *slipper* 2.—2. Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

venust (vē-nust'), *a.* [*L. venustus*, charming, agreeable, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty; see *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly strenuous.

Waterhouse, Com. on Fortescue, p. 187. (*Latham*.)

vert, *n.* [*ME. ver*, *veer*, *vere*, < *OF. ver*, < *L. ver*, spring, Gr. *ēap*, *ēp*, spring. Cf. *vernal*.] The spring.

Averil, when clothed is the medo
With new grene, of lusty *veer* the prime.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 157.

veracious (vē-rā'shus), *a.* [*L. verax* (*verac-*), speaking truly, truthful, < *verus*, true, real; see *very*.] 1. Truthful; habitually disposed to speak truth; observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.
Barrow, *Sermons*, II. xxiv. (*Latham*.)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false: as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, . . . will find it a very mad one.
Carlyle, *Stirling*, v.

veraciously (vē-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a *veracious* manner; truthfully.

veracity (vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [*OF. veracitē*, *F. veracité* = *Sp. veracidad* = *Pg. veracidade* = *It. veracità*, < *ML. veracitas* (-t-s), truthfulness, < *L. verax* (*verac-*), truthful; see *veracious*.] 1. The fact or character of being *veracious* or true. Specifically—(a) Habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth: as, a man of *veracity*.

Let *veracity* be thy virtue, in words, manners, and actions.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 20.

Another form of virtue which usually increases with civilization is *veracity*, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of direct falsehood.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 143.

(b) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the *veracity* of the senses.

In narratives, where historical *veracity* has no place, I cannot discover why there should not be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue.
Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 4.

That enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of *veracity*, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge.
Huxley, *Universities*.

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.—**Principle of veracity.** (a) The proposition that man has a natural inclination or propensity toward speaking the truth. (b) The proposition that God's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a given wide-spread belief. This was urged by the English Platonists and others. (c) The proposition that innate beliefs must be accepted on account of the veracity of consciousness.—**Veracity of consciousness**, the conformity of natural beliefs to the truth.

veranda (vē-ran'dā), *n.* [Also *verandah*, formerly also *varanda*, *voranda*, *ferandah*, *ferandah*; cf. *F. veranda* = *Sw. Dan. veranda* (< E.); < *Hind. varandā*, Beng. *bārāndā*, Malay *baranda*, late Skt. *varanda*, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. *bārāmādah*, a porch, terrace, balcony (< *bārāmādan*, ascend, < *bar*, up, + *āmādan*, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar Opg. and OSp. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word), namely Opg. *varanda* (1498), OSp. *varanda* (1505), a balcony, railing (Yule), "rallies to leave the breast on" (Percival; so Minshew), < *vāra*, a rod, < *L. vāra*, a rod, stick; see *vare*.] An open portico, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and sometimes partly inclosed in front with lattice-work. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called *piazza* in the United States.

veratralbine (vē-rā-tral'bin), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *alb(um)* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*.

veratrate (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* [*Veratr(ic)* + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt of *veratric acid*.

Veratrum (vē-rā'trē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Salisbury, 1812)*, < *Veratrum* + *-ae*.] A tribe of liliaceous, sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panicle or racemed and chiefly polygamous flowers with confluent and finally orbicular-peltate anther-cells. The 33 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Schomacaulon*, *Amanthium*, *Melanthium*, and *Zygadenus* are confined to America; the others, *Senanathium* and *Veratrum* (the type), occur also in the north of the Old World. They bear purple, greenish, or white flowers, followed by septicidal capsules.

veratric (vē-rā'trik), *a.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *veratrine* or the genus *Veratrum*.—**Veratric acid**, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, the acid with which *veratrine* exists combined in *Schomacaulon officinale*. It

crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called *veratrates*. It has sometimes been called *cevadac*, *cevadillic*, or *sabadillic acid*.

veratrine (vē-rā'trin), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of *Veratrum* and from *cevadilla*. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of ointment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia.—**Oleate of veratrine**. See *oleate*.

veratrize (vē-rā'triz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *veratrized*, ppr. *veratrizing*. [*Veratr(um)* + *-ize*.] To give *veratrine* to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with *veratrine*: a procedure employed sometimes in physiological experiments upon animals.

veratroidine (vē-rā'troi'din), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-oid* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, supposed to be identical with *rubijervine*, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

Veratrum (vē-rā'trum), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576)*, < *L. veratrum*, *helleboro-*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Veratrea*. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicate leaves contracted into a sheathing base. There are 9 species, four of which are natives of Europe and Siberia, the others of North America. They are tall, erect, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somewhat fleshy fasciated root-fibers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a terminal panicle, and followed by erect or reflexed capsules separated into three carpels. The species are known in general as *white hellebore*, especially *V. album* and *V. nigrum* of Europe, and *V. viride* of North America, species respectively with whitish, blackish, and green flowers; their rootstocks are powerfully emetic and cathartic, and are collected in quantities for medicinal use—*V. album* in Germany, and *V. viride* in North Carolina. Both are very acrid, occasioning excessive irritation of the digestive tract. *V. album* has also been known as *ling wort*, and from its effect as an emetic, as *emetwort*; it is chiefly subthalpene, and occurs from Europe to Japan—its roots furnish the alkaloids *veratrine*, *jervine*, *rubijervine*, and others, also *cevadac acid*. A poisonous gray powder prepared from it is used to destroy caterpillars; the fresh leaves are, however, freely eaten by slugs and snails. *V. viride*, the principal American species, known also as *Indian poke*, and locally as *itchweed*, *buphane*, and *earth-gall*, widely distributed in and near mountain regions from Georgia into Canada and from Oregon to Sitka, is a coarse herb from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous conspicuously ribbed and plated amplex leaves, which are ovate, pointed, and clasping. The whole plant is a nearly uniform deep green, including the conspicuous flowers, which form a pyramidal inflorescence sometimes over a foot long. Its thick, fleshy rootstock is sharp and bitter in taste, was used as an emetic by the Indians, and is also now in local use as a cardiac; and in fevers as a sedative. Many other species have conspicuous and peculiar flowers: they are green in *V. parvifolium* of North Carolina, greenish-purple in *V. Woodii* (the Indiana pokeweed), green and white in *V. Californicum*, dark-brown with the outside hoary in *V. intermedium* of Florida; in *V. fimbriatum*, of the Mendocino plains, they are fringed and spotted.

veray. A Middle English form of *very*.

verb (vērb), *n.* [*F. verbe* = *Sp. Pg. It. verbo*, < *L. verbum*, a word, language, a verb, = *E. word*, *q. v.*] 1. A word; a vocable.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere verb.
South, *Sermons*, IX. v.

2. In *gram.*, a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that makes a verb; that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verbs, but only verbal nouns and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into transitive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated *v.*—**Auxiliary, contract, deponent verb**. See the adjectives.—**Irregular verb**, a verb not regular. In English including not only cases like *sing*, *sang*, *sung* (usually called *strong verbs*, but such as *lead*, *led*; *put*, *put*; *work*, *wrought*).—**Liquid, personal, reflexive verb**. See the adjectives.—**Regular verb**, a verb inflected after the most usual model: in English, by addition of *-ed* or *-d* in preterit and past participle: as,



Flowering Plant of American White Hellebore, or Indian Poke (*Veratrum viride*).
a, male flower; b, perfect flower; c, capsule.

seat, seated; pile, piled.—**Strong, weak verb**. See the adjectives.

verbal (vē'bal), *a.* and *n.* [*F. verbal* = *Sp. Pg. verbal* = *It. verbale*, < *LL. verbalis*, consisting of words, < *L. verbum*, a word, verb; see *verb*.] **I. a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and *verbal* art.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

It is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for *verbal* symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 16.

The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a *verbal* Rip Van Winkle.
G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

If slight and *verbal* differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.
Abb. Sharp, *Works*, II. iii.

Of those scholars who have disclaimed to confine themselves to *verbal* criticism few have been successful.
Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

A *verbal* dispute. *Whately*.

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 3. 20.

4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

I am much sorry, Sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 111.
He's grown too *verbal*; this learning's a great witch.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, i. 1.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 261.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a *verbal* translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,
Make *verbal* repetition of her moans.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions: as, a *verbal* noun.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number.
B. Jonson, *English Grammar*, l. 16.

In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its *verbal* power and approximates an adjective, as in *Venerante silva carentis*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., x. 317.

Verbal amnesia, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.—**Verbal contract**. See *contract*.—**Verbal definition**, a definition intended to state the precise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the essential characters of a form according to the nature of things.—**Verbal degradation**. See *degradation*, 1 (a).—**Verbal inspiration**. See *inspiration*, 3.—**Verbal note**, in *diplomacy*, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Verbal noun**. See II. = *Syn. 1-5. Verbal, Oral, Literal*.

Verbal is much used for *oral*: as, a *verbal* message; and sometimes for *literal*, as, a *verbal* translation. It is an old and proper rule of rhetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, ch. ii, § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an *oral* message, *oral* tradition, a *literal* translation. *Verbal* nicety or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. n. In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a *verbal* noun.

verbalism (vē'bal-izm), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ism*.] Something expressed orally; a *verbal* remark or expression.

verbalist (vē'bal-ist), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ist*.] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbalian.

verbality (vē-bal'i-ti), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being *verbal*; bare literal expression. *Sir T. Browne*.

verbalization (vē'bal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Verbalize* + *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled *verbalisation*.

The *verbalization*, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shrink from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.
G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xiv.

verbalize (vē'bal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbalized*, ppr. *verbalizing*. [= *F. verbaliser*; as *verbal* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To convert into a verb. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, viii.

II. intrans. To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.

Also spelled *verbalise*.

verbally (vē'bal-i), *adv.* In a *verbal* manner. (a) In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.

Verbally to deny it.

South.

(b) Word for word: as, to translate verbally. (c) Like a verb; as or in the manner of a verb.

The verbally used [Scythian] forms are rather but one step removed from nouns used predicatively, with subjective or possessive pronominal elements appended.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 233.

verbarian (vēr-bā'-ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. verbum, word, + -arian.*] *1. n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In "The Doctor" Southey gives himself free scope as a verbarian, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 21, note 2.

II. a. Of or pertaining to words; verbal.

verbarium (vēr-bā'-ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. verbum, word: see verb.*] A game played with the letters of the alphabet. (a) A game in which the player strives to make out a word when all the letters that compose it are given to him indiscriminately. (b) A game in which the player tries to form from the letters that compose a long word as many other words as possible.

Verbasceæ (vēr-bas'-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (G. Don, 1835), *< Verbasum + -eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and series *Pseudosolaneeæ*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, having a wheel-shaped or rarely concave corolla with five broad lobes, of which the two upper are exterior. It includes the 3 genera *Stavrophragma*, *Celsia*, and *Verbasum*.

Verbascum (vēr-bas'-kum), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), *< L. verbasum, mullen.*] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Verbasceæ* in the order *Scrophularineæ*. It is distinguished from the other genera of its tribe by its five perfect stamens. About 140 species have been described, many of them hybrids or varieties: only 100, or a few more, are now admitted. They are natives of Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia. They are herbs, usually biennial, more or less clad in floccose wool, commonly tall and erect, rarely low and branching or spiny. The soft alternate leaves vary from entire to pinnatifid. The flowers are yellow, purplish, red, or rarely white, solitary or clustered in the axils of bracts, and disposed in terminal spikes or racemes, less often in panicles. The fruit is a two-valved capsule, globose, egg-shaped, or flattened. The stem-leaves are sessile and often decurrent, the radical leaves (frequently very large), coarse and conspicuous. The leaves of *V. Thapsus*, the common mullen, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, are used as emollient applications to tumors, and are the source of several popular remedies. (See *mullen*, with cut.) Four species are naturalized in the United States; 6 are natives of Great Britain, and about 50 others of continental Europe. *V. Lychnitis* and *V. pulchellum*, the white mullens of England and other parts of Europe, produce stiff branching panicles of yellow flowers with white-bearded filaments; they are covered with a white powdery down which readily rubs off. About a dozen yellow-flowered species are thought worthy of cultivation for ornament, among which *V. Chalcidii* is remarkable for its tall stem, 10 feet high, with large green leaves, and enormous branching panicles of yellow flowers with purplish filaments. *V. phoeniceum*, from southern Europe, is peculiar in its large spike of showy violet flowers.

verbatim (vēr-bā'-tim), *adv.* [*< ML. verbatim, word for word, < L. verbum, word: see verb.*] *1.* Word for word; in exactly the same words: sometimes extended into the phrase *verbatimim*, *literatim*, *et punctatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point, as in the most exact transcription, in bibliography, etc.

Antonius, in a letter which is recited *verbatimim* in one of Cicero's Philippics, called him [Decimus Brutus] "veneficus," witch—as if he had enchanted Caesar.

Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

And this I have set down almost *verbatimim* from the report of the aforesaid Ambrose Earle of Warwick that now is, who was present at that action, and had his horse also wounded under him with two or three arrows.

Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 56.

2t. By word of mouth; orally; verbally.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forged, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 13.

Verbena (vēr-bē'-nē), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), *< L. verbenā, usu. in pl. verbenā, foliage, leaves, branches used in sacred rites, also plants used as cooling remedies: see vervain.*] *1.* A genus of plants, type of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers sessile in an elongated or flattened spike, and by a dry fruit with four one-seeded nutlets or cells included within an unchanged tubular calyx. There are about 80 species, mostly American. One, *V. officinalis*, is widely dispersed over warm and temperate parts of the Old World; another, *V. Bonariensis*, is naturalized in Africa and Asia; one only, *V. supina*, is peculiar to the Old World, and occurs in the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to western Asia; another, *V. macrorhachya*, is confined to Australia. They are diffuse decumbent or erect summer-flowering herbs (shrubby in a few South American species), commonly villous with unbranched hairs. Their leaves are usually opposite, and included or dissected, their flowers are sessile, and solitary in the axils of the narrow bracts of a terminal spike. The spikes are compact and thick, or long

and slender, sometimes corymbose or panicle. About 14 species are natives of the United States, mostly weedy and small-flowered; 5 of these occur within the north-eastern States, of which the principal are *V. hastata*, the blue, and *V. verticillata*, the white vervain, tall plants with long panicle or clustered spikes. For *V. officinalis*, the chief introduced species, see *vervain*, *herb of the cross* (under *herb*), *pigeon's-grass*, *simpler's-joy*, and cut under *lactinate*. Four southwestern species produce large showy pink or purplish flower-clusters, which elongate into spikes in fruit; among these *V. bipinnatifida* (*V. monarda*) and *V. Aubletii* are sometimes cultivated. The latter is a creeping and spreading perennial with incised leaves, parent of many garden hybrids; it occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois, Arkansas, and Mexico, in nature with rose-colored, purple, or lilac flowers. The numerous cultivated verbenas, very popular in the United States from their brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in masses, are largely derived from the South American species *V. chamædrifolia*, *V. phlogifolia*, *V. leucoroides*, and *V. erinoides*, in nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and lilac-purple. In cultivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped; and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrant, especially *V. leucoroides*. *V. venosa* is more often cultivated in England.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.—**Lemon-scented verberna**. Same as *lemon-verberna*.

Verbenaceæ (vēr-bē'-nē-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Justen, 1806), *< Verbenā + -aceæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Biarypeltatæ* and cohort *Lamiales*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and irregular bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related order *Labiata* by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutlets. It includes about 740 species, belonging to 65 genera classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Phryma*, *Stille*, *Cloanthus*, *Verberna*, *Vitex*, *Caryopteris*, *Symphoricarpos*, and *Avicennia*. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees. Their leaves are usually opposite or whorled, entire, toothed, or incised, and without stipules. The inflorescence is a spike, raceme, panicle, or cyme, either simple or compound. The corolla is usually small, commonly with a distinct tube which is often incurved, five or frequently four imbricate flat-spreading lobes, and four didynamous stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lipped corolla with one or more lobes enlarged or erect. The ovary contains at first one, soon two, and at length commonly four cells, each cell usually with one ovule; in fruit it becomes more or less drupaceous, with a juicy, fleshy, or dry exocarp, and an indurated endocarp, which is indehiscent, or breaks into two or four nutlets, or rarely more. They are rare in the north temperate zone, common in the tropics and in temperate parts of South America. They are herbaceous in colder regions, becoming shrubby in the tropics, or even very large trees, as the teak. The fruit is sometimes edible, as in species of *Lantana* and *Premna*, but is more often acrid. Their properties are sometimes aromatic. Many are of medicinal repute, as species of *Callicarpa*, *Congea*, and *Clerodendron*. (Compare *Stachytarpheta* and *Vitex*.) Many genera are cultivated for ornament, as *Verberna*, *Lantana*, and *Clerodendron*, or for the colored fruit, as *Callicarpa*. Only 4 genera are native within the United States—*Lippia*, *Callicarpa*, *Phryma*, and *Verberna*.

verbenaceous (vēr-bē'-nē-shi-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Verbenaceæ*.

verbena-oil (vēr-bē'-nē-oil), *n.* Same as *Indian melissa-oil* (which see, under *melissa-oil*).

verbenatet (vēr-bē'-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbenated*, ppr. *verbenating*. [*< L. verbenatus, crowned with a garland of sacred boughs, < verbera, sacred boughs: see Verberna.*] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

verbene (vēr'bēn), *n.* [*< NL. Verberna, q. v.*] A plant of the order *Verbenaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Verbenes (vēr-bē'-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1828), *< Verberna + -eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by a centripetal and usually unbranched inflorescence, a two- or four-celled ovary, and ovules usually erect from the base. It includes 19 genera, of which *Verberna* is the type.

verberatet (vēr-bēr-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. verberatus, pp. of verberare (> It. verberare = Pg. Sp. verberar), lash, scourge, whip, beat, < verber, a whip, rod. (cf. reverberate.)*] To beat; strike.

Bub. I have a great desire to be taught some of your brave words.

Gorg. You shall be verberated, and reverberated.

Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Bosom-quarrels that verberate and wound his soul.

Abp. Sancho, Modern Policies, § 1.

verberation (vēr-bē-rā'-shon), *n.* [= *F. verberation = Sp. verberacion = Pg. verberação, < L.*

verberatio(n)-], a beating, chastisement, *< verberare, lash, whip, beat: see verberate.*] *1.* The act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or verberation.

Arbutnot, On Air.

Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.

Blackstone, Com., iii. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

Verbesina (vēr-bē-sī'-nē), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1737), altered from *Verbena* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoides*, type of the subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary, and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awned by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 65 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 9 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crum-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *V. encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of *Ximenesia*.

verbiage (vēr'-bi-āj), *n.* [*< F. verbiage, wordiness, < L. verbum, word: see verb.*] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to verbiage unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rigmarole.

J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 98.

=*Syn.* Verbosity, etc. See *pleonasm*.

vericide¹ (vēr'-bi-sid), *n.* [*< L. verbum, a word, + -icidium, a killing, < cædere, kill.*] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and vericide—that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life—are alike forbidden.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

vericide² (vēr'-bi-sid), *n.* [*< L. verbum, a word, + -icida, a killer, < cædere, kill.*] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humorous.]

These clownish vericides have carried their antics to the point of disgust.

M. C. Tyler, The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

vericulture (vēr'-bi-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L. verbum, a word, + cultura, cultivation: see culture.*] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate vericulture.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 229.

verification (vēr'-bi-fi-kā'-shon), *n.* [*< LL. verificatio(n)-*], a talking, *< L. verbum, a word, + facere, do, make.*] The act or process of verifying. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 32, App. [Rare.]

verbify (vēr'-bi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbified*, ppr. *verbifying*. [*< verb + -i-fy.*] To make into a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nouns become verbified by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 27, App.

verbigeration (vēr'-bi-jē-rā'-shon), *n.* [*< LL. verbigere, talk, chat, dispute, < L. verbum, a word, + gerere, bear about, carry.*] In pathol., the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

verbose (vēr-bōs'), *a.* [= *F. verbeux = Sp. Pg. It. verboso, < L. verbosus, full of words, prolix, wordy, < verbum, word: see verb.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of speaking.

Ayliffe, Paragon.

=*Syn.* Wordy, diffuse. See *pleonasm*.

verbosely (vēr-bōs'-lē), *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily; prolixly.

I hate long arguments verbosely spun.

Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

verboseness (vēr-bōs'-nes), *n.* Verbosity.

verbosity (vēr-bōs'-tē), *n.* [*< F. verbosité = Sp. verbosidad = Pg. verbosidade = It. verbosità, <*

verboſita(-t)s, wordineſs, < *L. verboſus*, wordy: ſee *verboſe*.] The ſtate or character of being verboſe; employment of a ſuperabundance of words; the uſe of more words than are neceſſary; wordineſs; prolixity: ſaid either of a ſpeaker or writer, or of what is ſaid or written.

He draweth out the thread of his verboſity finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 1. 18.

= *ſyn.* Verbiage, etc. See *pleonasm*.

verd† (*vèrd*), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *vert*; < *OF. verd*, *vert*, *F. vert* = *Sp. Pg. It. verde*, green, greenneſs, verdure, < *L. viride*, green, greenneſs, verdure, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, or trees, neut. of *viridis* (> *It. Sp. Pg. verde* = *OF. verd*, *vert*), green, < *virere*, be green, be freſh or vigorous, bloom. From the *L. viridis* are alſo ult. *E. vert*† (in part identical with *verd*), *verdant*, *verderer*, *verdure*, *verdugo*, *virid*, *farthingale*, etc., and the firſt element of *verdigris*, *verditer*, *verjuice*, etc.] 1. Green; green color; greenneſs.

Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Viſh layes, deriued (as I haue redde) of this worde *Verd* which be-tokeneth Greene, and Laye which be-tokeneth a Song, as if you would ſay greene Songes.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verſe, § 14 (*Steele Glas*, etc., [ed. Arber].)

2. The green trees and underwood of a foreſt: ſame as *vert*.

verdancy (*vèr'dan-si*), *n.* [< *verdan(t) + -cy*.]

1. The ſtate or quality of being verdant; greenneſs. Hence — 2. Rawneſs; inexperience; liability to be deceived; aſ, the verdancy of youth.

verdant (*vèr'dant*), *a.* [< *OF. verdant* (?), *F. verdoyant*, becoming green, < *L. viridan(t)-s*, ppr. of *viridare*, grow green, make green, < *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green: ſee *verd*.] 1. Green; freſh; covered with growing plants or graſs: as, verdant fields; a verdant lawn.

The verdant graſs my couch did goodly dight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; ſimple by reaſon of inexperience; inexperienced; unſophisticated; raw; green.

verd-antique (*vèrd-an-ték'*), *n.* [< *OF. verd antique*, *F. vert antique*, 'ancient green,' = *It. verde antico*: ſee *vert* and *antique*.] An ornamental ſtone which has long been uſed and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It conſiſts of ſerpentine, forming a kind of breccia, mingled or interwoven with a much lighter material, uſually calcite, but ſometimes magnesite or ſteatite, and ſometimes a lighter-colored ſerpentine, the whole forming, when poliſhed, an extremely beautiful material for conſtructive purpoſes or for interior decoration. Serpentine of various kinds and of different ſhades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and alſo from thoſe of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, *verde di Prato*, *verde di Genova*, *verde di Pegli*, etc. The *verde di Prato*, quarried near Florence, has been extenſively uſed in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of *S. Maria Novella*. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has alſo been quarried and uſed in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Sligo in Ireland; in Banſhire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its uſe in outdoor conſtruction are that, as a general rule, it does not ſtand the weather well, and that it is not eaſily obtained in large blocks ſufficiently free from flaws to juſtify their uſe. Alſo called *ophicalcite*.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling ſtone, like verd antique.

Pococke, Description of the Eaſt, II. i. 193.

verdantly (*vèr'dant-li*), *adv.* In a verdant manner. (a) Freſhly; flouriſhing. (b) After the manner of a perſon green or ſimple through inexperience. [Colloq.]

verdantneſs (*vèr'dant-nes*), *n.* The character or ſtate of being verdant, in any ſenſe.

verdea (*ver-dä'*), *n.* [< *It. verdea* (*F. verdée*), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it, < *verde*, green: ſee *verd*, *vert*.] 1. A white grape from which wine is made in Italy. — 2. A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arectri, near Florence.

verde antico. Same as *verd-antique*.

verde di Corsica. See *gabbro*.

verdée (*ver-dä'*), *a.* In *her.*, ſame as *verdoy*.

verder† (*vèr'dér*), *n.* Same as *verdure*, 3.

verderer, **verderor** (*vèr'dér-ér*, -*or*), *n.* [Formerly alſo *verdour* (the ſecond -*er* being ſuperfluous, as in *poulterer*, *fruiterer*, etc.), < *OF. verder*, < *ML. viridarius*, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the foreſt. (< *L. viride*, greenneſs, pl. green plants: ſee *verd*, *vert*.] In Eng. foreſt law, a judicial officer in the royal foreſts, whoſe peculiar charge was to take care of the *vert*—that is, the trees and underwood of the

foreſt—and to keep the aſſizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and preſentments of all manner of treſpaſſes.

They [the freeholders] were the men who ſerved on juries, who choſe the coroner and the verderer.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

verdict (*vèr'dikt*), *n.* [Formerly alſo *verdit*; < *ME. verdit*, *verdicte*, *verdoit*, *voirdit*, < *OF. verdit*, *verdict*, < *ML. veredictum*, a verdict, lit. 'a true ſaying or report'; orig. two words, *vere dictum*: *vere*, truly; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, ſay: ſee *diction*.] 1. In law, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cauſe, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal cauſes the uſual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil cauſes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. Theſe are called *general verdicts*. In ſome civil cauſes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *ſpecial verdict* is given finding and ſtating ſpecific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper concluſion. See *jury*.

He tolde me that he ſaide to the jurores which he ſealed her *verdicte*: "Seris, I wot well this *verdicte* after my making is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happen it ſhall be makid newe at London." *Paston Letters*, l. 64.

My ſoul, . . . thy doubt-depending cauſe

Can ne'er expect one verdict 'twixt two laws.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the verdict of the public.

Bad him ſeye his verdict as him leſte.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 787.

Nor caring how ſlightly they put off the verdict of holy Text unſaid.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

We will review the deeds of our fathers, and paſs that juſt verdict on them we expect from poſterity on our own.

Emerson, Illuſt. Diſcourſe at Concord.

Open verdict, a verdict upon an inqueſt which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not ſpecify the criminal, or which finds that a ſudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cauſe proved.— **Partial verdict**. See *partial*.— **Privy verdict**. See *privy*.— **Sealed verdict**, a verdict reduced to writing and ſealed up for delivery to the court: a method ſometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next ſeaſon of the court.— **Special verdict**, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and ſtate them as proved, but leave the concluſion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according to the law applicable thereto may require. = *ſyn.* 1. *Decree*, *Judgment*, etc. See *decision*.

verdigris (*vèr'di-grès*), *n.* [Formerly alſo *verdigræſe* (prob. often aſſociated with *E. greaſe*, as alſo with *ambergriſ*); < *ME. verdegreeſe*, *verdegreeſe*, *verdegrees*, *verdegreeſe*, *verte grece*, *verte grez*, < *OF. verd de gris*, 'verdigræſe', a Spaniſh green' (Cotgrave), alſo *vert de gris*, *F. vert-de-gris* (the *ME.* form *verte grece* glosſed by *ML. viride Grecum*, lit. 'Greek green'): *OF. verd*, *vert* (< *ML. viride*), green; *de*, of; *Gris*, (Greeks, pl. of *Gri*, < *L. græcus*, Greek: ſee *Greek* and *Greeks*. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. *MLG. grienspan*, *ſpaugrün*, *D. grüspan*, *Sw. ſpaſkgröna*, *ſpaſkgrönt*, *Dan. ſpaſkgrönt*, *I. ſpaſch-green*, *verdigris*, < *ML. viride Hispanum* (alſo *viride Hispanicum*), 'Spaniſh green.' The *F. vert de gris* has been erroneouſly explained as 'green of gray' (*gris*, gray: ſee *grise*); the form *verte grez* as poſſibly for *vert agret*, green produced by acid (vinegar: ſee *eager*† and *vinegar*); alſo as 'green grit' (*grez*, grit: ſee *grit*); or as ſubſtituted for another term for *verdigris*, namely *OK. verderis*, < *ML. viride aris*, *verdigris*, lit. 'green of copper' (*aris*, gen. of *ars*, copper or bronze). Cf. *OF. verdet*, *verdigris*, dim. of *vert*, green.] A ſubſtance obtained by expoſing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much uſed as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in ſeveral proceſſes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poiſonous; and it is very apt to form on the ſurface of copper utenſils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is chemically, a cryſtalline ſalt known as the baſic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greeniſh-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally uſed only as a glazing color.

Bale armoniak. verdegrees, boras.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Distilled verdigris, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by diſſolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the ſalt to cryſtallize out of the cooled ſolution. It forms dark-green cryſtals.

verdigris (*vèr'di-grès*), *v. t.* [< *verdigris*, *n.*] To cauſe to be coated with verdigris; cover or coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne*.

verdigris-green (*vèr'di-grès-grën*), *n.* A bright, very bluſh green.

verdin (*vèr'din*), *n.* [< *F. verdin*, yellowhammer (= *Sp. verdino*, bright-green), < *verd*, *vert*, green: ſee *verd*.] The gold tit, or yellow-

headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, inhabiting parts of Arizona, California, and ſouthward. It is 4½ inches long, of a grayiſh color with bright-yellow head. See *tit* and *titmouse*.

verdingale†, **verdingalt**, *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

verdit†, **verditet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *verdict*.

verditer (*vèr'di-tèr*), *n.* [< *OF. verd de terre*, earth-green: *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decompoſing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See *green* and *blue*.

verdituret, *n.* An erroneous form of *verditer*. *Peacham*.

verdjuice†, *n.* An old ſpelling of *verjuice*.

verdoy (*vèr'doi*), *a.* [< *OF. verdoyer*, become green, put out leaves, < *verd*, green: ſee *verd*.] In *her.*, charged with leaves, branches, or other vegetable forms: eſpecially noting a border. Alſo *verdée*.

verdun (*vèr'dun*), *n.* [< *Ferdun*, a town in France.] A long ſtraight ſword with a narrow blade, uſed in the ſixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was conſidered as eſpecially ſuitable for the duel.

verdure (*vèr'dür*), *n.* [< *ME. verdure*, < *OF. verdure*, *F. verdure* (= *Sp. Pg. It. verdura*), < *verd*, *vert*, < *L. viridis*, green: ſee *verd*.] 1. Greenneſs; ſpecifically, the freſh green of vegetation; alſo, green vegetation itſelf: as, the verdure of ſpring.

Alle his veſture uerayly watz clene *verdure*,
Bothe the barres of his belt & other bythe ſtones,
That were richly rayled in his aray clene.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Immepe ſhe lepte the fenestre vppon,
Aboue beheld ſhe *verduren* flouriſſing.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3823.

Plants of eternal verdure only grew

'pon that virgin ſoil.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, il. 196.

Bleak winter flies, new verdure clothes the plain.

Cooper, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence — 2. Freſhneſs in general.

Whatſoever I ſhould write now, of any paſſages of theſe days, would loſe the verdure before the letter came to you.

Dunne, Letters, lix.

3. In decorative art, tapeſtry of which foliage or leafage on a large ſcale, ſcenery with trees, or the like, is the chief ſubject. Alſo *tapis de verdure*.

A counterpaynt of *verder*. . . liſe gret kerpettes for tables li . . . of ſync ares and the other of *verder*.
Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory, temp. Henry VIII. [Archæologia, XXXVIII. 304.]

verdure (*vèr'dür*), *v. t.* and *pp. verdured*, ppr. *verduring*. [< *verdure*, *n.*] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "verdured bank," *Par-nell*.

One ſmall circular iſland, profuſely verdured, reposed upon the boſom of the ſtream.

Poe, *Tales*, i. 368.

verdureless (*vèr'dür-less*), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-less*.] Deſtitute of verdure; barren.

verdurous (*vèr'dür-us*), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-ous*.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the freſh color of vegetation; verdant: as, verdurous paſtures.

Yet higher than their tops

The verdurous wall of Paradice up ſprung.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 143.

Through verdurous glooms and winding monkey ways.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

verecund† (*ver'è-kund*), *a.* [= *Pg. verecundo* = *It. verecundo*, < *L. verecundus*, modest, baſhful, < *vereri*, reverence, reſpect: ſee *revere*†.] Baſhful; modest.

verecundious† (*ver'è-kun'di-us*), *a.* [< *L. verecundia*, modesty, baſhfulneſs, < *verecundus*, modest: ſee *verecund*.] Modest; baſhful; verecund. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquia, p. 156.

verecundity (*ver'è-kun'di-ti*), *n.* [< *verecund* + *-ity*.] The ſtate or quality of being verecund; baſhfulneſs; modesty.

veretilleous (*ver'è-till'ius*), *a.* [< *LL. veretillum*, dim. of *L. veretrum*, the penis: ſee *Veretillum*.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the *Veretillidae*: as, a veretilleous pennatuloid polyp.

Veretillidae (*ver'è-till'î-dè*), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (< *Veretillum* + *-idae*).] A family of pennatuloid alcyonarian polyps, whoſe type genus is *Veretillum*.

veretilliform (*ver'è-till'i-form*), *a.* [< *LL. veretillum* (ſee *veretilleous*) + *l. forma*, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: ſpecifically noting ordinary holothurians having a long, ſoft, sub-

cylindrical body covered throughout with tentaculiform suckers. See out under *trepang*.

Veretillum (ver-e-til'um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *veretillum*, dim. of *L. veretrum*, the penis.] The typical genus of *Veretillidae*, having the upper portion of the colony short and club-shaped, with the polypites clustered around the circumference. *V. cynomorium* is an example.

vergaloo, vergalien (vér'gā-lō, -lū), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

verge¹ (vèrj), *n.* [Formerly also *virge*; < F. *verge* = Sp. Pg. It. *verga*, a rod, wand, mace, ring, hoop, rod of land, < L. *virga*, a slender branch, a twig, rod. From the L. *virga* are also ult. E. *verger*¹, *virgate*¹, *virgate*², etc.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

He has his whistle of command, seat of authority, and *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, v. 3.

The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

Swift, *To the Earl of Oxford*, 1713.

2. A stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3. In arch.: (a) The shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft. (b) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal part being called *eaves*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 475.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5†. An accent-mark.

The names . . . are pronounced with th[e] accent, as you may know by the *verge* sette over the hodes of the vowels, as in the name of the *Ilande Matinino*, where the accent is in the last vowel.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 166].

6. A quantity of land, from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. *Wharton*.—7. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine.

Shak., *Lea*, II. 4. 149.

I'll . . . ding his spirit to the *verge* of Hell, that dares divulge a lady's prejudice.

Marston, *Antonio and Melinda*, Ind., p. 11.

Item, ij. gallon pottes of silver wrethyn, the *verges* gilt, enameled in the lyddes with ij. floures. Item, ij. flagons of silver, with gilt *verges*, etc.

Paston Letters, II. 403.

The monopoly of the most lucrative trades and the possession of imperial revenues had brought you to the *verge* of beggary and ruin.

Burke, *Amer. Taxation*.

8. The horizon.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the *verge*.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv. (song).

9. A boundary; a limit; hence, anything that incloses or bounds, as a ring or circlelet.

The inclusive *verge*

Of golden metal that must round my brow.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 1. 59.

10. The space within a boundary or limit; hence, room; scope; place; opportunity.

Come, come, be friends, and keep these women-matters
Smock-secrets to ourselves in our own *verge*.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, iv. 2.

There's nothing in the *verge* of my command
That should not serve your lordship.

Shirley, *Hyde Park*, III. 1.

I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, I. 1.

11. In *Eng. law*, the compass of the jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea, or palace-court. It was an area of about twelve miles in circumference, embracing the royal palace, in which special provisions were made for peace and order.

12. In a stocking-frame, a small piece of iron placed in front of the needle-bar to regulate the position of the needles.—13. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the penis, especially that of various invertebrates.—14. In *hort.*, the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—15. The main beam of the trebuchet, a missile engine used in medieval warfare.—*Tenant by the verge*. See def. 2. = *Syn. 7*. See *rim*.

verge² (vèrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [*verge*¹, *n.*] To border.

The land is most rich, trending all along on both sides in an equal plane, neither rocky nor mountainous, but *verged* with a green border of grass.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 111.

verge² (vèrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [*L. vergere*, bend, turn, incline, allied to *valgus*, bent, wry, Skt. *vrjāna*, crooked, √ *varj*, turn, turn aside; cf. *urge* and *wrick*. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *converge*, *diverge*, with their derivatives *convergent*, *divergent*, etc.] 1. To bend; slope: as, a hill that *verges* to the north. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To tend; incline; approach; border.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow.

Swift.

verge-board (vèrj'bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

vergee (vèr'jē), *n.* [*F. terre vergée*, measured land.] A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acre.

verge-escapement (vèr'jes-kāp'ment), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

verge-file (vèrj'fil), *n.* A watchmakers' fine file with one safe side. It was used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement.

E. H. Knight.

vergency (vèr'jen-si), *n.* [*vergen(t) + -cy*.] 1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In *optics*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

vergent (vèr'jent), *a.* [*L. vergen(t)-s*, ppr. of *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*².] Literally, drawing to a close; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, naming one of the divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature of H. D. Rogers. As defined by him, the *Vergent* series consisted of the *Vergent* flags, the equivalent of the *Portage* flags of the New York Survey, and the *Vergent* shales, the equivalent of the *Chemung* group of New York. These rocks are not thus divided at the present time, and the name *Vergent*, as well as most of the others belonging to this fanciful nomenclature, has become entirely obsolete.

verger¹ (vèr'jèr), *n.* [*ME. vergere*, < OF. *vergier*, *verger*, < ML. *virgarius*, one who bears a rod, < L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*¹.] One who carries a verge, or staff of office. Especially—(a) An officer who bears the verge, or staff of office, before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic. An officer of a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor on special occasions in the English universities. (b) One who has charge of the details of any company or procession.

Mynstrells 14: whereof one is *verger*, that directeth them all in festival daies to their stations, to blowings, piping, to such officers as must be warned to prepare for the King and his household at meate and supper.

Harl. MSS., No. 610, quoted in Collier's *Eng. Dram.*

(Poetry, I. 31.

(c) An official who takes care of the interior of a church, exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshippers.

I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey, . . . and applied to one of the *vergers* for admission to the library.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 158.

verger² (vèr'jèr), *n.* [*ME. verger*, *vergere*, < OF. *verger*, *F. verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a plantation of trees, < *viride*, green, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, and trees: see *verd*, *vert*.] An inclosure; specifically, an orchard.

This *verger* heere left in thy ward.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3831.

And for that the launde was so grete, Merlin lete rere a *verger*, where-yne was all maner of fruyt and alle maner of flowres, that yaf . . . grete swetnesse of flavour.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 510.

vergerism (vèr'jèr-izm), *n.* [*verger*¹ + *-ism*.] The office, characteristics, etc., of a *verger*.

There is always some discordant civility or jarring *vergerism* about them [English cathedrals].

Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, II.

vergership (vèr'jèr-ship), *n.* [*verger*¹ + *-ship*.] The position, charge, or office of a *verger*. *Swift*, *Works*.

vergeaquet (vèr-jes-kū'), *n.* [*OF. vierge escu*, *F. vierge écu*, a virgin (i. e. clear) shield: see *virgin* and *écu*.] A plain shield—that is, one having no device upon it to indicate the name or family of the bearer.

vergette (vèr-jet'), *n.* [*OF. vergette* (*F. vergette* = Pr. Sp. *vergueta*), a small twig, a small rod or wand, dim. of *verge*, a twig, rod: see *verge*¹.] In *her.*, same as *pallet*, 3.

vergette (ver-zhe-tā'), *a.* [*F.*, < *vergette*, a small rod: see *vergette*.] In *her.*, same as *paly*¹: used when there are many vertical divisions or pallets.

Virgilian, *a.* See *Virgilian*.

virgouleuse (vèr'gō-lūs), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

veridical (vè-rid'i-kal), *a.* [*veridic(ous) + -al*.] 1. Truth-telling; veracious; truthful.

This so *veridical* history. *Urguaret*, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 23.

For our own part, we say, Would that every Johnson had his *veridical* Boswell, or leach of Boswells!

Carlyle, *Voltaire*.

2. True; being what it purports to be.

The difficulty in dealing with all these hallucinations is to determine whether they are *veridical*, or truth-telling—whether, that is, they do in fact correspond to some action which is going on in some other place or on some other plane of being.

F. W. H. Myers, *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. liiii.

veridically (vè-rid'i-kal-i), *adv.* Truthfully; veraciously; really.

veridicous (vè-rid'i-kus), *a.* [= *F. véridique* = Sp. *verídico* = Pg. It. *veridico*, < L. *veridicus*, truth-telling, < *verus*, true (see *very*), & *dicere*, say, tell.] *Veridical*.

Our Thalia is too *veridicous* to permit this distortion of facts.

Peacock, *Melincourt*, xix.

verifiability (ver'i-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*verifiable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] The property or state of being verifiable.

verifiable (ver'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*verify + -able*.] Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence; confirmable.

Classification, which should be based on *verifiable* data.

Huxley, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 49.

verification (ver'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*OF. verification*, *F. vérification* = Sp. *verificación* = Pg. *verificação* = It. *verificazione*, < ML. *verificatio(n)-*, < *verificare*, make true, verify: see *verify*.] 1. The act of verifying, or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation.

Exceptional phenomena solicit our belief in vain until such time as we chance to conceive them as of kinds already admitted to exist. What science means by *verification* is no more than this.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, II. 301.

2. In *law*: (a) A short affidavit appended to a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true. (b) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."

verificative (ver'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [*ML. verificatus*, pp. of *verificare*, verify, + *-ive*.] Serving to verify; verifying.

verifier (ver'i-fi-er), *n.* [*verify + -er*.] 1. One who or that which verifies, or proves or makes appear to be true.—2. A device for estimating the richness of gas. It consists of a gas-burner so arranged that the amount of gas consumed by a flame of standard length in a given time can be measured and compared as to volume with a gas of known value. It is used for testing gas independently of the photometric value of the gas, and as a verifier of this.

verify (ver'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verified*, ppr. *verifying*. [*OF. verifier*, *F. vérifier* = Sp. Pg. *verificar* = It. *verificare*, < ML. *verificare*, make true, < L. *verus*, true, + *facere*, do: see *-fy*.] 1. To prove to be true; confirm; establish the proof of.

This is *verified* by a number of examples.

Bacon.

What this learned gentleman supposes in speculation I have known actually *verified* in practice.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 367.

2. To give the appearance of truth to. [Rare.] Zopirus . . . fayed himself in extreme disgrace of his King: for *verifying* of which, he caused his own nose and eares to be cut off.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

3. To fulfil, as a promise; confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

And now, O God of Israel, let thy word, I pray thee, be *verified*, which thou spakest unto thy servant David my father.

1 KI. viii. 26.

4. To confirm the truthfulness of; prove to have spoken truth.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*

The propheta old.

Milton, *E. R.*, III. 177.

5. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence.

To *verify* our title with our lives.

Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 277.

6. To ascertain to be correct, or to correct if found erroneous: as, to *verify* a statement, quotation, reference, account, or reckoning of any kind; to *verify* the items of a bill, or the total amount.—7†. To maintain; affirm.

They have *verified* unjust things.

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 1. 222.

8†. To second or strengthen by aid; back; support the credit of.

For I have ever *verified* my friends,

Of whom he's chief.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 2. 17.

9. In *law*: (a) To make an affidavit regarding (a pleading or petition), and appended to it,

that the statements in it are true. (b) To support by proof or by argument. = *syn.* 1, 3, and 4. To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

veriloquent (vê-ril'ô-kwënt), *a.* [*< L. verus, true, + loquen(-t)s, ppr. of loqui, speak.*] Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; veracious.

verily (ver'i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. verili, verrili, veraily, verally, verreiliche; < very + -ly².*] 1. In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

Thi lous is to us euerelastyng
Fro that tyme that we may it verrily fele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

But the centurien . . . seide, Verily, this man was Goddis son.

Verily some such matter it was as want of a fat Dioces that kept our Britan Bishops so poore in the primitive times.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he verily believes the woman's story.

It was verily thought that, had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.
Bacon.

veriment, *adv.* [*ME., also verayment, verament, < OF. veraiement, F. vrayment, truly, < vrai, vrai, true; see very.*] Truly; verily.

I wol telle verayment
Of mirthe and of solas.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 2.

veriment, *n.* [*Also verament; an erroneous use, as a noun, of veriment, adv.*] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you
What is veriment and true.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (Davies.)

In verament and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., VI. 162). (Davies.)

veriscope (ver'i-sköp), *n.* See *vitascop.*

verisimilar (ver-i-sim'i-lär), *a.* [*After similar (cf. Sp. verisimil = Pg. verisimil = It. verisimile), < L. verisimilis, prop. veri similis, having the appearance of truth: veri, gen. of verum, truth (neut. of verus, true); similis, like: see very and similar.*] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, . . . none of them verisimilar.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

verisimilarity (ver-i-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a verisimilar manner; probably.

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented verisimilarly enough as a man full of English prejudices.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

verisimilitude (ver'i-si-mil'i-tüd), *n.* [= *Sp. verisimilitud* = *Pg. verisimilitudo* = *It. verisimilitudine*, < *L. verisimilitudo*, prop. veri similitudo, likeness to truth: veri, gen. of verum, truth; similitudo, likeness: see *similitudo*, and cf. *verisimilar*.] 1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the verisimilitude of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its verisimilitude warrants.

Thackeray, Philip, III.

These devices were adopted to heighten the verisimilitude of the scene.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

Shadows of fact,—verisimilitudes, not verities.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

verisimilit (ver'i-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. *verisimilitas, equiv. to veri similitudo, likeness to truth: see verisimilitudo.*] Verisimilitude.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least verisimilit.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

verisimilous (ver-i-sim'i-lus), *a.* [*< L. verisimilis: see verisimilar.*] Probable; verisimilar.

A fresh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and verisimilous, invasion of the commonplace.
Geo. MacDonald, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xli.

veritable (ver'i-tä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. veritable, F. véritable = It. veritevole, true, < L. verita(-t)s, truth: see verity.*] 1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings (those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters) be veritable, also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1877), p. 381.

The inward word and worth
Of any mind what other mind may judge
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,
The veritable service He exacts?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very veritable.
Golden Book, xiv.

veritably (ver'i-tä-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two argurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is veritably in danger.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 379.

veritas (ver'i-tas), *n.* [*F. veritas (also bureau veritas), < L. veritas, truth: see verity.*] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in Austria.

verity (ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *verities* (-tiz). [*Early mod. E. also veritie, verityce; < ME. verit, < OF. verite, F. verité = Sp. verdad = Pg. verdade = It. verità, < L. verita(-t)s, truth, truthfulness, < verus, true: see very.*] 1. The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Meire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre felowes telle me the verite, for longe me thinketh it to wite.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 372.

So he gan do in trouthe and verite,
As for to see hym gret pite it was,
His mornynge, his walyng, his lokynge bas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1085.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun verity of Christ's Gospel unfit any longer to hold their lordships acquaintance.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful verity.
Shak., M. for M., IV. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal verities.
Emerson, Nature, viii.

3†. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, verity, temperance. *Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3. 92.*
And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' verity.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

Of a verity, in very truth or deed; certainly.

Of a verity his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, II.

verjuice (vêr'jös), *n.* [*Formerly also verjuice, verjuice; < ME. *verjus, verjus, verjuice, < OF. verjus, verjuice, juice of green fruits, < verd, green, + jus, juice: see verd and juice.*] 1. An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

3†t Moyses this resoun rad,
"Eto zoure lambe with soure verjuice."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less verjuice with her mutton.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, III. 8.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe honey and love verjuice.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogheads of meal, . . . a hoghead of wine vinegar, and another of verjuice, both in good casks and iron-bound.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression; tartness.

verjuice (vêr'jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verjuiced*, ppr. *verjuicing*. [*< verjuice, n.*] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plentifully verjuiced.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Vermale's operation. See *operation*.

vermaylet, vermeilet, n. Obsolete forms of *vermell*.

For such another, as I gesse,
Aforne ne was, ne more vermayle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3845.

[Early editions have the spelling *vermeile*. The French has *vermeille*.]

vermeil (vêr'mil), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also vermell, vermell (the mod. spelling being a reversion to the F. spelling); < ME. vermeile, vermayle, < OF. vermeil (= It. vermiglio), bright red, vermilion, < L. vermiculus, a little worm, LL. (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of L. vermis, a worm, = E. worm: see vermicle, vermicule, and worm, and cf. crimson and carmine, which are ult. connected with worm. Hence vermilion.*] 1. A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The greene shield dyde in dolorous vermeil?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 24.

A vermeil-tinctured lip.
Milton, Comus, l. 752.
Daisies, vermeil-rimmed and white.
Keats, Endymion, l.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished vermeil, with five superposed rows of figures framed in richly ornamented cases of embossed metal.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 384.

3. In gilding, a liquid composed of ornotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewellers' name.

vermeiled, *a.* [*Also vermeiled; < vermeil + -ed².*] Gilded.

The presses painted and vermeiled with gold.
Ph. de Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front vermeiled with golde.
Ibid. (Nares.)

vermeilet, *n.* [*< OF. vermeillet, somewhat red, dim. of vermeil, red: see vermeil.*] Vermilion.

O bright Regina, who made the so faire?
Who made thy colour vermeilet and white?
Court of Love, l. 142.

vermeologist (vêr-mê-ol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< vermeology + -ist.*] One who is versed in vermeology; a helminthologist.

vermeology (vêr-mê-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. vermis, a worm (> NL. Vermes, the worms), + Gr. -logia, < lêyein, speak: see -ology.*] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the Vermes; helminthology.

Vermes (vêr'mêz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of L. vermis, a worm, = E. worm.*] 1. Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earth-worm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—2†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inarticulate unilocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linnaeus did not dispose under the five other classes *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, and *Insecta* (or vertebrates and insects). This class Vermes was divided into five orders, *Intestina*, *Mollusca*, *Testacea*, *Lithophyta*, and *Zoophyta*, comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linnaeus (as *Radiata* was of Cuvier).

3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the leading types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (*Metazoa*), no backbone (*Invertebrata*), normally an intestinal canal (which *Cæletera* have not), not a radiate structure (which *Echinodermata* have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in *Arthropoda*), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptation Vermes form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. Vermes thus defined are approximately equivalent (a) in Lamarck's system (1801-1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders *Molles*, *Rhipiduli*, *Hirpiduli*, and *Epizoorie* (the last including loricæan crustaceans); (b) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of *Articulata* (the annelids of Lamarck, or red-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of *Radiata* (*Apoda* and *Eulapoda*), plus some of his fourth class of *Radiata* (some *Polypæ*), plus his first order (*Rutifera*) of his fifth class of *Radiata*; (c) in Huxley's classification (1859), to the classes *Polypæ*, *Scolecida*, *Annelida*, *Chaetognatha*, and therefore to his two subkingdoms, *Annelulida* and *Annelulæ*, without the *Echinodermata* of the former, and without the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta* of the latter; or, in other terms, to his *Annelulida* minus *Echinodermata* and plus the whole of the anarthropodous *Annelulæ*. Vermes as here defined have been divided into seven classes: (1) *Platyhelmintha*, with three orders, respectively the turbellarian, trematoid, and cestoid worms; (2) *Nematelmintha*, with two orders, the nematoid and acanthocephalous worms—most of these two classes, excepting the *Turbellaria*, being entozoic or ectozoic parasites, as tapeworms, threadworms, etc.; (3) *Chaetognatha*, based on the single exceptional form *Sagitta*; (4) *Gephyrea* (being Cuvier's second order of *Echinodermata*); (5) *Annelida*, or ordinary segmented worms, with four orders—*Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochaeta* (earthworms, etc.), *Polychaeta* (lobworms, sea-mice, etc.), and *Cephalobranchia* (tubicolous worms, etc.); (6) *Rutifera*, the wheel-animalcules; (7) *Polypæ* (by most naturalists now dissociated from Vermes). The tendency at present is to break up the unmanageable group and discard the name.

The total abandoning of the indefinite and indefensible group of Vermes.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 812.

4. [*L. c.*] Plural of *vermis*.

Vermetacea (vêr-mê-tä'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vermetus + -acea.*] Same as *Vermetidae*.

Vermetidae (vêr-met'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vermetus + -idae.*] A family of tunicoglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Vermetus*; the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of *Turritella*; but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.

Vermetus (vēr-mēs'tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson), < L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] The typical genus of *Vermetidae*, having the later whorls of the shell separated and crooked or tortuous. The shell strikingly resembles the case or tube of some of the tubicolous worms, as the serpulids, and is affixed to shells, corals, and other substances. *V. tumbriculus* is a characteristic example.

vermian (vēr-mi-ān), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, a worm, + *-an*.] Worm-like; of the nature of a worm; related to worms; of or pertaining to *Vermetes*, in any sense: as, the supposed vermian ancestors of vertebrates.

In this point also we can make out an affinity with *Vermetus* larvae (Actinotrocha). Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 307.



Worm-shell (*Vermetus tumbriculus*).

Vermicella (vēr-mi-sel'ē), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1858): cf. *vermicelli*.] A genus of colubiform serpents. *V. annulata* is the black and white ringed snake.

vermicelli (vēr-mi-sel'i or vēr-mi-chel'i), *n.* [It., rolled paste, pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, < ML. **vermicellus*, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] An Italian paste prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as macaroni, the only difference being that the latter is made larger, and is hollow while vermicelli is solid. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favorite dish among all classes. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc. See also *paghetti*.

vermiceous (vēr-mish'ius), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-ceous*.] Worm-like; wormy; pertaining to worms. Also *vermicious*. [Rare.]

vermicidal (vēr-mi-si-dal), *a.* [< *vermicide* + *-al*.] Destroying worms; having the quality or effect of a vermicide; anthelmintic.

vermicide (vēr-mi-sid), *n.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-ida*, < *cedere*, kill.] A worm-killer; that which destroys worms: applied to those anthelmintic drugs which act by killing, and not simply expelling, parasitic worms, such as entozoans.

Some [anthelmintics] act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or injuring them. . . . These are . . . the *vermicides* of some authors. Pereira, Mat. Med. and Therap., p. 230.

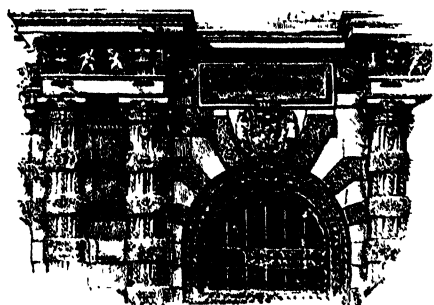
vermicious (vēr-mish'ius), *a.* See *vermiceous*. **vermicle** (vēr-mi-kl), *n.* Same as *vermicule*. [Rare.]

We see many *vermicles* towards the outside of many of the oak-apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ from which the oak-apple had its rise. Derham, Physico-Theol., viii. 6, note.

vermicular (vēr-mik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *vermiculaire* = Sp. *Pg. vermicularis* = It. *vermicolare*, < ML. *vermicularis*, < L. *vermiculus*, a worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Like a worm in form or movement; vermiform; tortuous or sinuous; also, writhing or wriggling.

In the jar containing the leeches had been introduced, by accident, one of the venomous *vermicular* sanguines which are now and then found in the neighbouring ponds. Poe, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

2. Like the track or trace of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculate: as, *vermicular* erosions.—3. Marked with fine, close-set, wavy or tortuous lines of color; vermiculated.—4. In *bot.*, shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots.—**Vermicular appendix or process.** Same as *vermiform appendix* (which see, under *appendix*).—**Vermicular or vermiculated work.** (a) A sort of ornamental work consisting of winding frets or knots in mosaic pavements, resembling the tracks of worms.



Vermicular Masonry.—Palace of the Louvre, Paris.

(b) A form of rusticated masonry which is so wrought as to appear thickly indented with worm-tracks. See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.

vermiculate (vēr-mik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vermiculated*, ppr. *vermiculating*. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten, < *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] I. *intrans.* To become full of worms; be eaten by worms.

Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*, Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate? Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

II. *trans.* To ornament with winding and waving lines, as if caused by the movement of worms.

Set up [certain pillars] originally with the bark on, the worms worked underneath it in secret, at a novel sort of decoration, until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully *vermiculated*.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

Finely *vermiculated* with dusky waves. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 388.

Vermiculated mosaic, an ancient Roman mosaic of the most delicate and elaborate character; the Roman opus vermiculatum. The name has reference to the arrangement of the small tesserae in curved and waving lines as required by the shading of the design.—**Vermiculated work.** See *vermicular work*, under *vermicular*.

vermiculate (vēr-mik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. In *zool.*: (a) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermicular: as, *vermiculate* color-marks. (b) In *entomology*: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-eaten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs.—2. Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

It is the property of good and sound knowledge to purify and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and . . . *vermiculate* questions. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

vermiculation (vēr-mik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vermiculación*, < L. *vermiculatio* (n-), a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculari*, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery; vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under *rustic* and *vermicular*.

The dusky *vermiculation* of the under parts [of a shrike]. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 387.

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament.—4. Worminess; the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within. Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 70.

vermicule (vēr-mi-kūl), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*. Cf. *vermicle*, *vermeil*.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, *vermicle*.

vermiculi (vēr-mik'ū-li), *n.* Plural of *vermiculus*.

vermiculite (vēr-mik'ū-lit), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, a worm, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common micas by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a vermicular motion, as if they were a mass of small worms (whence the name).

vermiculose (vēr-mik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *vermiculosus*, full of worms, wormy, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten.—2. Worm-like; vermiform; vermicular.

vermiculous (vēr-mik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *vermiculose*.

vermiculus (vēr-mik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vermiculi* (-li). [< L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. A little worm or grub.—2. Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as *worm-dye*. See *vermillion*, 1. Also *vermiculus*.

vermiform (vēr-mi-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *vermiformis*, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *forma*, form.] Worm-like in form; shaped like a worm; vermicular. (a) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length: cylindrical: as, the *vermiform* body of a weasel; the *vermiform* tongue of the ant-eater. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.

This [a fibrous clot in the heart], when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of *vermiform* prolongation that extended along the tube of the artery. J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 167.

(b) Related to a worm in structure; allied or belonging to the *Vermes*; vermian; helminthic; annuloid or annulose. (c) Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Noting any maggot or maggot-like larva, as those of most *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. (2) Noting certain worm-like polyphagous larva, with only rudimentary antennae, and apodous or with very short legs like tubercles, as those of most weevils and longicorns.—**Vermiform appendix.** See *appendix*.—**Vermiform echinoderms**, the gephyreans or spoonworms. See *Vermigrada*.—**Vermiform embryos**, in *Diogenida*, embryos produced by a nematogenous diogenema. See *Diogenida* (with cut) and *Nematogena*.—**Vermiform holothurians, the *Synaptidae*. See cuts under *echinopodium* and *Synaptidae*.—**Vermiform process.** (a) Same as *vermiform appendix*. (b) The vermis of the cerebellum.**

Vermiformia (vēr-mi-fōr-mi-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *vermiformis*: see *vermiform*.] In Lankester's classification of mollusca, the first section of the third class of *Podazonia*, containing only the genus *Phoronis*.

vermifugal (vēr-mif'ū-gal), *a.* [< *vermifuge* + *-al*.] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicial.

vermifuge (vēr-mi-fūj), *n.* [< F. *vermifuge* = Sp. *vermifugo* = Pg. It. *vermifugo*, expelling worms, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *fugare*, put to flight, expel, < *fugire*, flee.] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms.

To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicines. Edinburgh Rev., XL 48.

vermiglia (vēr-mil'jā), *n.* [< It. *vermiglia*, a sort of precious stone, < *vermiglio*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] A scorpenoid fish, the rock-cod, *Sebastichthys chlorostictus*. [Monterey, California.]

Vermigrada (vēr-mig'rā-dā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of *vermigradus*: see *vermigrade*.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the gephyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinodermata*. See cut under *Sipunculus*.

vermigrade (vēr-mi-grād), *a.* [< NL. *vermigradus*, < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *gradi*, step.] Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting the *Vermigrada*.

vermilt, *n.* An obsolete form of *vermeil*. **Vermileo** (vēr-mil'ē-ō), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1834), < It. *vermiglio* = F. *vermeil*: see *vermeil*.] A genus of snipe-flies, of the family *Leptidae*: synonymous with *Leptis*.

vermilingual (vēr-mi-ling'gwāl), *a.* Same as *vermilingual*.

Vermilingues (vēr-mi-ling'gwēz), *n.* pl. Same as *Vermilingua*, 2.

Vermilingua (vēr-mi-ling'gwi-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *lingua*, tongue.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, *Effodientia*: now restricted to the American ant-eaters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.—2. In *herpet.*, a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the *Dendrosauria* or *Rhoptoglossa*. Also *Vermilingues*. See cut under *chameleon*. **vermilingual** (vēr-mi-ling'gwi-āl), *a.* [As *Vermilingua* + *-al*.] 1. Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the *Vermilingua*. See cut under *tamandua*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *sagittilingual*. See cut under *sagittilingual*.

vermillion (vēr-mil'yōn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vermillion*, *vermilion*; OF. *vermillion*, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. *vermillion*, vermilion (= Sp. *bermellon* = Pg. *vermelhão* = It. *vermiglione*, vermilion), < *vermeil*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] I. *n.* 1. The kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, the product of cochineal; worm-dye.—2. The red sulphid of mercury, or the mineral cinnabar, occurring in nature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (a) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal iron cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermillion-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (b) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermillion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light on exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, tending toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red seal-

wax, and for other purposes. The name *artificial vermillion* is also applied to a vermillion red made by precipitating the coal-tar color eosin on orange mineral. It is quite equal in color, brilliancy, and body to that made from quicksilver; but it is not very permanent under the direct action of the sun, unless protected by a coat of varnish.

3. A color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

The armies, that erst so bright did show,
Into a pure vermillion now are dyed.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dyed with vermillion.

They buy Cotton Wool in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same, and perfit into Fustians, Vermillions, Dynities, and other such Staifes, and then returne it to London.
L. Roberts, Treasurer of Traffike, quoted in A. Barlow's [Weaving, p. 26.]

5. Same as *vermeil*, 4.

Several Gold Rings set with Turkey and Vermillions.
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Belgin of Queen [Anne, I. 181.]

Antimony vermillion. See *antimony*.—**Orange vermillion.** See *orange*.

II. a. Of the color of vermillion; of the brilliant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single scarlet geranium: as, a *vermillion* dye.

The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind,
And fulminated a vermillion light,
Which overmastered in me every sense,
And as a man whom sleep hath seized I fell.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, III. 184.

Vermillion border, the red part of the human lips, where the skin passes over into mucous membrane.—**Vermillion flycatcher**, a small tyrant-bird of the genus *Pyrocephalus*, as *P. rubinus*, about 6 inches long, the male of which is dark-brown with all the under parts and a full globular crest vermillion-red or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and the regions southward; and several others are found in the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Pyrocephalus*.—**Vermillion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).

vermillion (vēr-mil'yōn), *v. t.* [*< vermillion, n.*] To color with or as with vermillion; dye red; cover or suffuse with a bright red.

A sprightly red vermillions all her face.

Granville, A Receipt for Vapours.

vermily (vēr'mi-li), *n.* [Irreg. extended from *vermil*, *vermeil*.] Same as *vermillion*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 6.

vermin (vēr'min), *n.* [Formerly also *vermine* (also dial. *varmin*, *varmint*, *varment*); *< ME. vermine, vermyne, < OF. (and F.) vermine = Pr. vermena = It. vermine, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as if < L. "verminous" or "verminus, < vermis, a worm: see worm.*] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective sense.

Your woful moder wende stedfastly
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1039.

(a) A worm; a reptile.

No heart have you, or such
As fancies, like the vermin in a nut,
Have fretted all to dust and bitterness.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

(b) A noxious or disgusting insect, especially a parasite; particularly, a louse, a bedbug, or a flea. (c) A mammal or bird injurious to game, and mischievous or troublesome in game-preserves: chiefly an English usage. Such quadrupeds as badgers, otters, weasels, polecats, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called *vermin*.

Inhuman devil! think some fatal hower
Will bring huge troupes of vermine to devour
Thy grains & thee.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

They [of Java Major] feede on Cata, Rata, and other vermine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

Like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, l. 1.

It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base vermin the Otters. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence—2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

You are my prisoners, base vermine.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1072.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.
Burke, Amer. Taxation.

vermint (vēr'min), *v. t.* [*< vermin, n.*] To rid or clear of vermin.

Get warrener bound
To vermine thy ground.
Tusser, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

verminate (vēr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verminated*, pp. *verminating*. [*< L. verminare, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. vermina, gripes, belly-ache), < vermis, worm: see vermin.*] To breed vermin; become infested with worms, lice, or other parasites.

vermination (vēr-mi-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. verminatio(n)-, worms (as a disease), also crawling*

pains, *< verminare, have worms, have crawling pains: see verminate.*] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasitic infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthiasis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease.

verminer (vēr'mi-nēr), *n.* A terrier.

The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the verminers, or, as we should call them, the terriers.
Ainsworth, Lancashire Witches, III. 1.

vermin-killer (vēr'min-kil'ēr), *n.* One who or that which kills vermin.

verminly (vēr'min-li), *a.* [*< vermin + -ly.*] Like or characteristic of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a verminly nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (Latham.)

verminous (vēr'mi-nūs), *a.* [= *F. vermineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. verminos*, *< L. verminosus*, full of worms, *< vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] 1. Tending to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, *verminous* carrion.

Verminous and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toiling shoulders of Time. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Or how long he had held verminous occupation of his blanket and skewer. Dickens, Tom Tiddler's Ground, l. 2.

2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, *verminous* ulcers. See *phthiriasis*.

—3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

Do you place me in the rank of verminous fellows,
To destroy things for wages?

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, III. 4.

That soft class of devotees who feel
Reverence for life so deeply that they spare
The verminous brood.

Wordsworth, The Borderers, II.

Verminous and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. Stenburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.

Verminous crasis, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.—**Verminous fever**, a fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

verminously (vēr'mi-nūs-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms: as, *verminously* unclean.

vermiparous (vēr-mip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. vermis, worm, + parere, bear, + -ous.*] Producing or breeding worms.

A generation of eggs, or some vermiparous separation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 20.

vermis (vēr'mis), *n.*; pl. *vermes* (-mēz). [*L., a worm: see worm.*] In anat., the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into *prevermis* and *postvermis*.

Vermivora (vēr-miv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), *< L. vermis, a worm, + vorare, devour.*] A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers: now divided into several other genera, including *Helminthorus* (*Helinaia* or *Helonia*) and *Helminthophaga* (or *Helminthophila*). (See *warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, and cut under *Helminthophaga*.) The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family *Tyrannidae*), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

vermivorous (vēr-miv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. vermis, worm, + vorare, devour, + -ous.*] Worm-eating; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; erucivorous; campophagous.

Vermont (vēr-mon'tēr), *n.* [*< Vermont* (see def.) + -er¹.] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

In 1776 the Vermonters sought admission to the provincial Congress.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 168.

vermouth, wormouth (vēr'mōth), *n.* [= *F. vermout, wormouth, < G. wermuth, wormwood, = AS. wermōd, wormwood: see wormwood.*] A sort of mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. It is prepared chiefly in France and Italy, that of Turin being the most esteemed, and its special use is to stimulate the appetite by its bitterness.

vernacle (vēr-nā-kl), *n.* [*< L. vernaculus, native, vernacular: see vernacular.*] A vernacular word, term, or expression. [Rare.]

Vernacles or vernacular terms.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518.

vernacle² (vēr-nā-kl), *n.* A Middle English form of *vernicle*.

vernacular (vēr-nak'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. vernaculus, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves. < verna, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' < √ vas = Skt. √ vas, dwell: see wax.*] I. a. 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires: as, English is our *vernacular* language.

The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen *vernacular* and independent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dialects.
Howell, Letters, II. 55.

The tongues which now are called learned were indeed vernacular when first the Scriptures were written in them.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 367.

An ancient father of his valley, who is thoroughly vernacular in his talk.
De Quincey, Style, II.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, *vernacular* architecture.—**Vernacular disease**, a disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic disease.

II. n. One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the vernacular.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in English, and the use of the chief forms of prayer in the vernacular.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the vernacular of mining, and to pride themselves on being "old miners."
The Century, XLII. 128.

vernacularism (vēr-nak'ū-lār-izm), *n.* [*< vernacular + -ism.*] 1. A vernacular word or expression. Quarterly Rev.—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of *classicism*.

vernacularity (vēr-nak'ū-lār'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vernacularities* (-tiz). [*< vernacular + -ity.*] A vernacularism; an idiom.

Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough vernacularities.
Carlyle, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 284.

vernacularization (vēr-nak'ū-lār-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< vernacularize + -ation.*] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or revival as candidates for vernacularization, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

vernacularize (vēr-nak'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernacularized*, pp. *vernacularizing*. [*< vernacular + -ize.*] To make vernacular; vernaculate.

vernacularly (vēr-nak'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

vernaculate (vēr-nak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernaculated*, pp. *vernaculating*. [*< L. vernaculus, native, + -ate.*] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are vernaculated by the average fruit-grower.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 15, 1887.

vernaculoust (vēr-nak'ū-lus), *a.* [= *Sp. vernaculo* = *Pg. It. vernaculo*, *< L. vernaculus, native, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves: see vernacular.*] 1. Vernacular.

Their vernaculous and mother tongues.

Sir T. Browne, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. [A Lat-inism.]

The petulance of every vernaculous orator.

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

vernage (vēr'nāj), *n.* [*< ME. vernage, < OF. vernage, < It. vernaccia, "a kind of strong wine like malvasie or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. vernachia), lit. 'winter wine,' < vernaccio, a severe winter, < verno, winter, = It. Pg. inverno = Sp. invierno = F. hiver, winter, < L. hibernus, pertaining to winter: see hiberna.*] A kind of white wine.

He drynketh ypoeras, clarror, and vernage,
Of spices hooke, to encrease his courage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 563.

Sche broughte hem Vernage and Crete.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

vernal (vēr'nāl), *a.* [*< F. vernal = Pr. Sp. Pg. vernal = It. vernale, < LL. vernalis, of the spring, vernal, < L. ver, spring: see ver.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, *vernal* bloom.

In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and silliness against Nature not to go out and see her riches.

Milton, Education.

The vernal breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied
Indoors by vernal Chaucer.

Lovell, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to youth, the springtime of life.

The vernal fancies and sensations of your time of life.
Choate, Addresses, p. 134.

3. In bot., appearing in spring: as, vernal flowers.—4. Done or accomplished in spring: as, the vernal migration or molt of birds.—**Vernal equinox.** See equinox, and equinoctial points (under equinoctial).—**Vernal fever,** malarial fever.—**Vernal grass,** a grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, native in the northern Old World, introduced in North America. It is a slender plant a foot or two high, with a loose cylindrical spike. From the presence of coumarin it exhales an agreeable odor, especially at flowering time, and though not specially nutritious is prized as an admixture in hay for the sake of its flavor. Often called sweet vernal grass, spring grass, sometimes sweet-scented grass.—**Vernal signs,** the signs in which the sun appears in spring.—**Vernal whitlow-grass.** See whitlow-grass.

vernally (vēr'nal-i), adv. In a vernal manner.
vernant (vēr'nant), a. [*L. vernan(-t)s*, ppr. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom: see *vernate*.] Flourishing as in spring; vernal.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with vernal flowers.
Milton, P. L., x, 679.

vernate (vēr'nāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. *vernated*, ppr. *vernating*. [*L. vernatus*, pp. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom, *vernus*, of the spring: see *vernal*.] To be vernal; flourish.

vernation (vēr-nā'shon), n. [*L. vernatio(n)-*, found only in the particular sense the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes, the slough itself, lit. 'renewing of youth,' < *vernare*, be like spring, bloom, flourish, renew itself, of a snake, to shed its skin, slough: see *vernate*.] In bot., the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud, not with reference to their insertion, but with regard to their folding, coiling, etc., taken singly or together. It is also called *profoliation*, and the word corresponds to the terms *estivation* and *profloration*, which indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. For the particular forms of vernation, see the terms *plicate*, *conduplicate*, *inflexed*, *convolute*, *involute*, *revolute*, and *circinate*.

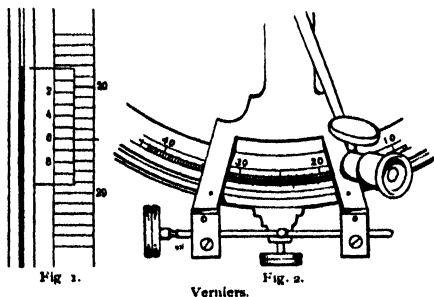
vernicle (vēr'ni-kl), n. [*ME. vernicle*, *vernacle*, *vernakylle*, < *ML. veronicula*, dim. of *veronica*: see *veronica*.] A handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ: same as *veronica*, 1.

A *vernicle* hadde he sowed on his cappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 685.

The *vernicle*, as worn by pilgrims, was a copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, which was miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord.

Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), II, 101, notes.

vernier (vēr'ni-ēr), n. [*F. vernier*, named after Pierre Vernier (1580–1637), who invented the instrument in 1631.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small sliding scale, the divisions of which differ from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. Fig. 1 represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch.



The scale is divided into inches and tenths of inches; the small movable scale is the vernier, which consists of a length of eleven parts of the main scale divided into ten equal parts—each part being therefore equal to eleven tenths of a division on the main scale, and the difference between a scale-division and a vernier-division being one hundredth of an inch. To use the vernier, the zero or top line of it is set to coincide with the top of the barometric column, which in the figure stands between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. If the zero of the vernier were set to coincide with 30.1 inches on the scale, the first division would be one hundredth of an inch below 30 on the scale, division 2 two hundredths below 30.0, and so on, division 10 coinciding with 29 inches. Hence, as the vernier is raised its divisions coincide successively with scale-divisions, and the numbers on the vernier correspond to the hundredths it has been raised. In the figure the coincidence is at the seventh vernier-division—that is, the vernier stands seven hundredths of an inch above 30.1, and the height of the mercury is therefore 30.17 inches. Fig. 2 represents part of the limb of a sextant with a vernier. Also called *nonius*. See also cuts under *caliper*, *square*, and *transit*.—**Vernier-scale sight.** See sight.

vernile (vēr'nil), a. [*L. vernilis*, servile, < *verna*, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*.] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. [Rare.]

Vernile sourility. De Quincey, (Imp. Dict.)

vernility (vēr-nil'i-ti), n. [*L. vernilita(-s)*, servility; < *vernilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The character or state of being vernile; servility. Blount, 1670. [Rare.]

vernish, v. An obsolete form of *varnish*.

vernix (vēr-niks), n. [*NL.*, *vernix*: see *varnish*.] In med., used in the phrase *vernix caseosa*, a fatty matter covering the skin of the fetus.

Vernonia (vēr-nō'ni-ā), n. [*NL.* (Schreber, 1791), named after William Vernon, an English botanist, who collected plants in Maryland near the end of the 17th century.] A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Vernoniaceae* and subtribe *Euvernoniaceae*. It is characterized by a polymorphous inflorescence, usually with a naked receptacle, ten-ribbed achenes, and a pappus of two or three series, the inner slender, copious, and elongated, the outer much shorter, often more chaffy, sometimes absent. There are about 500 species. They are chiefly tropical, abundant in America, numerous in Africa, and frequent in Asia. A few occur beyond the tropics, in North and South America and South Africa. One Asiatic species, *V. cinerea*, is very common also in Australia, and is naturalized in the West Indies. None occurs in Europe. They are shrubs or herbs, usually with straight, crisped, woolly or tangled hairs, rarely stellate or scurfy. The leaves are alternate, entire or toothed, feather-veined, petioled or sessile, but not decurrent; in *V. oppositifolia* and *V. eupatoriifolia* of Brazil they are opposite. The fruit consists of smooth or hirsute achenes, commonly glandular between the ribs. The flowers are purple, red, bluish, or rarely white; they form terminal flower-heads, which are usually cymose and panicled, or corymbose, sometimes solitary or glomerate. The large section *Lepidoploea* includes over 200 American species, chiefly with many-flowered subspherical corymbed heads; to this belong the 10 or more species of the United States, which are known as *ironweed*, perhaps from the hardness of their stems, and are peculiar in their usually crimson flowers, brown or rusty-colored pappus, and resinous dotted achenes. They are polymorphous, and disposed to hybridize. *V. noveboracensis*, also known as *flat-top*, extends north to New England; *V. altissima*, to Pennsylvania; and *V. fasciculata*, to Ohio and the Dakotas; the others are chiefly southwestern. *V. arborea* is the fleabane of Jamaica. A decoction of *V. cinerea* is used in India as a febrifuge. The small black seeds of *V. anthelmintica*, a common annual of India, yield by pressure a solid green oil known as *khatzum* or *kinka-oil*, esteemed of value in the arts.

Vernoniaceae (vēr-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.* (C. H. F. Lessing, 1829), < *Vernonia* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus and alternate leaves. From the *Eupatoriaceae*, the other similar tribe of uniformly tubular-flowered *Compositae*, it is further distinguished by its sagittate anthers and its subulate style-branches, which are usually much elongated, stigmatose along the inner side, and minutely hispid externally. It includes 41 genera, classed in 6 groups or series—one of these series, the subtribe *Lychnohoraceae*, peculiar in its densely glomerate small flower-heads, the others composing the subtribe *Euvernoniaceae*, with the flower-heads separate, and usually panicled or solitary. They are herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Their leaves are alternate (except in 3 species), not opposite, as commonly in the *Eupatoriaceae*, and are entire or toothed, not dissected, as often in other composite tribes. Their flowers are purple, violet, or white, never yellow, frequent as that color is in the order. One genus, *Stokesia*, is blue-flowered. Two genera, *Elephantopus* and *Vernonia* (the type), extend into the middle United States. The tribe abounds in monotypic genera, chiefly Brazilian, with two confined to the West Indies, one to Australia, and three or four to tropical Africa.

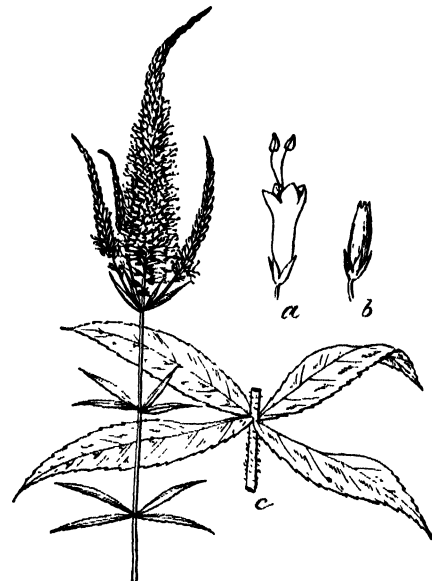
vernoniaceus (vēr-nō-ni-ā'shi-us), a. In bot., of the tribe *Vernoniaceae*; characterized like *Vernonia*.

Verona brown. See brown.

Veronese (vēr-ō-nēs' or -nēz'), a. and n. [*L. Verona* (see def.) + *-ese*. Cf. *L. Veronensis*.] 1. a. In geog., of or pertaining to Verona, a city and province of northern Italy.—**Veronese green.** See green.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Verona.
veronica (vēr-on'i-kā), n. [*In ME. veronike* and *verony*, < *OF. veronice*, *F. veronique* = *Sp. verónica* = *Pg. It. veronica*; < *ML. veronica*, a napkin supposed to be impressed with the face of Christ (popularly connected with *L. vera*, true, + *L. Gr. eikon*, image: see *very*, *icon*), < *Veronica*, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's face, ult. identical with *Berenice*, *Bernice*, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood, *L. Berenice*, also *Beronice*, and contr. *Bernice*, < *Gr. Berenikē*, the name of the daughter of King Agrippa and of other women, Macedonian form of *Gr. φερωνίκη*, lit. 'bearer of victory,' < *φέρω*, = *E. bear*, + *νίκη*, victory (see *Nike*). Hence ult. *vernicle*.] 1. A napkin or piece of cloth impressed with the face of Christ: from the legend that a woman named Veronica wiped the face of Christ with her handkerchief when he was on his way

to Calvary, and that the likeness of the face was miraculously impressed upon the cloth. Also *vernicle*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Rivinus, 1690; earlier, about 1554, by Mattioli).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineae* and tribe *Digitalae*, type of the subtribe *Veroniceae*. It is characterized by opposite lower leaves, a wheel-shaped corolla with a very short tube and spreading lobes, and by two stamens with their anther-cells confluent at the apex. About 220 species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to 180. They are widely scattered through temperate and cold regions, and are usually low herbs, their stem-leaves almost always plainly opposite, but the floral leaves always alternate, and commonly diminished into bracts. *V. Virginica* is exceptional in its whorled leaves. The flowers are blue, often pencilled with violet, and varying to purple, pink, or white, but never yellow; they form terminal or axillary racemes, or are solitary and sessile in the axils. The fruit is a loculicidal or four-valved capsule, often obtuse or notched, rarely acute. The species are known as *speedwell*, especially *V. Chamaedryas*, also called *forget-me-not* (see *speedwell*). A few are of medicinal repute, especially *V. Virginica*, known as *black-root*



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Flowers of Culver's-root (*Veronica Virginica*).
a, flower; b, fruit; c, part of stem with the whorled leaves.

and *Culver's-root* or *Culver's-physic*, a tall perennial with wand-like stem from 2 to 6 feet high, and a white spike from 6 to 10 inches long, occurring in Canada, the eastern and central United States, Japan, and Siberia. The leaves of *V. officinalis* have been used as a medicinal tea; the so-called *Mont Cenis* tea is from *V. Allioni*. Twelve species are natives of England, 6 of Europe, 6 of Alaska, and 11 of the United States proper, only two of which are confined to North America: *V. cusickii*, a large-flowered alpine plant of Oregon and California, and *V. americana*, known as *brooklime*, a petiolate aquatic with purple-striped pale-blue flowers, distributed from Virginia and New Mexico to Alaska. The similar *V. Beccabunga* of the Old World is the original brooklime. Five other species are now naturalized in the United States; of these, *V. peregrina* and *V. serpyllifolia* are almost cosmopolitan. (See *neckweed*, and *Paul's betony* (under *betony*)). For *V. hederifolia*, see *herbit*; and for *V. officinalis*, see *speedwell* (with cut) and *stullen*. Many foreign species (at least fifty) are valued for cultivation in gardens, as *V. longifolia*, or for rockeries, as *V. repens*, a creeper forming a mat of pale-blue flowers. Many are of variegated colors, as *V. asarifolia*, an alpine plant with blue violet-striped flowers, narrowly ringed with crimson around the white center. Numerous species occur in high southern latitudes, 14 in Australia, and 24 in New Zealand, one of which, *V. elliptica*, extends to Cape Horn, and sometimes becomes a small tree 20 feet high. The genus reaches its greatest development in New Zealand, where it is present in remarkable beauty and abundance. Nearly all the species are shrubby, usually from 2 to 6 feet high, and are cultivated under glass, especially *V. satyriifolia* and *V. speciosa*, with wine-colored flowers, the largest-leaved species, as also *V. formosa* of Tasmania. *V. buxifolia*, with purple-veined white flowers, is sometimes known as *New Zealand box*; and *V. perfoliata*, of southern Australia, as *digger's-speedwell*. *V. tetragona* of New Zealand, from its hard imbricated decussate connate leaves, has been mistaken for a conifer.

verray, **verrayliche**. Middle English forms of *very*, *verily*.

verret, n. [*ME.*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *verre*, < *L. vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*.] The same word is contained in *sandiver* and ult. in *varnish*.] Glass.

Forthy, who that hath an hede of verre
Fro caste of stones war hym in the verre.
Chaucer, Troilus, II, 867.

verré, **verrey** (vēr-rā'), a. In her., same as *vairé*.
verrelt, n. An obsolete form of *ferrule*.

verriculate (vēr-rik'ū-lāt), a. [*verricule* + *-ate*.] In entom., covered with verricules.

verricule (vēr'i-kūl), n. [*L. verriculum*, a drag-net, < *verere*, sweep.] In entom., a thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

verruca (ve-rŭ'kŭ), *n.*; pl. **verrucae** (-sē). [NL., < L. *verruca*, a wart, a steep place, a height.]
1. In *pathol.*, a wart.—2. In *bot.*, a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants, especially upon a thallus.—3. In *zool.*, a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verruciform tubercle.—4. [cap.] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the family *Verrucidae*.

verrucano (ver-ŭ-kā'nō), *n.* [It. *verrucano*, a hard stone used in crushing-mills, < *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pale-red quartz, varying in size from that of a grain of sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violet-colored silicious or talcose material. It occurs in numerous localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, sometimes in masses of great thickness, which often take on a gneissoid or schistose structure. In certain localities the verrucano overlies a slaty rock which contains plants of Carboniferous age: hence some geologists have considered it as belonging to that formation, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothliegendes, the lower division of the Permian.

Verrucaria (ver-ŭ-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < L. *verrucaria*, a plant that drives away warts, < *verruca*, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

Verrucariacei (ver-ŭ-kā'ri-ā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verrucaria* + -acei.] A tribe of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apothecia which open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also *Verrucariæ*.

verrucariaceous (ver-ŭ-kā'ri-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

verrucarine (ver-ŭ-kā'ri-in), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + -ine.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*, or having their characters.

verrucaroid (ver-ŭ-kā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + -oid.] In *bot.*, same as *verrucarine*.

Verrucidae (ve-rŭ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verruca*, 4, + -idae.] A family of sessile thoracic Cirripedia, characterized by the absence of a peduncle and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the scuta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. *Verruca* is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk formation.

verruciform (ve-rŭ'si-fŏrm), *a.* [< L. *verruca*, a wart, + *forma*, form.] Warty; resembling a wart in appearance. Also *verruciform*.

verrucose (ver-ŭ-kŏs), *a.* [< L. *verrucosus*: see *verrucous*.] Same as *verrucous*.

verrucous (ver-ŭ-kus), *a.* [= F. *verruqueux*, < L. *verrucosus*, full of warts, < *verruca*, a wart: see *verruca*.] Warty; studded with verruciform elevations or tubercles.

verruculose (ve-rŭ'kŭ-lŏs), *a.* [< L. *verrucula*, a little eminence, a little wart (dim. of *verruca*, a wart), + -ose.] Minutely verrucose; covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

verrugas (ve-rŭ'gās), *n.* [< Sp. *verrugas*, pl. of *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambœsia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. See also *yaws*.

verrulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*².

verry (ver'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

versability (vēr-sā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *versible* + -ity.] The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a-going by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and, by the *versability* of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 42.

versible (vēr-sā-bl), *a.* [< L. *versabilis*, movable, changeable, < *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *versant*.] Capable of being turned. Blount, 1670.

versableness (vēr-sā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being versable; versability.

versalt (vēr-sāl), *a.* [Abbr. of *universal*. Cf. *arsalt*.] Universal; whole.

She looks as pale as any clout in the versalt world.

Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 4. 219.

Some, for brevity,

Have cast the versalt world's nativity.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. iii. 930.

versant (vēr-sānt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *versant*, < L. *versant* (-s), pp. of *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *verse*¹, v.] 1. *a.* 1. Familiar; conversant; versed.

I, with great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most versant in the language of each nation.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 404.

The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly versant in ecclesiastical law.

Sydney Smith, *First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton*.

(Davies.)

2. In *her.*, carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as *elevated* and *pur-suant*, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

II. *n.* All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

versatile (vēr-sā-til), *a.* [< F. *versatile* = Sp. *versátil* = Pg. *versátil* = It. *versatile*, < L. *versatilis*, revolving, movable, versatile, < *versare*, turn: see *verse*¹, v.] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a versatile spindle.

At ye Royal Society's Wm Petty propos'd divers things for the Improvement of shipping: a versatile keele that should be on hinges.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 20, 1661.

He had a versatile timber house built in Mr. Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's park) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.

Aubrey, *Lives* (James Harrington).

Versatile and sharp-piercing, like a screw.

W. Harte, *Eulogies*.

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

Those versatile representations in the neck of a dove.

Glanville.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a versatile writer; a versatile actor.

An adventurer of versatile parts, sharper, colner, false witness, sham ball, dancing-master, buffoon, poet, comedian.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and versatile Montague.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

The versatile mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a new and unexplored quarter.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 97.

4. In *bot.*, swinging or turning freely on a support: especially noting an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swinging freely to and fro. See cuts under *anther* and *lily*.—5. In *ornith.*, specifically, reversible: noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grappling irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite versatile.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 130.

6. In *entom.*, moving freely up and down or laterally: as, versatile antennæ.—**Versatile dementia**, a form of dementia in which the patient is talkative and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—**Versatile head**, in *entom.*, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

versatily (vēr-sā-til-li), *adv.* In a versatile manner.

versatileness (vēr-sā-til-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; versatility.

versatility (vēr-sā-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *versatilité* = Sp. *versatilidad* = Pg. *versatilidade* = It. *versatilità*; as *versatile* + -ity.] 1. The state or character of being changeable or fickle; variableness.

The evils of inconstancy and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the versatility of genius.

I do not mean the force alone,

The grace and versatility of the man.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the versatile movement of such a digit.

versation (vēr-sā'shon), *n.* A turning or winding. Blount, 1670.

Verschoorist (vēr-skŏr-ist), *n.* [< *Verschoor* (see def.) + -ist.] One of a minor sect in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called *Hebraïsts*, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

vers de société (vers dé sŏ-sē-ā-tā'), [F.] Same as *society verse* (which see, under *society*).

verse¹ (vêrs), *v. t.* [< OF. *verser*, F. *verser* = Sp. Pg. *versar* = It. *versare*, < L. *versare*, OL. *vorsare*, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, *versari*, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of *vertere*, *vertore*, pp. *versus*, *vorsus*, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. *weorðan*, E. *worth*, be: see *worth*¹.] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

Who, versing in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry?

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 344.

verse² (vêrs), *n.* [< ME. *vers*, partly, and in the early form *fers* wholly, < AS. *fers*, partly < OF. (and F.) *vers* = Sp. Pg. It. *verso* = D. G. Sw. *Dan. vers*, < L. *versus* (pl. *versus*), also *vorsus*, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*¹. Hence *verse*², v., *versicle*, *versify*, etc.] 1. In *prose*: (a) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred verses; hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A verse may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

He made of ryme ten vers or twelve.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 468.

They . . . thought themselves no small foolcs, when they could make their verses goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 9.

It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good verses.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 295.

(b) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spenserian verse; hence, a stanza: as, the first verse of a (rimed) hymn.

Now, good Caesar, but that piece of song . . .

Come, but one verse. Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 4. 7.

A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four verses.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxvi.

A stanza—often called a verse in the common speech of the present day—may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines.

S. Lamiér, *Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 236.

(c) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

This verse be thine, my friend. Pope, *Epistle to Jervas*.

(d) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed to *prose*.

To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread,

Verse that a Virgin without blush may read.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 2.

Who says in verse what others say in prose.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 202.

Poets, like painters, their machinery clum,

And verse bestows the varnish and the frame.

O. W. Holmes, *Poetry*.

2. (a) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichon. It was a custom in ancient times to write prose as well as metrical books in lines of average length. (See *colometry*, *stichometry*.) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(b) In *liturgics*, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or leader and the choir or people: specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the officiant or leader, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a verse is especially a sentence following the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the second sentence is called a *verse*, and also that following the alleluia. Also *versus*. (c) In *church music*, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with *chorus*; also, a soloist who sings such a passage. (d) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with modifications, from the masoretic division of verses (pesuqim), and has been used in Latin and other versions since 1528. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephens, on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the verses were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1560. (e) A similar division in any book.—**Adonic, Alcaic, Alcamian verse**. See the adjectives.—**Blank verse**, unrimed verse; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by

the Earl of Surrey (d. 1547), in his translation of the second and fourth books of the *Æneid*. It was first employed in the drama in Backville and Norton's tragedy of "Forrex and Porrex," which was printed in 1565; but it was not till Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great" that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since with only occasional intervals remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost" it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—**Elegiac verse**. See *elegiac*, 1.—**Fescennine verses**. See *Fescennine*.—**Heroic, Hipponactean, long, Saturnian, serpentine, society, etc., verse**. See the qualifying words.—**To cap verses**. See *capl.*—**Verse Lyon**. See the quotation.

Another of their pretty inventions was to make a verse of such words as by their nature and manner of construction and situation might be turned backward word by word, and make another perfit verse, but of quite contrary sense, as the gibing monks that wrote of Pope Alexander these two verses.

*Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere tu facit hoc decus exilium.*
Which if ye will turn backward they make two other good verses, but of contrary sense; thus,
*Exilium decus hoc facit ut scandere, rerum
Copia, non virtus, fraus tua non tua laus.*
And they called it *Verse Lyon*.

Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 11.

verse² (vèrs), *v.* [*< verse*², *n.*] **I. trans.** To relate or express in verse; turn into verse or rime.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 67.

He fringed its sober grey with poet-bays,
And *versed* the Psalms of David to the air
Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving-days.
Halleck.

II. intrans. To make verses.

It is not riming and *versing* that maketh a Poet, no more than a long gowne maketh an Advocate.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 29.

versé (ver-nâ'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *verser*, turn: see *verse*¹.] **In her.**, reversed or turned in a direction unusual to the bearing in question. Also *renverse*.

verse-anthem (vèrs'an'them), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, an anthem for soloists as contrasted with a full anthem, which is for a chorus. The term is also applied to an anthem that begins with a passage for solo voices.

verse-colored (vèrs'kul'grd), *a.* Same as *versicolor*.

versed (vèrst), *a.* [*< verse*¹ + *-ed*², after *F. versé*. Cf. *versant*, *conversant*.] **1.** Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in*.

They were . . . very well *versed* in the politest parts of learning, and had travelled into the most refined nations of Europe.
Addison, Ancient Medals, 1.

He is admirably well *versed* in screws, springs, and hinges, and deeply read in knives, combs, or scissors, buttons, or buckles.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

He seemed to be a man more than ordinarily *versed* in the use of astronomical instruments.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 255.

Versed in all the arts which win the confidence and affection of youth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

2. Turned; turned over.—**Versed sine, supplemental versed sine**. See *misc*.

verselet (vèrs'let), *n.* [*< verse*² + *-let*.] A little verse: used in contempt.

Moreover, he wrote weak little *verselets*, like very-much-diluted Wordsworth, abounding in passages quotable for Academy pictures of bread-and-butter children.
E. Yates, Broken to Harness, xxi.

verse-maker (vèrs'mâ'kôr), *n.* One who writes verses; a rimer. *Roswell*.

verse-making (vèrs'mâ'king), *n.* The act or process of making verses; riming.

He had considerable readiness, too, in *verse making*.
Athenæum, No. 824b, p. 17.

verseman (vèrs'man), *n.*; pl. *versemen* (-men). [*< verse*² + *man*.] A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The God of us *Verse-men* (you know, Child), the sun.
Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

I'll join St. Blaise (a *verseman* fit,
More fit than I, once did it).
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

verse-monger (vèrs'mung'gèr), *n.* A maker of verses; a rimer; a poetaster.

verse-mongering (vèrs'mung'gèr-ing), *n.* Verse-writing; especially, the making of poor verses.

The contemporary *verse-mongering* south of the Tweed.
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 12b.

verser¹ (vèr'sèr), *n.* [Appar. *< verse*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who tricks or cheats at cards; a sharper.

And so was faine to lue among the wicked, sometimes a stander for the padder [the stander was the sentinel to the padder or footpad], sometimes a *verser* for the cony-catcher [the coney or rabbit was the dupe, the cony-catcher the sharper who enticed the coney to be fleeced by the *verser* or card-sharper].
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

verser² (vèr'sèr), *n.* [*< verse*² + *-er*¹.] A maker of verses; a versifier; a poet or a poetaster.

Though she have a better *verser* got
(Or Poet in the court-account) than I.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

He [Ben Jonson] thought not Burtas a Poet, but a *Verser*, because he wrote not Fiction.
Drummond, Conv. of Ben Jonson (Works, ed. 1711, p. 224).

verse-service (vèrs'sér'vis), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, a choral service for solo voices. Compare *verse-anthem*.

verset (vèr'set), *n.* [*< F. verset*, dim. of *vers*, verse: see *verse*².] **1.** A verse, as of Scripture; a versicle.

They beare an equall part with Priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

verse-tale (vèrs'täl), *n.* A tale written or told in verse.

Many of the *verse-tales* are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

versicle (vèr'si-kl), *n.* [*< L. versiculus*, a little verse, dim. of *versus*, a verse: see *verse*².] A little verse; specifically, in *liturgics*, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (*R*) of the choir or congregation. See *verse*, 2 (*b*). The name of the *versicles* is sometimes given distinctively to the verses and responses (*proces*) after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is *V*.

Doe it for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, for thy covenant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in seuerall *versicles*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter *versicle* by St. Jerome.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

versicolor, versicolour (vèr'si-kul'gr), *a.* [*< L. versicolor, versicolour*, that changes its color, *< versare*, change (see *verse*¹), + *color*: see *color*.] **1.** Having several different colors; party-colored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribbands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 478.

2. Changeable in color, as the chameleon; glancing different hues or tints in different lights; iridescent; sheeny. Also *versicolourate*.

Also *verse-colored, versicolored, versicolorous*.

versicolourate (vèr'si-kul'gr-ät), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, same as *versicolor*, 2.

versicolored (vèr'si-kul'grd), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ed*².] Same as *versicolor*: as, *versicolored* plumage; "a *versicolored* cloak." *Lander*.

versicolorous (vèr'si-kul'gr-us), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *versicolor*.

versicular (vèr'sik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, verse (see *versicle*).] Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing: as, a *versicular* division.

versification (vèr'si-fi-kä'shön), *n.* [*< F. versification* = Sp. *versificación* = Pg. *versificação* = It. *versificazione*, *< L. versificatio*(-n), *< versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the construction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your *versification*.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Bad *versification* alone will certainly degrade and render disgusting the sublimest sentiments.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

The theory that *versification* is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 259.

versificator (vèr'si-fi-kä-tör), *n.* [*< F. versificateur* = Sp. Pg. *versificador* = It. *versificatore*, *< L. versificator, < versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical *versificators* are a mere artifice, . . . charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet.
I. D'Iraclis, Amen. of Lit., II. 128.

versificatrix (vèr'si-fi-kä-triks), *n.* [*< L. as if *versificatrix*, fem. of *versificator*: see *versificator*.] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1784 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful *versificatrix*' in the English language."
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 894.

versifier (vèr'si-fi-èr), *n.* [*< versify* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who versifies; one who makes verses; a poet.

There is a *versiflow* seith that the ydel man encouseth hym in wynter bycause of the grete coold and in somer by encousetoun of the heete.
Chaucer, Tale of Malibeu.

There haue beene many most excellent Poets that neuer versified, and now swarme many *versifiers* that needs neuer aunswere to the name of Poets.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 28.

2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another; one who turns prose into verse; a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a *versifier* of the Psalms.

versiform (vèr'si-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. versiformis*, changeable, *< L. versus*, in lit. sense 'turning,' + *forma*, form.] Varied or varying in form.

versify (vèr'si-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *versified*, ppr. *versifying*. [*< F. versifier* = Sp. Pg. *versificar* = It. *versificare*, *< L. versificare*, put into verse, versify, *< versus*, verse, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I. trans.** **1.** To turn into verse; make a metrical paraphrase of: as, to *versify* the Psalms.

The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther *versified*; then the 12th, 40th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 128th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther.
Burney, Hist. Music, III. 35, note.

Our fair one . . . bade us *versify*
The legend. . . .
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To relate or describe in verse. treat as the subject of verse.

I *versify* the truth.
Daniel, Civil Wars, 1.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to *versify* the disaster.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

II. intrans. To make verses.

I recyved your letter, sente me laste weeke; whereby I perceve you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of *versifying* in Englishe.
Spenser, To Gabriel Harvey.

In *versifying* he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

versing (vèr'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *verse*², *v.*] The act of writing verse.

version (vèr'shön), *n.* [*< F. version* = Sp. *version* = Pg. *versión* = It. *versione*, *< ML. versio*(-n), a turning, translation, *< L. vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn, translate: see *verse*¹.] **1.** A turning round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left.
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

2. A change or transformation; conversion.

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, §. 27.

3. The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another. [Rare.]—**4.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word *Bible*.

I received the Manuscript you sent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the *Version* to be very exact and faithful.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than the stalled ox and infamy is my *version*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

5. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's *version* of the affair.—**6.** A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—**7.** In *obstet.*, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be brought down, the operation is called *podalic* or *cephalic version*. *Pelvic version* is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called *external* when it is effected by external manipulation only, *internal* when it is performed by the hand within the parturient canal, and *bimanual* or *bipolar* when one hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

8. In *mathematical physics*, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or *version* is the rotation of that fluid at any point where its motion is rotational. The advantage of the word *version* over *rotation* is that it is applicable to cases where there is no motion: as, for example, to a stress.—**Italian version** of the Bible. See *Italic*.—**Revised version** (sometimes called the *revision* of the authorized version, or the *new revision*, or the *revision* simply), a revision of the authorized or King James version of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870–84. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the cooperation of American scholars

of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providing that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880; that of the Old Testament in July, 1884. Abbreviated *R. V., Rev. Ver.*—Spon-taneous version, in *obscure*, the rectification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the accoucheur. = *Syn. 4.* See *translation*.

versional (vēr'shōn-əl), *a.* [*< version + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or versional.

The Independent (New York), March 23, 1871.

versionist (vēr'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< version + -ist.*] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

verso (vēr'sō), *n.* [*< L. verso, abl. of versus, turned, pp. of vertere, turn: see versel.*] The reverse, back, or other side of some object. Specifically—(a) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to *obverse*. (b) Of a manuscript or print, the second or any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number: opposed to *recto*, or one of uneven number: as, *verso* of title, the back of the title-page of a book.

versor (vēr'sōr), *n.* [*< NL, < L. vertere, pp. versus, turn: see versel.*] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor, and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital *V* written before the symbol of the quaternion.

versorium (vēr'sō-ri-um), *n.* A magnetic needle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 220.

verst (vēr'st), *n.* [Also sometimes *verst* (after *G.*); = *F. verste*, < *Russ. vershita*, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn,' hence a distance, a space, for **vertita*, < *Russ. vertiti* (Slav. *√ vert*), turn, = *L. vertere*, turn: see *versel*.] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

versual (vēr'sū-əl), *a.* [*< L. versus, a verse, + -al.*] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the *versual* divisions of the Bible: correlated with *capital, sectional, paratit, parenthetical, punctual, literal*, etc. *W. Smith's Bible Dict.*

versus (vēr'sus), *prep.* [*< L. versus, toward, against, pp. of vertere, turn: see versel.*] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbreviated *v.*, *vs.*

versute (vēr'sūt'), *a.* [*< L. versutus, adroit, versatile, < vertere, pp. versus, turn: see versel, and cf. versant.*] Crafty; wily.

A person . . . of versute and vertigenous policy.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 132. (*Davies.*)

vert¹ (vēr't), *n.* [*< F. vert, green, < OF. verd, < L. viride, green, green color: see verd.*] 1. In *Eng. forest law*, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

Cum furca, fossa, sock, . . . vert, veth, venison.

Charter, Q. Anne, 1707. (*Jamieson.*)

The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of vert and venison in my woods of Warnccliffe. *Scott, Ivanhoe*, xl.

I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the vert more than the hunters or wood-choppers. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 260.

2. In *her.*, the tincture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated *v.*

—*Nether vert*, underwoods. —*Over vert* or *overt vert*, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods. —*Special vert*, in *old Eng. forest law*, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other vert.

vert² (vēr't), *n.* [Taken for *convert* and *pervert*, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of per-

sons who go from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

vert² (vēr't), *v. i.* [*< vert², n.*] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

vertant (vēr'tant), *a.* [*< L. vertere, turn, turn about, + -ant.*] In *her.*, bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

verte (vēr'tē), *v.* [*< L. verte, 2d pers. sing. impv. of vertere, turn: see versel.*] In *music*, same as *volti*.—*Verte subito*. Same as *volti subito*. Abbreviated *v. s.*

vertebra (vēr'tē-brā), *n.*; pl. *vertebræ* (-brē). [Formerly in *E. form vertebra*, *q. v.*; = *F. vertèbre* = *Sp. vértebra* = *Pg. It. vertebra*, < *L. vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *versel*.] 1. In *Vertebrata*, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See *backbone* and *spine*. Specifi-

cally—(a) Broadly, any axial metamer of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (b) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most cases composed of a centrum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under *cervical* and *neurapophysis*); these apophyses forming the pedicles and laminae of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse process of human anatomy, and a prezygapophysis and a postzygapophysis, called in man the *superior* and *inferior oblique or articular processes*, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses), the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebra of man is known as the *mammillary tubercle*. (See cuts under *atlas endoskeleton, dorsal, hypapophysis, and lumbar*.) Certain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches. (See *zygapophysis, zygantrum*.) The above-named processes are either autogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different animals; they are all that ordinary vertebrae present; and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under *epistrophe, sacrum, and sacrum*.) The centrum of certain vertebrae of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See *hypapophysis*.) Vertebrae centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See *intercentrum, embolomerus, rachitomus*.) Bodies of free vertebrae articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shape of these faces, they are described as *amphicoelous*, *procoelous*, *opisthoceolous* (see these words), and *heterocoelous*, and also called *biconcave*, *convexo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, and *saddle-shaped*. Arches of vertebrae are often connected, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See *interhemal, interneural*.) Ordinary vertebrae are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, as *cervical*, *dorsal* or *thoracic*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *caudal* or *occipital*, respectively indicated in vertebral formulae by the letters *C*, *D*, *L*, *S*, *Ca*. In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three former regions and by extensive ankylosis in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fall of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebrae; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under *ankylosis*); birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*); snakes have vertebrae gently graded in character from head to tail; in fishes the vertebrae are ordinarily grouped as *abdominal*, which extend from the head as far as the cavity of the belly extends, and *caudal*, all the rest of the bones, including some special elements (see *heterocoelous, homocoelous, epural, hypural*). Such regional variations in the characters of vertebrae also give rise to the terms *cervico-dorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbosacral*, *urosaclal*, etc. Certain vertebrae have individual names, as *atlas*, *axis*, *odontoid*; see also phrases given below. The number of vertebrae varies widely: it is greatest in some reptiles (over 200). Seven cervicals is the rule in mammals, with rare exceptions (see *stethi*); but there is no constancy, as regards number, in any of the other regions of the spinal column. See *skeleton* and the cuts there cited, also cuts under *atlas*, *axis*, *chevron-bone*, and *xenarthral*.

2. In *echinoderms*, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See *vertebral*, *a.* 5.—*Cranial vertebra*, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Cuvier, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebrae have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the *occipital* or *epencephalic*, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital



Cervical Vertebra of Horse, right side view.

1, rudimentary spinous process; 2, prezygapophysis, or anterior articular processes; 3, postzygapophyses, or posterior articular processes; 4, convex anterior face of centrum or body of the vertebra; 5, its concave posterior surface; 6, 7, transverse processes and rudimentary ribs, or diapophyses and parapophyses.

is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the neurapophyses, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine (see cuts under *Cyclopus, Eozoa*, and *skull*); (2) the *parietal*, *mesencephalic*, or *otic*, represented mainly by the basioccipital as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including parts of the skull of the ear (see cuts under *Balanidae*, *parietal*, *ephenoid*, and *tympanic*); (3) the *frontal*, *prosencephalic*, or *ophthalmic*, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontal as a single or bifid neural spine (see cuts under *craniocapsal*, *Gallina*, and *ephenoid*); (4) the *nasal*, *rhinencephalic*, or *olfactory*, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebrae are sought in the facial, hyoid, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebrae are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamorphically segmented. See *skull*, *parachordal*, and cuts under *chondrocranium*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *paraphenoid*.—*Dorsocervical vertebra*. See *dorsocervical*.—*Epencephalic vertebra*. See *craniocervical*.—*False vertebra*, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy. —*Frontal vertebra*. See *cranial vertebra*.—*Laminae of a vertebra*. See *lamina*.—*Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra*. See *cranial vertebra*.—*Odontoid vertebra*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*Spinous process of a vertebra*. See *spinous*.—*Toothed vertebra*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*True vertebra*, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy. —*Vertebra dentata*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*Vertebra prominens*, the prominent vertebra; that vertebra whose spinous process is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical; but the most prominent vertebra is usually one of the dorsals.

vertebral (vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vertébral* = *Sp. Pg. vertebral* = *It. vertebrale*, < *NL. vertebialis*, < *L. vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the nature of a vertebra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebrae: as, *vertebral* elements or processes; *vertebral* segmentation.—2. Pertaining or relating to a vertebra or to vertebrae; spinal: as, *vertebral* arteries, nerves, muscles; a *vertebral* theory or formula.—3. Composed of vertebrae; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the *vertebral* column.—4. Having vertebrae; backboneed; vertebrate: as, a *vertebral* animal. [Rare.]—5. In *Echinodermata*, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid internal axis of any ray or arm, each ossicle consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-and-mortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See *Ophiuridae*, and cuts under *Asteridæ* and *Astrophyton*.

Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and superambulacral. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 482.

6. In *entom.*, situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—*Anterior vertebral vein*. See *vein*.—*Vertebral aponeurosis*, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebrae to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posterior superior, and continuous with the fascia nucha. Also called *vertebral fascia*.—*Vertebral artery*, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebral canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries. —*Vertebral arthropathy*, a form of spinal or tubercular arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebrae.—*Vertebral border of the scapula*, in *human anat.*, that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the proximal end of the bone. See *scapula* and *shoulder-blade*.—*Vertebral canal*. See *canal*.—*Vertebral caries*, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebrae; Pott's disease of the spine: the cause of angular curvature of the spine.—*Vertebral chain, vertebral column*. Same as *spinal column* (which see, under *spinal*).—*Vertebral fascia*. Same as *vertebral aponeurosis*.—*Vertebral foramen*. See *foramen* and *vertebral*.—*Vertebral formula*, the abbreviated expression of the number of vertebrae in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is *C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5, Ca. 4 = 33*.—*Vertebral muscles*, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with vertebrae or vertebral segments. In the lower vertebrates, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous myocommata (the flakes of the flesh of fish, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebrae. In the higher, most of the vertebral muscles extend undivided along several vertebrae, though their segmentation may be traced in their deeper layers or fascicles, as in the so-called fourth and fifth layers of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in front of) the vertebrae are grouped as *prevertebral*, as the scalen of the neck and psoas of the loins.—*Vertebral ossicle*. Same as *ambulacral ossicle* (which see, under *ambulacral*). See also *vertebra*, 2, and *vertebral*, *a.* 5.—*Vertebral plexus*. See *plexus*.—*Vertebral ribs*, in man, the two lowest ribs on each side, connected with the vertebrae only; the floating ribs: distinguished from *vertebrochondral* and from *vertebrosternal ribs*.—*Vertebral vein*. See *vein*.

II. *n.* 1. A vertebrate. [Rare.]—2. A vertebral artery.



Vert.

vertebralis (vēr-tē-brā'lis), *n.*; pl. *vertebrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *vertebral*.] The vertebral artery of any animal.

vertebrally (vēr-tē-brā'l-i), *adv.* 1. By, with, or as regards vertebrae: as, segmented *vertebrally*; *vertebrally* articulated ribs.—2. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebrae: correlated with *intervertebrally*: as, *vertebrally* adjusted neural arches.

vertebrarium (vēr-tē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vertebraria* (-i). [NL., < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] The vertebrae collectively; the whole spinal column.

vertebrarterial (vēr-tē-brār-tē'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a vertebra and an artery: specifically noting a foramen in the side of a cervical vertebra transmitting the vertebral artery. A vertebrarterial foramen is formed by the partial confluence of a rudimentary cervical rib, or pleurapophysis, with the transverse process proper, or diapophysis, of a cervical vertebra; the series of such foramina constitutes the vertebrarterial canal. This structure is one of the distinguishing characters of a cervical vertebra in man and many other animals. Also *vertebro-arterial*. See cut under *cervical*.

Vertebrata (vēr-tē-brā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vertebratus*, jointed, articulated: see *vertebrate*.] A phylum or prime division of the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*), now ranked as one of seven or eight phyla which are severally contrasted with one another. This division was formally recognized in 1789 by Batzsch, who united the four Linnean classes then current (*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, and *Pisces*) under the German name *Knochenthiere*; and next in 1797 by Lamarck, who called the same group in French *animaux à vertèbres*, and contrasted it with his *animaux sans vertèbres*, whence the New Latin terms *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*. But this identical classification, with Greek names, is actually as old as Aristotle, whose "Ἐναυα (Ἐναυα), or 'blooded' animals, were the vertebrates, divided, moreover, into four classes exactly corresponding to the modern mammals, birds, reptiles with amphibians, and fishes, and contrasted with his "Ἄναυα (Ἄναυα), or 'bloodless' animals, these being all invertebrates. Vertebrates are the most highly organized metazoans, with permanent distinction of sex, and consequent gametic reproduction without exception. Their essential structural character is the presence of an axon from head to tail, dividing the trunk into an upper neural canal or tube containing the main nervous cord, and an under hemal cavity or cavities containing the principal viscera of digestion, respiration, circulation, and reproduction, together with a sympathetic nervous system. Except in the lowest class of vertebrates (*Acerania*), the head has a skull and brain (*Craniota*). The alimentary canal is completely shut off from the body cavity, and open to the exterior at both ends. Special organs of respiration are confined to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower gills, the latter structures being developed in connection with certain visceral clefts (see *gill*, 5) and arches which are present in embryos of all vertebrates, but which for the most part disappear in those above amphibians. Organs of circulation are present in two main systems—the blood-vascular, consisting of a heart or its equivalent, arteries, veins, and capillaries, and the lymph-vascular, consisting of lymphatic bodies and vessels. These two systems communicate with each other, and the lymphatic with both the mucous and the serous cavities of the body; the blood-vascular system is otherwise closed. The main nervous system is primitively tubular; except in *Acerania*, it becomes differentiated into a brain and spinal cord, from both of which pairs of nerves ramify in nearly all parts of the body, and effect intricate anastomoses with the sympathetic system. Organs of the special senses are present, with sporadic exceptions, especially of the eye. The organs of reproduction in both sexes are connected with the alimentary canal, except in a few fishes and in all mammals above marsupials. Ova are matured either within or without the body of the female. The embryo or fetus develops from a four-layered germ, whose epiblast is the origin of the outsole and main nervous axis, whose hypoblast lines the alimentary canal, and whose mesoblast, splitting into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, forms a body cavity and most of the substance of the body. All vertebrates have an endoskeleton and an exoskeleton, the former constituting the main framework of the body, and the latter including it in space. The *Vertebrata* have been variously classified: (a) Upon physiological considerations, into (1) oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous; (2) cold-blooded and warm-blooded, or *Hematoecery* and *Hematothermia*; (3) those with nucleated and those with non-nucleated blood-cells, or *Pyrenenata* and *Apyprenenata*. (b) Upon mixed physiological and anatomical grounds, into (1) those with gills and those without them, or *Branchiata* and *Abranchiata*; (2) those without amnion and allantois in the embryo, and those with these embryonic organs, respectively the *Anamnionata* or *Anallantoidea*, and the *Anamnionata* or *Allantoidea*. (c) Upon the most general considerations, mainly structural, *Vertebrata* have been determined to fall most naturally into three subphyla or superclasses, defined alike by various authors under different names. These are (1) fishes and amphibians together; (2) reptiles proper and birds together; (3) mammals alone. These three brigades have become best known under Huxley's names—(1) *Ichthyopoda*, (2) *Sauropoda*, (3) *Mammalia*. They are also called (1) *Lyrifera*, (2) *Quadrifera*, (3) *Malleifera*. The classes into which vertebrates were long directly divided without brigading were originally four: *Pisces*, fishes; *Amphibia*, amphibians and reptiles; *Aves*, birds; *Mammalia*, beasts. Next there were five, by separation of the second of these divisions into the classes *Amphibia* and *Reptilia* proper. Finally, the origi-

nal class *Pisces* was dismembered into four classes: *Lepidocardi* or *Pharyngobranchii* or *Oviroctomi*, the lancelets or acranial vertebrates alone; *Martynobranchii* or *Cyclostomi*, the monorhine vertebrates, or lampreys and hags; *Selachii* or *Elasmobranchii*, the sharks and rays; and *Pisces* proper, or ordinary fishes. (See *fish*.) None of the divisions of *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, or *Mammalia* are usually accorded the rank of classes; so that the phylum *Vertebrata* is now usually taken to consist of the eight classes above noted. After the discovery by Kowalevsky, in 1896, of the possession of a notochord by the embryos of ascidians and by some adults of that group (see *urochord*, and cut under *Appendicularia*), the *Tunicata*, under the name of *Urochorda*, were added to the *Vertebrata*, and the larger group thus composed was called *Chordata* by Balfour. Later the worm-like organisms of the genus *Balanoglossus* were admitted to the same association, and it has been supposed that some others (as *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura*) may require to be considered in the same connection. With such extension of the scope of *Vertebrata*, or rather the merging of that group in a higher one comprising all the chordate animals which agree in possessing a (temporary or permanent) notochord, a dorsal neural axis, and pharyngeal slits, the arrangement of *Chordata* becomes (1) *Hemichorda*, the acorn-worms; (2) *Urochorda*, the tunicates; (3) *Cephalochorda*, the lancelets or acranial vertebrates; and (4) *Vertebrata* proper, or ordinary skulled vertebrates.

vertebrate (vēr-tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébré* = Sp. Pg. *vertebrado* = It. *vertebrato*, < L. *vertebratus*, jointed, articulated, vertebrated, < *vertebra*, joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] I. *a.* 1. Having vertebrae; characterized by the possession of a spinal column; backboneed; in a wider sense, having a notochord, or chorda dorsalis; chordate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata*. Also *vertebrated*, and (rarely) *vertebral*.—2. Same as *vertebral*: as, a *vertebrate* theory of the skull. [Rare].—3. In bot., contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

II. *n.* A vertebrated animal; any member of the *Vertebrata*, or, more broadly, of the *Chordata*: as, ascidians are supposed to be *vertebrates*.

vertebrate (vēr-tē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vertebrated*, ppr. *vertebrating*. [*vertebrate*, *a.*] To make a vertebrate of; give a backbone to; hence, figuratively, to give firmness or resolution to. [Rare.]

vertebrated (vēr-tē-brā-ted), *a.* [*vertebrate* + *-ed*.] 1. Same as *vertebrate*, 1.—2. Jointed, as the arms of starfishes, by means of vertebrae. See *vertebra*, 2, *vertebral*, *a.*, 5, and *ambulacral ossicles* (under *ambulacral*).

vertebration (vēr-tē-brā'shon), *n.* [*vertebrate* + *-ion*.] The formation of vertebrae; division into segments resembling those of the vertebral column.

vertebra (vēr-tē-bēr), *n.* See *vertebre*.

vertebro-arterial (vēr-tē-brō-ār-tē'ri-āl), *a.* Same as *vertebrarterial*.

vertebrochondral (vēr-tē-brō-kon'drāl), *a.* Connected, as a rib, with vertebrae at one end and at the other with costal cartilages of other ribs; vertebrocostal, but not vertebrosterneal.—**Vertebrochondral ribs**, the uppermost three of the false ribs of each side of man, which are connected in front with one another by their costal cartilages.

vertebrocostal (vēr-tē-brō-kos'tāl), *a.* 1. Same as *costovertebral*: as, the *vertebrocostal* articulation of the head of a rib with the body or centrum of a vertebra. Compare *costotransverse*.—2. Same as *vertebrochondral*: as, man has three pairs of *vertebrocostal* ribs.

vertebro-iliac (vēr-tē-brō-il'i-ak), *a.* Common to vertebrae and to the ilium; specifically, ilio-lumbar: applied to the connection or relation of the ilium to lumbar vertebrae.

Vertebrosa (vēr-tē-brō'sā), *n. pl.* Same as *Vertebrata*.

vertebrosacral (vēr-tē-brō-sā'krāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacral and antecedent vertebrae; lumbosacral; sacrolumbar.—**Vertebrosacral angle**, in human anat., the lumbosacral eminence; the promontory of the sacrum.

vertebrosterneal (vēr-tē-brō-stēr'nāl), *a.* Extending, as a rib, from the backbone to the breast-bone; connecting a vertebra or vertebrae with a sternuber or sternubers.—**Vertebrosterneal ribs**, the true ribs; those ribs which are severally connected with the sternum through the intervention of their respective costal cartilages.

vertex (vēr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vertexes* or *vertices* (-tek-sez, -ti-sēz). [= F. *vertex* (in zool.) = Sp. Pg. It. *vertice*, < L. *vertex*, *vortex* (-tio-), a whirl, whirlpool, eddy, vortex, the top or crown of the head, the head, the pole of the heavens, the highest point, peak, summit, lit. 'turn' or 'turning-point,' < *vertēre*, *vortere*, turn, turn about: see *versel*, and cf. *vertebra*, etc. The L. *vertex* and *vortex* are diff. forms of the same word, though ancient grammarians attempted

to distinguish them; from the form *vortex* is E. *vortex*, q. v.] 1. The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit. Specifically—(a) In anat. and zool., the crown or top of the head; as man, the dome, vault, or arch of the head or skull, between the forehead and hindhead. See *calvarium*, *cinotop*, and cuts under *bird*, *brat*, *cranium*, and *skull*. (b) The summit or top of a hill, or the like. *Derham*. (c) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith.

2. In math., a point of a figure most distant from the center; any convex angle of a polygon.—**Principal vertex** of a conic section, the point where the transverse axis meets the curve.—**Vertex of an angle**, the point in which the two lines meet to form the angle.—**Vertex presentation**, *vertex delivery*. See *presentation*, 6.

vertical (vēr-ti-kāl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. vertical* = Sp. Pg. *vertical* = It. *verticale*, < ML. **verticalis*, < L. *vertex* (-tio-), the highest point, vertex: see *vertex*. Cf. *vortical*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he . . . was vertical in the esteem of the soldiery.

Fuller, *Worthies, Herefordshire*, II. 77.

If zeal . . . be short, sudden, and transient, . . . it is to be suspected for passion and frowardness, rather than the vertical point of love. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, iv. 8.

'Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the sun

Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.

Thomson, *Summer*, 1. 492.

2. Specifically, being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. A vertical line or plane is one in which, if produced, the vertex or zenith lies. The word is applied to a number of tools and machines, to indicate the position in which they are placed or used: as, the *vertical* mill; a *vertical* planer.

3. In med., of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.—4. In zool. and anat.: (a) Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; scapital; coronal: as, *vertical* stemmata of an insect; *vertical* eyes of a fish; the *vertical* crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected. (b) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon.

Vertical in this sense is either (1) *intrinsic*, with reference to an actual or assumed horizontal plane of the body itself, as to the dorsal or ventral surface of most animals, or (2) *extrinsic*, with reference to the earth's horizon; in the latter case it is the same as def. 2.—**Median vertical plane**, in any vertebrate, the meson.—**Vertical angle**, in geom., the opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another. Thus, if the straight lines AB and CD intersect one another in the point E, the opposite angles AEC and DEB are vertical angles, as are also AED and CEB.—**Vertical anthers**, anthers attached by the base and as erect as the filaments.—**Vertical axis** of a crystal, that axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position: in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.—**Vertical circle**. (a) Same as *azimuth circle* (which see, under *azimuth*). (b) See *circle*.—**Vertical composition**, musical composition in which the chief attention is put on the harmonic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with *horizontal composition*, in which it is put on the melodic structure of the several voice-parts.

Vertical dial, *drill*, *engine*. See the nouns.—**Vertical escapement**, an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—**Vertical fins**, in ichth., the median unpaired fins, extended in the plane of the meson. They are the dorsal, anal, and caudal, as distinguished from the lateral and paired pectorals and ventrals. In most fishes, in ordinary attitudes, these fins are actually perpendicular to the horizon; in the flatfishes they are usually horizontal.—**Vertical fire**. See *fire*, 13.—**Vertical fissure**, in anat., same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).—**Vertical force** at any point of the earth's surface, in magnetism, the vertical component of the total magnetic attraction of the earth.—**Vertical index**, in craniom., the ratio of the greatest height of the skull to its greatest length. See *craniometry*.—**Vertical leaves**, in bot., leaves with the blade in a perpendicular plane, so that neither of the surfaces can be called upper or under, as in the eucalypts of Australia, the compass-plants, etc.—**Vertical line**, any line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon. In conics, a vertical line is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane which passes through the vertex of the cone.—**Vertical margin**, in entom., the posterior boundary of the vertex, where it adjoins the occiput, forming with it either a sharp or a rounded edge.—**Vertical orbit**, in entom., that part of the orbit or border of the compound eye which adjoins the vertex.—**Vertical plane**. (a) A plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. (b) In conic sections, a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. (c) In perp., a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Vertical section**. See *orthograph*.—**Vertical slur**, in musical notation, a name sometimes loosely given to the curved or wavy sign for the arpeggio rendering of a chord.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, *steam-engine*, *triangle*, etc. See the nouns.—**Vertical sulcus**, in anat., same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).

II. *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—**Prime vertical**, in astron. See *prime*.—**Seismic vertical**. See *seismic*.

verticality (vēr-ti-kāl'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *verticalité*; as *vertical* + *-ity*.] The state of being verti-

cal; verticalness. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 3.

vertically (vēr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward toward or downward from the zenith.

Butterflies, when they alight, close their wings vertically, moths expand them horizontally.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. 144. The flakes fell softly and vertically through the motionless air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose.

Hovells, Venetian Life, III.

verticalness (vēr'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical; verticality.

vertical (vēr'ti-sel), *n.* Same as *verticil*.

vertices, *n.* Latin plural of *vertex*.

verticil (vēr'ti-sil), *n.* [Also *verticel*; = *F. verticille* = *Sp. Pg. It. verticillo*, < *L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl: see *vertex*.] 1. In bot., a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis.—2. In zool., a whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a *verticil* of hairs, tentacles, or processes.

verticillaster (vēr'ti-si-las'tēr), *n.* [NL., < *L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle (see *verticil*), + dim. -*aster*.] In bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the *Labiatae*.

verticillastrate (vēr'ti-si-las'trāt), *a.* [*< verticillaster* + -*ate*.] In bot., bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

verticillate (vēr'ti-sil'āt), *a.* [= *F. verticillé* = *Sp. verticulado* = *Pg. verticillado* = *It. verticillato*, < NL. *verticillatus*, < *L. verticillus*, a whirl: see *verticil*.] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed.—**Verticillate antennae**, in entom., antennae whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.—**Verticillate leaves**, in bot., same as *stellate leaves* (which see, under *stellate*).

verticillated (vēr'ti-si-lā-ted), *a.* [*< verticillate* + -*ed*.] Same as *verticillate*.

verticillately (vēr'ti-si-lāt-li), *adv.* In a verticillate manner.

verticillate-pilose (vēr'ti-sil'āt-pī'ōs), *a.* Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennae of some insects.

verticillation (vēr'ti-si-lā'shŏn), *n.* [*< verticillate* + -*ion*.] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

In the *Diadematis* the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or verticillations. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 167.

verticillus (vēr'ti-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *verticilli* (-i). [NL.: see *verticil*.] A verticil.

verticity (vēr'tis-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. verticité* = *Sp. verticid* = *Pg. verticidade*; as *vertex* (ver-tic-) + -*ity*.] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville*.

Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. II. 12

Pole of verticity. See *pole*.

verticlet (vēr'ti-kl), *n.* [*< L. verticula, verticulum*, a joint, dim. (cf. *vertex*, a whirl), < *vertere*, turn about: see *verse*, and cf. *vertebra*.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse*.

Verticordia (vēr'ti-kōr'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < *L. verticordia*, a name of Venus, < *vertere*, turn, + *cor* (cord-), heart.] 1. [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceae* and tribe *Chamaelaucieae*. It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alternate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, pink, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy corymbs, or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *juniper-myrtle*.

2. [S. Wood, 1844.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Verticordiidae*.

Verticordiidae (vēr'ti-kōr'di-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Verticordia* + -*idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Verticordia*. The animal has the mantle-margins mostly connected, the siphons sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branches. The shell is cordiform, nacreous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subinternal groove, and has an ossicle.

vertiginate (vēr'tij-i-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. vertiginatus*, pp. of *vertiginare*, whirl around, < *L. vertigo* (-gin-), a whirling: see *vertigo*.] Turned round; giddy. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Vertiginidae (vēr-tij-in'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vertigo* (-gin-) + -*idae*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vertigo*, generally united with *Pupidae* or *Helicidae*.

vertiginous (vēr-tij-i-nus), *a.* [= *F. vertigineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. vertiginoso*, < *L. vertigo* (-gin-), a whirling in the head: see *vertigo*.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary: as, a *vertiginous* motion.

The love of money is a *vertiginous* pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 300.

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor, Repentance*, iii. § 3.—3. Apt to turn or change; unstable.

"He that robs a church shall be like a wheel," of a *vertiginous* and unstable estate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a *vertiginous* height.

The *vertiginous* disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple.

Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

vertiginously (vēr-tij-i-nus-li), *adv.* In a *vertiginous* manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

vertiginousness (vēr-tij-i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *vertiginous*; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness.

vertigo (vēr-tij'gō, now usually vēr'ti-go), *n.* [= *F. vertige* = *Sp. vertigo* = *Pg. vertigem* = *It. vertigine*, < *L. vertigo* (-gin-), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*.] Cf. *tiego*.] 1. Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called *subjective vertigo* when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and *objective vertigo* when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber, Which we will take until my roof whirl round With the *vertigo*. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, III. 6.

That old *vertigo* in his head Will never leave him till he's dead.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family *Vertiginidae*.—**Auditory or aural vertigo**, Ménière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear.—**Essential vertigo**, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered.—**Ocular vertigo**. See *ocular*.—**Paralyzing vertigo**, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called *Ferrier's disease*.

vertu¹, *n.* An old spelling of *virtue*.

vertu², *n.* See *virtu*.

vertuet, **vertules**. Old spellings of *virtue*, *virtueless*.

vertumnal, *a.* [Irreg. < *L. ver*, spring, with term. as in *autumnal*.] Vernal.

Her [mystical city of peace] breath is sweeter than the now-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine.

Rev T. Adams, Works, II. 333.

Vertumnus (vēr-tum'nus), *n.* [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, < *vertere*, turn, change, + -*umnus*, a formative (= Gr. -*δμνος*) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. *atumnus*.] 1. An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshipped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.—2. [NL.] In zool., a generic name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amphipods.

vertuous, *a.* An old spelling of *virtuous*.

veru (vēr'ū), *n.* [L.] A spit.—**Veru montanum**, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra: same as *crista urethrae* (which see, under *crista*).

verucous, *a.* A bad spelling of *verrucous*.

Verulamian (vēr-ū-lā-mi-ān), *a.* [*< Verulam* (ML. *Verulamum, Verolanium*), an ancient British city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.

veruled (vēr'ūld), *a.* [*< verule* + -*ed*.] In *her.*, ringed: noting a hunting-horn or similar bearing when the rings around it are of a different tincture from the rest. Also *virolé*, *virolé*.

verules (vēr'ūlz), *n.* [Pl. of *verule*, var. of *virole*, *ferule*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called *vires*.

vervain (vēr'vān), *n.* [Formerly also *vervaine*, *verveine*, *vervine*, *vervin*; < OF. *verveine* = *Sp. Pg. It. verbena*, *vervain*, < *L. verberna*, a green bough, etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later *verberna*, *vervain*: see *verberna*.] One of several weedy plants of the genus *Verberna*, primarily *V. officinalis*, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racemes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called *Junco's-tears*, *holy-herb*, *herb-of-grace* or *herb of the cross*, and *pigeon's-grass*. (See *pigeon's-grass*.) The plant has a bitterish and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febrifugal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In America several other *verbenas* receive the name, as *V. hastata*, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, *V. stricta*, the hoary vervain, a hairy plant with larger purple flowers, and *V. virgata*, the white or nettle-leaved vervain, with small white flowers.

With reverence place

The vervain on the altar.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

And thou, light vervain too, thou must go after, Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.

Bastard or false vervain. See *Stachytarpheta*.—**Stinking vervain**. See *stink*.

vervain-mallow (vēr'vān-mal'ō), *n.* A species of mallow, *Malva Alcea*.

verve (vēr'v), *n.* [*< F. verve*, rapture, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, who teaches himself has a fool for his master.

Dryden, Ded. of the Aeneid.

verveinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *vervain*.

verveled (vēr'veld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *verveled*.

vervelle (vēr-vel'), *n.* [F.: see *varvels*.] In *medieval armor*, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

vervels (vēr-velz), *n. pl.* Same as *varvels*.

vervet (vēr'vet), *n.* A South African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, or *C. lalandi*. It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the *grivet*. Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organ-grinders.

very (vēr'i), *a.* [*< ME. very, verri, verray, verai, veray, verrey, verrey, verrey, verrey, < OF. verrai, verai, erai, eray, F. vrai = Pr. vrai = < L. as if "verācus, for L. verax (verāc-), truthful, true, < verus (> It. Pg. vero = OF. ver, voir, voir), true, < OIr. fir = OS. wār = OFries. wer = MD. waer, D. waar = MLG. wār = OHG. MHG. wār (also OHG. wāri, MHG. wære), G. wahr, true, = Goth. wērs, in *tuz-wērs*, doubtful; cf. O Bulg. riera = Russ. vera, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with L. velle, will, choose, &c. will: see *will*, *val*.] 2. From the L. *verus* are also ult. E. *verily* (the adv. of *very*), *veracious*, *veracity* (the abstract noun of *veracious*, and of *very* as representing L. *verax*), *verity*, *aver*, and the first element in *verify*, *verisimilar*, *verdict*, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his *very* life; that is the *very* thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with *same*: as, the *very* same fault.*

That was the *verray* Cross assayed: for the foundation 3 Crosses, on of our Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves.

Maunderle, Travels, p. 78.

This is *verry* gold of the myn.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The *very* Greeks and Latines themselves tooke pleasure in Riming verses, and used it as a rare and gallant thing.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.

Gen. xxvii. 21.

When all else left my cause, My *very* adversary took my part.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, I. 1.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . *very* God of *very* God.

Nicene Creed, Book of Common Prayer.

We have as *very* a knave in our company [By-ends] as dwelleth in all these parts. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was *very* Heaven!

Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

[*Very* is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 64.

Is there a *verier* child than I am now?

Donne, *Devotions* (Works, III. 505.)

In very deed. See *deed* and *indeed*.

very (ver'i), *adv.* [*very*, *a.* The older *adv.* form of *very* is *verily*, now somewhat archaic.] 1. Truly; actually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These sothely (ben) the measures of the anter in a cubit most *verre*. Wyclif, *Ezek.* xlii. 13.

2. In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly. *Very* does not qualify a verb directly, and hence also, properly and usually, not a past participle: thus, *very much frightened*, because it *frightened him very much*; and so in other cases. This rule, however, is not seldom violated, especially in England: thus, *very pleased*, instead of *very much pleased*.

We can call him no great Author, yet he writes *very much*, and with the Infamy of the Court is maintain'd in his libels. *Dp. Harle.* Micro-cosmographie, An Attorney.

Ye lled, ye lled, my very bonny may.

The *Broom of Cowdenknows* (Child's Ballads, IV. 49).

Your meat shall be of the very *very* best.

Johnie of Cockermuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 17).

Verzenay (ver-ze-nā'), *n.* [*Verzenay* (see *def.*)] Wine produced in the ancient province of Champagne, near Verzenay, a locality southeast of Rheims. (a) A white still wine. Compare *Sillery*. (b) One of several brands of champagne, excellent drinking-wine, but not considered of the highest class.

Vesalian (vē-sā'li-an), *a.* [*Vesalius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Associated with the anatomist Vesalius (1514-64): as, the *Vesalian* foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening).

vesania (vē-sā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *vesania*, *vesania*, madness, < *vesanus*, *vesanus*, not of sound mind, < *ve-*, not, + *sanus*, sound, sane: see *sane*.] Disease of the mind; insanity.

veset, *n.* [*ME. vese*, a rush of wind; cf. *vesen*, *fesen*, drive away: see *fesce*.] A blast of wind; a storm; commotion.

Therout came a rage, and such a *vese* That it made all the gates for to rese.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1127.

vesi (vā'si), *n.* [Polynesian.] A leguminous tree, *Azela bijuga*, found in tropical Asia, the Seychelles, the Malayan islands, and Polynesia. It is an erect tree 50 feet in height, with something of the aspect of the European beech. In the Fiji Islands this and the tamanu are the best timber-trees, its wood seeming almost indestructible, and being there used for canoes, pillows, kava-bowls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

vesica (vē-sī'kă), *n.*; pl. *vesicæ* (-sē). [L., the bladder, a blister, a bag, purse, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, a bladder; a cyst; a sac; especially, the urinary bladder, or urocyte, the permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.—2. In *bot.*, same as *vesicle*.—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See *trigonum*.—**Vesica fellea**, the gall-bladder or cholecyst; the hepatic cyst.—**Vesica piscis** (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, a figure of a pointed oval form, made properly by the intersection of two equal circles each of which passes through the center of the other. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians was replaced later by this figure, which was a common emblem in the middle ages, with reference to the Greek *ἰχθὺς* (= fish), a word containing the initial letters of Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ (Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour). It is met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, etc. The aureola in representations of the members of the Trinity, of the Virgin, etc., is generally of this form. See cuts under *aureola* and *glory*.—**Vesica prostatica.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (see *prostatic*).—**Vesica urinæ, vesica urinaria**, the urinary bladder.

vesical (ves'i-kăl), *a.* [= F. *vesical*; as *vesica* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vesica; cystic; especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder: as, *vesical* arteries, veins, or nerves; *vesical* distention.—**Vesical arteries**, branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery distributed to the bladder. The *inferior* is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, to the prostate, and to the vesicula seminalis, and is also called *vesicoprostatic artery*. The *middle*, a small branch of the superior, is distributed to the base of the bladder and the vesicula seminalis. The *superior*, that part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus which is not obliterated, supplies the fundus and body of the bladder.—**Vesical calculus**, stone in the bladder.—**Vesical ligaments**, the ligaments of the bladder, the anterior and lateral true ligaments.—**Vesical plexus, sacculus triangularis.** See the nouns.—**Vesical synovial membrane.** Same as *synovial membrane*. See *synovial*.—**Vesical trigone.** Same as *trigonum vesicæ*. See *trigonum*.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ, or uvula of the bladder, a prominence situated at the inferior angle of the trigonum.—**Vesical veins** the veins collecting the blood that has passed through the capillaries of the bladder. They are more numerous than the corresponding arteries.

vesicant (ves'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vesicant*; as *vesica* + *-ant*.] 1. *a.* Producing a bleb or blister; blistering; epispastic; vesicatory.

II. *n.* A vesicating agent; an epispastic or vesicatory, as cantharides; a blister.

Vesicaria (ves-i-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), from the bladder pod; < L. *vesicaria*, a plant reputed to be efficacious in diseases of the bladder, < *vesica*, bladder: see *vesica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Alyssineæ*.

It is characterized by a much-branched stem, stellate pubescence, and flowers which are usually yellow, and are followed by a globose many-seeded silicle with a slender style. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of the United States, with some in southern Europe, Syria, and Persia; a few occur in the mountains of Central America. They are herbs with entire sinuate or pinnatifid leaves, hoary with short forked or branching hairs. The flowers are large and golden-yellow in the American species; the others differ in habit, in their larger broadly winged seeds, and in their yellowish flowers, which become commonly whitish or purplish in fading. They are known as *bladder-pod*, especially *V. Shortii*, in America. *V. utriculata* of the south of Europe produces conspicuous fruit-pouches of the size of a large pea; *V. vesitula* of Persia is peculiar in its large persistent sepals. The American species are particularly abundant in Texas; four occur in Colorado and Wyoming; one, *V. arctica*, becomes, at latitude 81° 44', in Grinnell Land, one of the most persistent of arctic plants, and forms a dome-like tuft about 4 inches high, sending down very long deep roots.

vesicate (ves'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vesicated*, ppr. *vesicating*. [*vesica* + *-ate*.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; inflame and separate the cuticle of a blister.

Celsus proposes that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Vesicating collodion, collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.—**Vesicating plaster.** See *plaster*.

vesication (ves-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *vesication*; as *vesicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of blisters; a blister.

vesicatory (ves'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vesicatoire*; as *vesicare* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Vesicant; epispastic; as, a *vesicatory* beetle.

II. *n.*; pl. *vesicatories* (-riz). An irritating substance applied to the skin for the purpose of causing a blister.

vesicle (ves'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *vésicule*, < L. *vesicula*, a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of *vesica*, bladder, blister: see *vesica*.] 1. Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a body; a membranous or vesicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst. Also *vesicula*. (a) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a small bladder or sac; a generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character and requiring specification by a qualifying word. Many such formations are embryonic or so transitory, and have other distinctive names when matured. (b) In *pathol.*, a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid. (c) In *bot.*, a small bladder, or bladder-like air-cavity. Also *vesicula*.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.—**Acoustic vesicle.** Same as *auditory vesicle*.—**Allantoic or allantoic vesicle.** Same as *allantoid*.—**Auditory vesicle.** See *auditory*, and cut under *Synaptotermus*.—**Blastodermic vesicle.** See *blastodermic*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three membranous vesicular expansions of which the brain primitively consists, corresponding to the fore-brain, mid-brain, and hind-brain, the various thickenings and foldings of the walls of the vesicles giving rise to the substance of the brain, and the modified communicating cavities of the vesicles becoming the ventricles of the brain. These vesicles appear (unlettered) in the cut under *embryo*. The three commonly become five by subdivision of two of them, corresponding to the five main encephalic segments which are recognized in most vertebrates, and may be specified by the name of the segment to which they respectively give rise, as the *proencephalic*, etc., *vesicle* (see cut under *viscerat*). Certain other vesicular protrusions of the embryonic encephalon provide for the formation of so much of the organs of the special senses of smell and sight as is derived from the brain, one being the *rhinencephalic vesicle*, the other the *ocular, ophthalmic, or optic vesicle*; both of these are paired. See cuts under *amnio* and *cerebral* (cut 4).—**Embryonal vesicle**, in *bot.* See *embryonal*.—**Germinal vesicle.** See *germinal*.—**Graafian vesicle**, a cavity in the ovary which contains an ovum; the capsule or calyx of an ovum, which, when the ovum is ripe, is ruptured to discharge the ovum into the peritoneal cavity, or the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Also called *Graafian follicle*.—**Malignant vesicle**, anthrax.—**Marginal, ocular, optic vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Ophthalmic vesicle.** Same as *ocular vesicle*.—**Ovarian, polar, Pollian, prostatic, etc., vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Purkinjean vesicle, or vesicle of Purkinje**, the germinal vesicle.—**Rhinencephalic vesicle**, the vesicular protrusion of a part of the prosencephalon of the embryo to form the rhinencephalon. Its hollow is primitively continuous with that of a lateral cerebral ventricle, and may persist as a rhinocoele, but it is usually obliterated.—**Seminal vesicles**, two membranous receptacles for the semen, situated one on each side of the base of the bladder, between it and the rectum. In man each consists of a tube of about the size of a quill, of from 4 to 6 inches in length when unrolled, somewhat coiled, and repeatedly doubled upon itself, ending opposite the base of the prostate by uniting with a vas deferens to form an ejaculatory duct. Seminal vesicles exist in the males of many animals, being in general hollow offsets from or diverticula of the deferent duct of the testis or its equivalent, but also existing under many different modifications, especially in invertebrates. The more comprehensive name of such formations is *spermatocyst*. The corresponding structure in the female of some invertebrates, for the reception and detention of the male secretion, is a *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendroica*, *Nematodes*, *Protelaps*, and *Rhabdocela*.—**Serous vesicle**, the false annulus (which see, under *amnio*).—**Umbilical vesicle**, the yolk-cavity of any vertebrate, when it has formed a sac or cyst hanging from the umbilicus, its cavity being continuous with the intestinal cavity of the embryo. It is the seat of the earliest blood-circulation, and the organ of nutrition for the whole period of fetal

life in anallantoic animals; but in those animals which develop an allantois and amnion, and especially a placenta, its function is temporary, being soon superseded by that of the allantois. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.—**Vasoperitoneal vesicle.** See *vasoperitoneal*.

vesicocoele (ves'i-kō-sēl), *n.* [*< L. vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *κῆλη*, tumor.] Cystocoele; hernia of the bladder.

vesicoprostatic (ves'i-kō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the prostate gland.—**Vesicoprostatic artery.** Same as *inferior vesical artery*. See *vesical arteries*, under *vesical*.

vesicopubic (ves'i-kō-pū'bik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes: as, a *vesicopubic* ligament.

vesicotomy (ves-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< L. vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *temnein*, cut.] The operation of incising a bladder, usually the urinary bladder.

vesico-umbilical (ves'i-kō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.

vesico-uterine (ves'i-kō-ū'tēr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine ligaments**, two semilunar folds which pass from the posterior surface of the bladder to the neck of the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine pouch.** See *pouch*.

vesicovaginal (ves'i-kō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the bladder and to the vagina: as, the *vesicovaginal* septum. Also *vaginovesical*.—**Vesicovaginal fistula**, an abnormal communication between the bladder and the vagina, generally resulting from sloughing of the parts consequent upon prolonged pressure of the head of the child in difficult labor. See *Simon's* and *Stim's* operations, under *operation*.—**Vesicovaginal plexus.** See *plexus*.

vesicula (vē-sik'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *vesiculæ* (-le). [L.] A vesicle.—**Vesiculæ seminales**, the seminal vesicles (which see, under *vesicle*).—**Vesicula fellea**, the gall-bladder.—**Vesicula prostatica**, the prostatic vesicle (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Vesicula serosa.** Same as *false amnion* (which see, under *amnio*).

vesicular (vē-sik'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *vésiculaire* = Sp. *Pg. vesicular*, < L. *vesicula*, vesicle: see *vesicle*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a vesicle; cystic; bladdery. (b) Having a vesicle; vesiculate; full of or consisting of vesicles, especially when they are small and numerous; areolar; cellular: as, the *vesicular* tissue of the lungs; a *vesicular* polyp.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; appearing as if composed of small bladders; bladdery.

The terms *Parenchymatous*, *Areolar*, *Utricular*, and *Vesicular*, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous. Balfour.

3. In *geol.*, the epithet applied to rocks having a cellular structure, the cavities being rather large and well rounded, but not very abundant. A vesicular structure is intermediate in character between those denominated *cellular* and *stagny*; but these distinctions are not usually very distinctly marked or very carefully maintained.—**Normal vesicular murmur.** See *murmur*.—**Posterior vesicular column**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular ascidian polypist**, the *Vesiculariidae*.—**Vesicular column of the spinal cord**, the ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.—**Vesicular columns of Clarke.** See *columns of Clarke*, under *column*.—**Vesicular cylinder**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular eczema.** See *eczema*.—**Vesicular emphysema.** See *emphysema*.—**Vesicular erysipelas**, erysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.—**Vesicular fever**, pemphigus.—**Vesicular flies.** See *Vesicularia*.—**Vesicular glands**, in *bot.*, glands containing a volatile oil, placed just beneath the epidermis of the leaf, as in *St. John's-wort* and *myrtle*, or of the bark, as in the orange.—**Vesicular quality**, the quality of sound in vesicular respiratory murmur.—**Vesicular râle.** See *râle*.—**Vesicular resonance.** See *resonance*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.—**Vesicular stomatitis.** Same as *aphthous stomatitis* (which see, under *stomatitis*).—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** See *synovial*.—**Vesicular theory**, the theory (now abandoned) that the minute drops of mist, cloud, and fog are hollow vesicles or bubbles.—**Vesicular worms**, the cystic worms, or cysticerci and hydatids. They were formerly regarded as adult organisms, several genera of different families of which were named.

Vesicularia (ves'i-kū-lă'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. V. Thompson): see *vesicular*.] The typical genus of *Vesiculariidae*. *V. uva* is an example.

Vesiculariidae (ves-i-kū-lă-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vesicularia* + *-idae*.] A family of ctenostomatous gymnomatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vesicularia*, having the cells, of delicate structure and tubular form, clustered on slender flexible stems.

vesicularly (vē-sik'ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a vesicular manner; as respects vesicles.

Vesiculate, Vesiculatæ (vē-sik'ū-lă'tă, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **vesiculatus*: see *vesiculate*.] 1. The campanularian polyps, or calyptoblastic hydromedusans. See *Calyptoblastea* and *Campanulariæ*.—2. A division of radiolarians.

vesiculate (vē-sik'ū-lăt), *a.* [*< NL. *vesiculatus, < L. vesicula, a little bladder or blister: see vesicle.*] Having a vesicle or vesicles; formed into or forming vesicular tissue; vesicular.

vesiculate (vē-sik'ū-lăt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesiculated*, ppr. *vesiculating*. [*< vesiculate, a.*] To become vesicular.

vesiculation (vē-sik'ū-lă'shən), *n.* [*< vesiculate + -ion.*] The formation of vesicles; vesication; a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladder condition; inflation.

vesicle (ves'i-kül), *n.* [*< F. vésicule: see vesicle.*] Same as *vesicle*.

vesiculi, *n.* Plural of *vesiculus*.

Vesiculiferi (vē-sik'ū-lif'e-ri), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of *vesiculifer: see vesiculosus, and -fer.*] Same as *Phycomyces*.

vesiculiferous (vē-sik'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. vesicula, a vesicle, + ferre = E. bear.*] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

vesiculiform (vē-sik'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vesicula, a vesicle, + forma, form.*] Like a vesicle; vesicular; bladderly.

vesiculobronchial (vē-sik'ū-lō-brong'ki-əl), *a.* Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.

vesiculocavernous (vē-sik'ū-lō-kav'ēr-nus), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration.** See *respiration*.

Vesiculosa, Vesiculosæ (vē-sik'ū-lō'si, -sē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. vesiculosus, full of bladders or blisters: see vesiculosus.*] In entom., a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladderly abdomen; the *Cyrtidae* or *Acroceridae*.

vesiculose (vē-sik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. vesiculosus, full of bladders: see vesiculosus.*] Full of vesicles; vesiculate; vesicular.

vesiculotubular (vē-sik'ū-lō-tū'bū-lār), *a.* Combining vesicular and tubular qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculotubular respiration**, a respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

vesiculotympanic (vē-sik'ū-lō-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and tympanic qualities: applied to a percussion note.—**Vesiculotympanic resonance.** See *resonance*.

vesiculosus (vē-sik'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. vésiculeux*, *< L. vesiculosus, full of bladders or blisters: see vesicula, a little bladder or blister: see vesicle.*] Same as *vesiculose*.

vesiculus (vē-sik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vesiculi* (-li). Same as *vesicle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 551. [Rare.]

Vespa (ves'pā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. vespa, a wasp, = E. wasp, q. v.*] A Linnaean genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family *Vespidæ*, as the common wasp, *V. vulgaris*, and the common hornet, *V. crabro*. See cuts under *hornet* and *wasp*. It at first corresponded to Latreille's family *Diploptera*, but is now restricted to forms having the abdomen sessile, broad and truncate at the base, metathorax very short and truncate, and the basal nervure of the fore wings joining the subcostal at some distance before the stigma. They are short-bodied wasps with folded wings, and are commonly known in the United States as *yellow-jackets* or *hornets*. Their nests consist of a series of combs arranged one below another, and enveloped in a papery covering. In tropical regions these nests reach an immense size, those of a Ceylonese species often measuring 6 feet in length. Twenty species occur in the United States and 14 in Europe. *V. maculata* of North America is the so-called *white-faced hornet*, and is isotypical with the European *V. crabro*. The latter has been introduced into the United States, and occurs in New York and New England.

vesper (ves'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. vesper, the evening star, < OF. vespre, evening, the evening star, vespres, even-song, vespers, F. vèpre, evening, vèpres, vespers, = Sp. vespéro, the evening star, = Pg. vespero, the evening star, = It. vespero, evening, the evening star, vespers, vespro, vespers, < L. vesper, evening, even, eventide, the evening star, poet. the west, the inhabitants of the west, also, and more frequently, fem. vespera, the evening, eventide, = Gr. ἑσπερος, evening, the evening star, Hesper, of the evening, ἑσπερα, evening, = OBulg. večerŭ = Serv. Bohem. večer = Pol. wieczór = Russ. večerŭ, evening, = Lith. vakaras = Lett. vakars, evening; akin to Skt. vasati, night, and to E. west. (cf. *Hesper*).] 1. The evening star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening.*

Black vesper's pageants.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

2. *pl.* [*< LL. vespera, ML. vesperæ, < vespera, evening.*] In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the sixth or next to the last of the canonical hours. The observance of this hour is mentioned in the third century by St. Cyprian. The chief features of the Western vesper, besides the psalms and varying hymn, are the Magnificat and the collect for the day. The chief features of the Greek vespers (ἑσπερινός) are the psalms, the ancient hymn "Joyful Light," the prokimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The old English name for vespers is *even-song*. The Anglican public evening prayer, also called *even-song*, is mainly a combination and condensation of the Sarum vespers and complin, the part of the office from the first Lord's Prayer to the Magnificat inclusive representing vespers. [Occasionally used in the singular.]

They [the priests] concluded that dayes ceremonies with their Vespers.

The far bell of vesper, . . .
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.

Byron, Don Juan, iii. 108.

Sicilian Vespers. See *Sicilian*.—**Vesper mouse.** See *vesper-mouse*.

vesperal (ves'pēr-əl), *a. and n.* [*< LL. vesperalis, of the evening, < L. vesper, vespera, evening: see vesper.*] 1. *a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. *Lee's Glossary*.

vesper-bell (ves'pēr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

Hark the little vesper-bell,
Which biddeth me to prayer!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

vesper-bird (ves'pēr-bērd), *n.* The common bay-winged hunting of the United States, *Poocetes gramineus*: so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See *Poocetes*, and cut under *grassfinch*. *J. Burroughs*.

Vesperimus (ves-per'i-mus), *n.* [*NL. (Cones, 1874), < L. vesper, the evening, hence the west, + mus, mouse.*] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as type the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called *Hesperomys leucopus*. The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but *Hesperomys* has lately (1891) been shown to be untenable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called *V. americanus* (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under *deer-mouse*.

vesper-mouse (ves'pēr-mous), *n.*; pl. *vesper-mice* (-mis). A mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Vesperimus*, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the *Sigmodontes*, as distinguished from the *Muræ*, indigenous to the Old World. See the technical words. *S. F. Baird, 1857*.

vesper-sparrow (ves'pēr-spar'ō), *n.* The vesper-bird. *Coues*.

Vespertilio (ves-pēr-til'i-ō), *n.* [*NL., < L. vespertilio(n)-, a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for *vespertilio(n)-, < vespertinus, of the evening: see vespertine.*] A Linnaean genus of mammals, the fourth and last genus of the Linnaean order *Primates*, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order *Chiroptera*. Most of the longer-known bats have been placed in *Vespertilio*. By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to about 40 small species, of both hemispheres, as the pipistrelle of Europe, *V. pipistrellus*, and the little brown bat of the United States, *V. subulatus*, and is regarded as the type of a family *Vespertilionidæ*. The genus now includes only the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings, the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, no leafy appendage to the nose, no special development of the ears, six grinding teeth in each half of each jaw, and four upper and six lower incisors. See *bat* and *Vespertilionidæ*.

Vespertilionidæ (ves-pēr-til-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vespertilio(n)- + -idæ.*] A family of chiropterous mammals, of which the genus *Vespertilio* is the type, belonging to the naked-nosed section (*Gymnorhina*) of insectivorous or microchiropterous bats. It is distinguished, like other *Gymnorhina*, from the *Histiotophora*, or leaf-nosed section, by the absence of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sucking bats by the character of the dentition and digestive organs, and from other *Gymnorhina* by having the tail inclosed in an ample interfemoral membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skull. The nearest relationships are with the molossid bats (*Molossidæ* and *Notlidæ*). The family contains numerous genera, as *Vespertilio*, *Synotis*, *Plecotus*, *Atalapha*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticeius*, *Lasiurus*, etc., and about 150 species (or more than one third of the whole order *Chiroptera*) of small bats of most parts of the world. Some of these are also very rich in individuals, and among the best-known representatives of the whole order. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies, *Vespertilioninæ* and *Nycticejinæ*. See cut under *Synotis*.

Vespertilioninæ (ves-pēr-til'i-ō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vespertilio(n)- + -inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing about nine tenths of the family, and represented by *Vespertilio* and about 6 other genera.

vespertilionine (ves-pēr-til'i-ō-nin), *a. and n.* [*< Vespertilio(n)- + -inæ.*] 1. *a.* Resembling a bat of the restricted genus *Vespertilio*; of or pertaining to the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*.—**Vespertilionine alliance**, one of two series of microchiropteran bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families *Rhinolophidæ*, *Nycticeidæ*, and *Vespertilionidæ*. The tribe is contrasted with the *emballonurine alliance*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ* or of the vespertilionine alliance.

vespertinal (ves'pēr-tin-əl), *a.* [*< vespertine + -al.*] Same as *vespertine*. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 73.

vespertine (ves'pēr-tin), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. vespertino, < L. vespertinus, of or belonging to the evening, < vesper, evening: see vesper.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Sir T. Herbert*.—2. *In bot.*, opening in the evening, as a flower.—3. [*cap.*] *In geol.*, noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X. of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania Survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying immediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red shale (the "Umbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See *Pocono sandstone*, under *sandstone*.

4. *In zool.*, crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the *vespertine* or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*.—5. *In astron.*, descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

Vesperugo (ves-pe-rō'gō), *n.* [*NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), < L. vesperugo, a bat, < vesper, evening: see vesper, and cf. Vespertilio.*] The most extensive genus of bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*, typified by the European *V. scrofinus*. They have the incisors 4 or 3, the premolars 1, 1, 1, and a well-developed post-calcanal lobe of the interfemoral membrane. They are divided into several subgenera, as *Vesperugo*, *Scotozous*, *Rhogeessa*, and *Lasiorycter*. The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Magellan.

vespiary (ves'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vespiaries* (-riz). [*Prop. *vespiary (the form vespiary being irreg. conformed to apiary), < L. vespa, a wasp: see wasp.*] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See *Vespa*, and cut under *wasp*, and compare *apiary* and *formicary*.

Vespidæ (ves'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Stephens, 1820), < Vespa + -idæ.*] A family of dipterous aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Vespa*; the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-spurred middle tibiae and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists in the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone hibernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The nests are made of paper, and the young are fed by the workers with nectar and animal and vegetable juices. The principal genera besides *Vespa* are *Polistes* and *Polobia*. See *Vespa*, and cuts under *wasp*, *hornet*, and *Polistes*.

vespiform (ves'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vespa, wasp, + forma, form.*] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects: noting certain moths. See *hornet-moth*.

vespillot (ves-pil'ō), *n.* [*L., also vespulla, also, according to Festus, vespa, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, < vesper, evening: see vesper.*] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. *Sir T. Brown, Religio Medici*, i. § 38.

vespine (ves'pin), *a.* [*< L. vespa, wasp, + -inæ.*] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, IV. 176.

vessel (ves'cl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vensell*; *< ME. vessel, venselle, fessel, < OF. vessel, vaisseau, vaisseau, F. vaisseau = Sp. vasillo = Pg. vasilha = It. vascello, a vessel, < L. vascellum (in an inscription), a small vase or urn, dim. of vas, a vase, urn: see vase.* In def. 6 the word is orig. collective, ME. *vensell, vensell, < OF. *venselle, vaiselle, F. vaiselle, vessels or plate collectively; < vessel, vaisseau, a vessel: see above.*] 1. A utensil for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a pot, a cup, or a dish.

The Arm and the Bond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appered to him, afre his Resurrexioun . . .) is zit lyggynge in a Vesselle with outen the Tombe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

Ps. ii. 9.

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 78.

Specifically, in *metal*, the converter in which Bessemer steel is made. See *steel*.

As far as my observation goes, metallurgical writers almost invariably use the word *converter*, while in the steel works the word *vessel* is almost always used.

H. M. Howe, *Metal*, of Steel, p. 339.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind: usually a larger craft than a boat, but in law often construed to mean any floating structure.

Let's to the seaside, ho!
As well to see the vessel that's come in
As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello.
Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 37.

He sent it with a small vessel

That there was quickly gaun to sea.

John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, any duct or canal in which a fluid, as blood or lymph, is secreted, contained, or conveyed, as an artery, vein, capillary, lymphatic, or spermatic; especially, a blood-vessel. A part or organ pervaded or well provided with vessels is said to be *vascular*.

—4. In *bot.*, same as *duct*—that is, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently form a long continuous canal. The walls of the vessel or duct may be variously marked by pits, or by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings.

5. Figuratively, something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in Scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipient.

He is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.

Acts ix. 15.

What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction? Rom. ix. 22.

6†. Vessels collectively; plate.

The vessel of the temple he with him ladde.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 158.

'Goth, bringeth forth the vessels;' quod he.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 204.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,

Of siluer othere vessels glite fulle richeli.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.

Acoustic, ambulacral, annular, ascending, blind, capillary, cardiac, coronary, dorsal, gluteal, intercostal vessel. See the adjectives. — **Lacteal vessels.** Lymphatics which absorb chyle from the intestinal canal. See *lacteal*, *n.* — **Laticiferous, lymphatic, Malpighian, merchant vessel.** See the adjectives. — **Milk vessel.** See *milk-vessel*. — **Obliterated vessel.** See *obliterate*. — **Scaliform, spiral, umbilical, etc., vessel.** See the adjectives. — **Squeezed-in vessel.** See *squeeze*. — **The weaker vessel,** a phrase applied, now often jocularly, to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet. iii. 7: "giving honour unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel."

I must comfort the weaker vessel, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.

Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 4. 6.

vesselt (ves'el), *v. t.* [*< ME. resselen; < vessel, n.*] To put into a vessel.

Aloes tweyne unces epatike;

Let vessel it, and set it uppe in anyke.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Take that earth and . . . vessel it, and in that . . . set the seed.

Dacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 520.

vesselful (ves'el-fül), *n.* [*< vessel + -ful*.] As much as a vessel will hold.

vesselling, *n.* [*ME. vessellinge; < vessel + -ing*.] Vessels collectively.

Whenne that both colde in pitched vessellinge

And cleyed clove hem up.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

vesselment, *n.* [*< ME. vesselment, vesselement, < OF. raiessellement, vessels, plate, furniture, < vaisselle, vessels, plate: see vessel.*] Plate; furniture.

Halliwel.

Curteynes or outhter vestyment,

Or any outhter vesselment.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 62.

Denised he the vesselment, the vestures clone,

Wyth alyst of his clences, his souerayn to loue.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1288.

vesses (ves'ez), *n.* [Also *vessets*; prob. connected with *ME. fassel*, a fringe, *AS. fies*, thread, fiber.] A sort of worsted. Halliwel.

vessignon (ves'i-nyon), *n.* [*< F. vessignon*, a wind-gall (on a horse), *< L. vesica*, a bladder, a blister: see *vesica*.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

vest (vest), *n.* [*< F. veste*, a vest, jacket, = *Sp. Pg. veste* = *It. veste*, *vesta*, *< L. vestis*, a garment, gown, robe, vestment, clothing, vesture, = *Goth. wasti*, clothes; cf. *Gr. iōthys*, dress, clothing; *< √ ves* = *Gr. ivivai* (*∫eo*), clothe, = *Skt. √ vas*, put on (clothes), = *Goth. wasjan* = *AS. wearian*, put on (clothes), wear: see *wear*.] From the *L. vestis* are also ult. *E. vest*, *v.*, *vestment*, *vestry*, *vesture*, *divest*, *invest*, *travesty*, etc.] 1.

An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment. [Archaic.]

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 241.

The rivets of the vest

Which girds in steel his ample breast.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, III.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; vesture.

Not seldom, clad in radiant vest,

Deceitfully goes forth the morn.

Wordsworth, *Near the Spring of the Hermitage*.

Wherever he be flown, whatever vest

The being hath put on which lately here

So many-friended was. Lowell, *Agassiz*, vi. 2.

3. A body-garment for men's wear, at different times of distinct types. (a) Originally, a garment like a cassock, said by Pepys to have been adopted by Charles II. as the fashion for his court, and ridiculed by Louis XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,

At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich Vest

And a Perruque are to a Man that aims at their [ladies']

Favours. Ethelred, *She Would if she Could*, III. 3.

The vest is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornu-copie. Addison, *Ancient Medals*, II.

Under his doublet Charles appeared in a vest, "being a long cassock," as Pepys explains, "close to the body, of black cloth and plucked with white silk under it."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

(b) A body-garment of later times; especially, the waistcoat in the ordinary modern sense—that is, a short garment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and having the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "vests"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, VII.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a vest bearing this inscription.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, lxxvi.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially—(a) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion: as, *Breton vest*, *Oriental vest*, etc. (b) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodice, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest: a fashion often reappearing. Over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. Vest and undervest are more common in England; undershirt in the United States.

vest (vest), *v.* [*< OF. vestir*, *F. vêtir* = *Sp. Pg. vestir* = *It. vestire*, *< L. vestire*, clothe, dress, *< vestis*, a garment, clothing: see *vest*, *n.* Cf. *wear*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Vested all in white, pure as her mind.

Milton, *Sonnets*, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of): followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is vested with power over them.

Locke.

Had I been vested with the Monarch's Pow'r,

Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.

Prior, *To Mr. Howard*.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to: followed by *in*.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortmain to enable him to vest his lands in the Guild of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feoffment, vesting them in persons therein named.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, vested in the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, May 7, 1834.

4. To lay out, as money or capital; invest: as, to vest money in land. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To put on clothing or vestments.

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to vest in the sanctuary.

Cath. Dict., p. 838.

2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect, as a title or right: with *in*.

The supreme power could not be said to vest in them exclusively.

Brougham.

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that vests, and as a thing that may be divested.

Bentham, *Intro. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi. 27, note.

To vest in interest, to pass or devolve as matter of right or title irrespective of any immediate right of possession.

—To vest in possession, to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See *vested*.

Vesta (ves'tä), *n.* [*L.* = *Gr. Vēstia*, the goddess of the hearth, *√ vas*, *Skt. √ vash*, burn:

see *ustion*, *Aurora*, *Easter*.] 1. One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek *Hestia*,

one of the twelve great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Aeneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called *vestales*. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground. See also cuts under *hut-urn* and *monopleron*.

2. The fourth planetoid, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1807.—3. [*I. c.*] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a *vesta*, he opened it and entered.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 178.

vestal (ves'tal), *a. and n.* [= *F. vestale*, *n.*, = *Sp. Pg. vestal* = *It. vestale*, *< L. Vestalis*, of Vesta, as a noun (*sc. virgo*) a vestal virgin, *< Vesta*, Vesta: see *Vesta*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta, the classical goddess of the sacred fire and of the household and the state.

When thou shouldst come,

Then my cot with light should shine

Purer than the vestal fire.

Drayton, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

Vestal modesty.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 3. 88.

My vestal habit me contenting more

Than all the robes adorning me before.

Drayton, *Matilda to King John*.

II. *n.* 1. Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was immured alive in an underground vault amid public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under Domitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—2. A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Shall 's go hear the vestals sing?

Shak., *Pericles*, IV. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated vestal prove,

And give her virgin vows to heaven and love.

Crabbe, *Works*, VII. 94.

3. In *entom.*: (a) The geometrid moth *Sterrha sacralis*; popularly so called in England. (b) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of the *Vestales*.

Vestales (ves-tä'lez), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *vestal*.] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

vestment, *n.* Same as *vestment*.

His vestments sit as if they grew upon him.

Massinger, *Fatal Dowry*, IV. 1.

vested (ves'ted), *p. a.* 1. Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes or some ceremonial costume: as, a vested choir.

A troop of yellow-vested white-haired Jews,

Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.

Browning, *Paracelsus*, IV.

2. In *her.*, clothed; draped: used especially when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more



The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia).—Torlonia Museum, Rome.

usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also *clothed*.—3. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In *law*: (a) Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner: as, a law is not to be construed so as to impair vested rights without compensation. See *right*. (b) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be vested when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future payment which is not defeasible, and he can therefore extinguish it by release. (c) Noting the quality of a present estate even though defeasible, as distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a devise of land is said to be vested when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be immediately entitled to possession were the precedent estate to terminate, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that before that time comes another person may come into being who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is said to be vested in interest, but not vested in possession. — **Vested remainder**. See *remainder*, 8.

vester (ves'tér), *n.* One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.]

But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. *Southey*, To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

vestiarian (ves-ti-ā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< vestiary + -an.*] Same as *vestiary*.

vestiary (ves'ti-ā'-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vestiaire*, *u.*, = *Sp. vestuario* = *Pg. vestiário, vestuário*, *n.*, = *It. vestiario*, *a.* and *n.*, < *L. vestiarius*, of or pertaining to clothes, neut. *vestiarius*, *a.* wardrobe, *M.L.* a robing-room, vestry, < *vestis*, clothing; see *vest*. Cf. *vestry*.] *I.* *a.* Of or pertaining to costume or dress. *Bp. Hall*, *Select Thoughts*, § 93.

II. *n.*; pl. *vestiaries* (-riz). 1. A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. *Fuller*. [Rare.]—2. Garb; clothing.

If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chunky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy vorse-colored and cloudlike *vestiary*, puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. *Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, *Diogenes and Plato*.

3. A vestibule; a place of entrance; a court.

Thel wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Buhrym, that had a pit in his *vestiary*. *Wyrtke*, 2 Kl. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

vestibula, *n.* Plural of *vestibulum*.

vestibular (ves-tib'ū-lār), *a.* [*< vestibule + -ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—**Vestibular artery**, a branch of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—**Vestibular membrane**. Same as *membrane of Reissner* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Vestibular nerve**, the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—**Vestibular passage**. Same as *scala vestibuli* (which see, under *scala*).—**Vestibular sacculus** or *sacculus*. See *sacculus*.—**Vestibular seta**, the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the *Forficulidae*: originally called in French *soie de Lachmann*. *W. S. Kent*.

Vestibulate (ves-tib'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< vestibule + -ate.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [*< F. vestibule* = *Sp. vestibulo* = *Pg. It. vestibulo*, < *L. vestibulum*, a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (a) 'a place separated from the (main) abode,' < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*, abode (see *stable*); (b) 'abode,' < *√ ves*, *Skt.* *√ vas*, dwell (see *was*); (c) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. *vestry*), < *vestis*, garment, clothing.] 1. A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under *opisthodomus*, *porch*, and *pronaos*.

In the intention of the early builders of the church, the vestibule, or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.

C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 186.

2. In *anat.*: (a) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranous cavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, which, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under *ear* and *temporal*. (b) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia min-

nora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called *vestibule of the vulva* and *vestibulum vaginæ*. (c) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—3. In *zool.*: (a) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as *Paramecium* and *Noctiluca*, leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosare. See *Forticella*, *Noctiluca*, and cut under *Paramecium*. (b) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—**Aortic vestibule**. See *aortic*.—**Common sinus of the vestibule**. Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Membranous vestibule**, the membranous sac contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man, divided into a larger section, the utricle or utricle, and a lesser, the sacculus or sacculus.—**Osseous vestibule**, the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the prootic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**. See *pyramid*.—**Utricle of the vestibule**. See *utricle*.—**Vestibule of the larynx**, that part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—**Vestibule of the mouth**, the cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth, technically called *vestibulum oris*.—**Vestibule of the pharynx**, the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—**Vestibule of the vulva**. See *def.* 2 (b).—**Vestibule train**. See *vestibule*, *v. t.* = *Syn. I.* See definitions of *porch*, *portico*, *hall*, *lobby*, *passage*.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestibuled*, ppr. *vestibuling*. [*< vestibule, n.*] To provide with a vestibule.—**Vestibuled train**, a train of parlor-cars each of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U. S.]

vestibulum (ves-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vestibula* (-lī). [*N.L.*: see *vestibule*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a vestibule.—**Aqueductus vestibuli**. See *aqueductus*.—**Pyramid vestibuli**. See *pyramid*.—**Scala vestibuli**. See *scala*.—**Utricle vestibuli**. Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Vestibulum oris**, the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under *vestibule*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ**. Same as *vestibule*, 2 (b).

vestigatē (ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. vestigatus*, pp. of *vestigare*, track, trace out, < *vestigium*, a footprint, track; see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To investigate.

vestige (ves'tij), *n.* [*< F. vestige* = *Sp. Pg. It. vestigio*, < *L. vestigium*, footprint, footprint, track, the sole of the foot, a trace, mark.] 1. A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray.

Or nodding column on the desert shore.

To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.

Thomson, *Liberty*, II.

I could discover no vestiges of common houses in Dendera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 105.

What vestiges of liberty or property have they left?

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. In *biol.*, any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See *vestigial* and *rudiment*, 3. = *Syn.* See *trace* 1.

vestigia, *n.* Plural of *vestigium*.

vestigial (ves-tij'i-āl), *a.* [*< L. vestigium*, footprint (see *vestige*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology *vestigial* has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called *rudimentary*, and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remains of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or in lower preceding organisms, and have aborted or atrophied, or become otherwise reduced or rudimental in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the parovaria, the canals of Gartner, the male womb, the urachus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolfian bodies and allantois of the fetus: the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the very large cecum of a ruminant; the stunted coracoid process of the scapula of a mammal is a vestigial structure with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under *rudimentary*). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolutionists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—**Vestigial fold**, a projection of the pericardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cuvieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—**Vestigial**

muscle, a muscle, like those of the external ear, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in man. = *Syn. Abortive*, etc. See *rudimentary*.

vestigial (ves-tij'i-āl), *a.* [*< L. vestigium*, footprint, + *-al*.] Vestigial.

vestigium (ves-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *vestigia* (-ā). [*L.*: see *vestige*.] In *anat.*, a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Vestigium foraminis ovalis**, the fovea or fossa ovalis.—**Vestigia rerum**, traces of things. See the quotation.

It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its substance, which answer to what Haller called "*vestigia rerum*," and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Vibratuncules."

Huxley, Address before the British Association at Belfast, 1874.

vestment, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vestment*.
vesting (ves'ting), *n.* [*< vest + -ing*.] Cloth especially made for men's waistcoats: most commonly in the plural.

vestiture (ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [*< L. vestire*, pp. *vestitus*, dress, clothe (see *vest*), + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*, *investiture*.] 1. The manufacture or preparation of cloth. *R. Parke*.—2. Investiture.

—3. In *zool.*, the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the *vestiture* of the thorax of an insect.

vestlet (vest'let), *n.* [*< vest + -let*.] A tubiculous sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus*, as *C. borealis*. It is not fixed to any support, and remarkably resembles a cephalopod-like worm, having a long, smooth, slender body or stalk tapering to a free base, and surmounted by a large double wreath of tentacles. The stem is a tube secreted by the polyp and investing it (whence the name). It is 6 or 8 inches long, and the wreath expands an inch or more.

See *Cerianthus*, and compare cut under *Edwardsia*.

vestment (vest'-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *vestment*, *vestment*; < *ME. vestement*, < *OF. vestement*, *F. vêtement* = *Sp. vestimento*, *m.*, *vestimenta*, *f.*, = *Pg. vestimenta* = *It. vestimento*, *m.*, *vestimenta*, *f.*, < *L. vestimentum*, clothing, covering, < *vestire*, clothe; see *vest*, *v.*] 1. A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing; specifically, a ceremonial or official robe or garment.

His vestments which they were.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 2090.

The judges in their vestments of state attended to give advice on points of law. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

2. *Eccles.* (a) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the eucharist; specifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and manipule. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (b) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

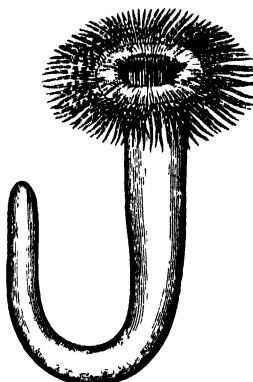
vestral (ves'tral), *a.* [*< vestry + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a vestry.

vestrify (ves'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestrified*, ppr. *vestrifying*. [*< vestry + -fy*.] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to *vestrify* the House of Commons."

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 6.

vestry (ves'tri), *n.*; pl. *vestries* (-triz). [*< ME. vestrye*, < *OF. vestaire* (†), *vestiaire*, *F. vestiaire*, < *L. vestiarius*, *a.* wardrobe; see *vestiary*. For the terminal form, cf. *servery*.] 1. A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy,



Vestlet (*Cerianthus borealis*), one third natural size.

and sometimes the sacred vessels and other treasures of the church, are kept. Such an apartment is also called *sacristy* or *vestry-room*. It is now, in Anglican churches, generally under the same roof with the church, and is usually placed at one side of the chancel.

A *vestry* or sanctuary, on the Gospel side of the altar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

2. In *non-liturgical churches*, a room or building attached to a church, and used for the Sabbath-school, the weekly prayer-meetings, religious services, etc.; a chapel.—3. In *Eng. eccles. law*, and in *Amer. colonial law*: (a) A meeting of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a parish for the despatch of the official business of the parish. (b) A meeting or a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers at large, all of whom are entitled to vote in their election. It is not essential to the validity of the meeting that it be held in the vestry, or even in connection with the church-building. The general charge of the church property is entrusted to the vestry, together with certain administrative duties respecting the parish, such as the care of the poor, and sometimes the paving and lighting of the streets, etc.

The farmers whom he met at *vestry*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 3.

4. In the *Prot. Epis. Ch.* in the United States of America, a committee (chosen annually by the members of the congregation) who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal affairs. The time and manner of electing the vestrymen, and their rights and duties, are different in different dioceses, being determined by diocesan regulations. The vestry has a general charge of the temporalities of the church, and, in the case of a vacancy in the pastorate, is the official representative of the parish; but it exercises no ecclesiastical control over the rector, either in his administration of the spiritual affairs of the church or in the conduct of its services. It nominates the rector of the parish, subject to the approval of the bishop.—*Common vestry*, an assembly of the ratepayers at large.—*Select vestry*, a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers: sometimes called *select vestry* only when renewed by filling its own vacancies, and *general vestry* when filled by election by the ratepayers at large.

vestry-board (ves'tri-bôrd), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 3, 4.

vestry-clerk (ves'tri-klêrk), *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

vestrydom (ves'tri-dum), *n.* [*< vestry + -dom.*] The system of the government of parishes by vestries.

Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent *vestrydom*.
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

vestryman (ves'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *vestrymen* (-men). A member of a vestry.

vestry-room (ves'tri-rûm), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 1.

vestu (ves'tû), *a.* [*F.* pp. of *vestir*, clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *revestu*.

vestural (ves'tûr-al), *a.* [*< vesture + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to *vesture* or dress.

The *vestural* tissue . . . of woollen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappings and over-all.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 1.

vesture (ves'tûr), *n.* [*< ME. vesture, < OF. vesture, < ML. vestitura, < L. vestire, clothe: see vest.*] 1. Garments in general; especially, the dress or costume worn at one time by any person.

I am a maid, and as by my nature
And by my semblant and by *vesture*
Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyft.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2891.

As a *vesture* shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed.
Heb. I. 12.

Madam, with your pardon,
I kiss your *vesture*. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelop; integument.

The napless *vesture* of humility. Shak., Cor., II. 1. 260.

3. In *old law*: (a) All, except trees, that grows on or forms the covering of land: as, the *vesture* of an acre.

The profits and advantages of the *vesture* and herbage of the garden called the Halgarth.
Quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 120.

But the best ground is knowne by the *vesture* it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abundance of weeds.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

(b) Investiture; seizin; possession.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. See *raiment*.

vesture (ves'tûr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestured*, ppr. *vesturing*. [*< vesture, n.*] To put *vesture* or clothing on; clothe; robe; vest.

Wyllynge furthermore that he shuld bee honourably re-
ceased and *vestured* with silke.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

We never tired of the graceful women walking through the streets *vestured* in garments of barbaric tint.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 67.

vesturer (ves'tûr-er), *n.* [*< vesture + -er.*]

1. *Eccles.*, a subordinate officer who has charge of the ecclesiastical vestments.—2. A sub-treasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral.
Lee.

Vesuvian (vē-sū'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Vésuvien, < L. Vesuvius* (see def.).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.—2. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. Also *vesuvius*.

Lord Steepleton Kildare, in the act of lighting a cheroot, dropped the *Vesuvian* incontinently, and stood staring at Isaac. . . while the match sputtered and smouldered and died away in the grass by the door.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xi.

vesuvianite (vē-sū'vi-ān-īt), *n.* [*< Vesuvian + -ite.*] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *idocrase* and *eseran*. Xanthite, cyprine, and wiluite are varieties.

vesuviolate (vē-sū'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesuviated*, ppr. *vesuviating*. To burst forth as a volcanic eruption. [Rare.]

It *vesuviates*. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 166.

vesuvin, vesuvine (vē-sū'vin), *n.* Bismuth brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. See *brown*.

vesuvius (vē-sū'vi-us), *n.* Same as *vesuvian*, 2.

Vesuvius-salt (vē-sū'vi-us-sālt), *n.* Same as *apthitalite*.

vet (vet), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *veterinary* (*surgeon*).

Great pains are taken with the shoeing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished *vet* employed by that department.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 114.

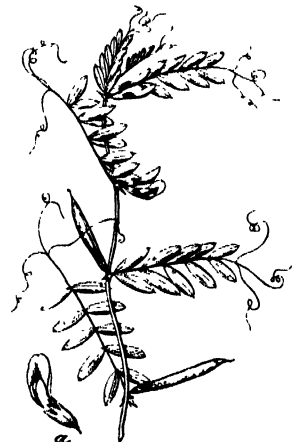
veta (vē'tā), *n.* A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the punas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called *puna*.

vetanda (vē-tan'dā), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare*, forbid: see *veto*.] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Win-stanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the *vetanda* of maritime engineering. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 615.

vetch (vech), *n.* [Also *fitch, fetch* (?) (see *fitch*); *< ME. vecche, also feche, ficche, < OF. vecche, vesce, later vesce, F. vesce = Sp. viza = It. vezza, vecchia = OHG. wiccha, MHG. G. wicke = D. wikke = Sw. vicker = Dan. vikke, < L. vicia, vetch = Gr. βικον, vetch; akin to vincia, vinca, pervinca* (see *pervinckle*); *< vincere* (v. *vic*), bind; cf. *bind = L. vitis, a vine, vimen, a plant twig, < vi, bind: see vitis, vine, withy.*] A plant of the genus *Vicia*; the tare. The species are mostly climbing herbs of moderate height; many of them are useful as wild or cultivated forage-plants. The common vetch, the species most largely cultivated, is *V. sativa*. (See *tare*.) *V. peregriana* and *V. cordata* are annuals grown in Italy; and *V. (Er-vum) Ervilia* of the Mediterranean region, known as *black bitter-vetch*, is grown as a forage-plant on calcareous soils. *V. tetrasperma*, the lentil tare, is said to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and *V. hirsuta*, the tare-vetch, and *V. calcarata* approach it in value. The wood-vetch, *V. sylva-tica*, the bush-vetch, *V. sepium*, and the tufted vetch, *V. Cracca*, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, *V. Faba*. (See *bean*.)

The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera.—*Bastard hatchet-vetch*, *Biserrula Pelecinus*, a diffuse leguminous herb, the only species of its genus, having linear pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-dentate.—*Bastard vetch*, a plant of the former genus *Phaseolus*, now included in *Astragalus*.—*Bitter vetch*, see *bitter-vetch*.—*Bladder-vetch*. Same as *bastard vetch*: the name referring to the inflated pods.—*Bush vetch*. See def.—*Chickling vetch*, an annual



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers and Leaves of Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).
a, flower.

herb, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals.—*Grass vetch*. See *grass-vetch*.—*Hairy vetch*. Same as *tare-vetch*.—*Hatchet vetch*. See *hatchet-vetch*.—*Horse or horseshoe vetch*, *Hippocrepis comosa*: so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the shoes of horses that tread upon it: hence also called *unshoe-the-horse*. See *Hippocrepis*.—*Kidney vetch*. See *kidney-vetch*.—*Licorice vetch*, a milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, having a sweet root.—*Milk vetch*. See *milk-vetch*.—*Sensitive joint-vetch*, a plant of the genus *Ecchymomene*. The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive.—*Tare-vetch*, the hairy vetch or tare, *Vicia hirsuta*.—*Tufted vetch*, *Vicia Cracca*, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and bearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See def.—*Wood-vetch*. See def.

vetchling (vech'ling), *n.* [*< vetch + -ling.*] In *bot.*, a name given loosely to plants of the genus *Lathyrus*. The meadow-vetchling is *L. pratensis*, a plant difficult to eradicate, but useful for forage.

vetchy (vech'i), *a.* [*< vetch + -y.*] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

A *vetchy* bed. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

veteran (vet'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vétérân*, *n.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. veterano*, *a.* and *n.*, *< L. veteranus*, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, *< vetus* (*vet-*), also *vetit*, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to *vetulina*, *f.*, *veterinum* (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to *vitulus*, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (> ult. *E. veal*), *< vetus* (**vet-*), a year, = *Gr. škto* (*šk-*), orig. **škto* (*šk-*), a year; cf. *šk. vatsa*, a year. From the same *L.* source are ult. *inveterate*, *veterinary*, and (*< L. vitulus*) *E. veal, velum*.] 1. *a.* 1. Grown old in service.—2. Hence —(a) Practised and skilful. (b) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (c) In *milit. matters*, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from *raw*, *newly enlisted*, etc. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadiness and confidence which make him a trustworthy soldier.

The *veteran* warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray.
Irving, Granada, p. 108.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and *veteran* service to the state. Longfellow.

II. *n.* One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (*milit.*), a veteran soldier. See I., 2 (c).

Superfluous lags the *vet'ran* on the stage.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 308.

The long-trained *veteran* scarcely winning hears
The infallible strategy of volunteers
Making through Nature's walls its easy breach.
Lowell, Agassiz, III. 3.

veteran (vet'e-ran), *v. i.* [*< veteran, a.*] Same as *veteranize*. [Colloq., U. S.]

veteranize (vet'e-ran-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *veteranized*, ppr. *veteranizing*. [*< veteran + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To make *veteran*.

During the civil war in the U. S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized* this was reduced.
Johnson's Cyc. (revised ed.), I. 266.

II. *intrans.* To reenlist for service as a soldier: often abbreviated to *veteran*. [Colloq., U. S.]

veterinarian (vet'e-ri-nā-ri-an), *n.* [*< veterinary + -an.*] One who practises the art of treating disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 2.

To the *veterinarian* a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 225.

veterinary (vet'e-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vétérinaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. veterinario*, *< L. veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, *< veterina* (ac. *bestia*), *veterinum* (sc. *animal* or *jumentum* ?), beast of burden: see *veteran*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle: as, a

veterinary surgeon; veterinary medicine; a veterinary college or school.

vet. *n.*; pl. *veterinaries* (-riz). A veterinarian. **vetiver** (vet'-i-verb), *n.* [= F. *vétiver*, *vétiver* (NL. *vetiveria*), < E. Ind. *vitivayr* (Littre), a name given to the roots of the plant.] The cuscus-grass, *Andropogon squarrosus* (*A. muricatus*), of India, the fibrous roots of which are made into tattles (see *tatty*). The rootstock and rootlets have a strong persistent odor compared to myrrh, and yield vetiver-oil, of modern use in European perfumery. In India an infusion is used as a cooling medicine.

veto (vē'tō), *n.* [= F. *veto*, < L. *velo*, I forbid (see def.), 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *vetare*, forbid, prohibit, oppose, hinder.] 1. In a constitutional government, the right vested in one branch of it to negative the determinations of another branch; specifically, the right, under constitutional restrictions, of the executive, as a king, a president, or a governor, to reject a bill passed by the legislature; also, the act of exercising this right. This power is often traced to the privilege enjoyed by the Roman tribunes of annulling or suspending any measures of the senate, decree of a magistrate, etc., the word *veto* (I forbid) having been at least occasionally used by the tribune in such a case. This power of the tribunes was properly called *intercessio*. The attempt on the part of Louis XVI. of France to exercise the veto assured to him by the Constitution of 1791 was one of the causes of the revolutionary movements of 1792, which at once deposed the king and overturned the Constitution. In Great Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right has become practically obsolete, the last occasion of its exercise being in the reign of William III. The Constitution of the United States provides that "every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." (Article I. Sec. 7.) Most of the State Constitutions have a similar provision.

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single veto might not scruple to return it for re-consideration.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 73.

Afterwards the veto message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes.

T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, I. 26.

Veto. By this expression (Lat. *veto*, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negating, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdiction.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant veto.

Thackeray, *Vaulty Fair*, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a veto on any Dissenting chairman.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxiv.

Absolute veto, a veto without restrictions.—**Liberum veto**, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a single member of the diet of invalidating any measure.—**Pocket veto.** See *pocket*.—**Suspensory veto**, a veto to which certain conditions are attached.—**Veto Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

veto (vē'tō), *v. t.* [*veto*, *n.*] To forbid authoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to veto a bill.

vetoer (vē'tō-ēr), *n.* One who vetoes. *New York Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

vetoist (vē'tō-ist), *n.* [*veto* + -ist.] One who exercises the right of veto: a vetoer.

Vetterlin gun. See *gun*.

Vetterlin repeating rifle. See *rifle*.

vetture (vet-tō'rē), *n.* [It., = F. *voiture*, < L. *vetture*, a carrying, carriage: see *vetture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vetturino (vet-tō-rē'nō), *n.*; pl. *vetturini* (-ni). [It., < *vettura*, a carriage: see *vettura*.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or who drives such a vehicle.

vetust (vē'tust'), *a.* [*L. vetustus*, aged, old, < *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Old; ancient. [Rare.]

venglairet, *n.* [OF., < Flem. *vogheleer*, fowling-piece, < *voghel*, a bird: see *fowl*.] A small cannon, loaded by a movable chamber fitted into the breech, used in Europe in the sixteenth century: same as *fowler*. 2. Also *vogler*.

veuve (vēv), *n.* [F.] Any bird of the genus *Vidua*, in a broad sense, or of the subfamily *Viduinæ*; a whidah-bird. See *Vidua*.

vew (vū), *n.* [Also *view* and *veve* (Halliwell).] The yew, *Taxus baccata*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

vex (veks), *v.* [*F. vexer* = Sp. Pg. *vexar*, < L. *vexare*, shake, jolt, hence distress, orig. shake in carrying, freq. of *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make angry by little provocations; excite slight anger or displeasure in; trouble by petty or light annoyances; irritate; tease; fret; plague; annoy; harass.

They that vex and inquiet themselves with cares and study. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11. Such an injury would vex a very saint.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my lace, I'm so vexed! *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are vexed at your own awkwardness. *G. W. Curtis*, *True and I*, p. 10.

2. To make sorrowful; grieve; afflict; distress. As all offences used to seduce by pleasing, so all punishments endeavour by vexing to reform transgressions.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

Yet sold they not his Coat: With this, said they, As Jacob vexed us, We'll vex Him again.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 135.

3. To agitate; disturb; overturn or throw into commotion; hence, to dispute; contest; cause to be discussed: in this sense chiefly used in the past participle: as, a vexed (much discussed but unsettled) question.

He was not even now

As mad as the vex'd sea. *Shak.*, *Lea*, iv. 4. 2.

How are endless fields vexed with ploughshares!

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 157.

Not vexing a question (settled forever without our votes).

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xli.

No thought of storm the morning vexes yet.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 291.

= **Syn.** 1. *Annoy*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), provoke, gall, chafe.—2. To disquiet.

II. † intrans. To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever, And vex while I laugh at thee.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

Prithce, sweet Mistress Dorothy, vex not, how much is it [a debt]? *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, ii. 1.

vex (veks), *n.* [*rex*, *v.*] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, which was a great vex. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

A sair vex to mony a . . . body.

Geo. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xliii.

vexation (vek-sā'shōn), *n.* [*F. vexation* = Sp. *vexacion* = Pg. *vexação* = It. *vessazione*, < L. *vexatio* (-n-), agitation, annoyance, < *vexare*, agitate, vex: see *vex*.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. *Bacon*.

No noise, no pulling, no vexation wakes thee, Thy lethargy is such. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iii. 2.

2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoyance.

All thy vexations

Were but my trials of thy love.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 5.

There's nothing of so infinite vexation

As man's own thoughts. *Webster*, *White Devil*, v. 2.

One who falls in some simple mechanical action feels vexation at his own inability: a vexation arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 617.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were vexation to your youth.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 305.

= **Syn.** 2. *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*), *Chagrin*, etc. (see *mortification*); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

vexatious (vek-sā'shūs), *a.* [*exati* (on) + -ous.] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome: as, a vexatious neighbor; a vexatious circumstance.

Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

Continual vexatious wars. *South*.

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a vexatious life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Sir K. Digby*.

An administration all new and all vexatious was introduced. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 54.

Vexatious suit, in law, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy. = **Syn.** 1. *Irritating*, *provoking*.

vexatiously (vek-sā'shūs-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance.

vexatiousness (vek-sā'shūs-ness), *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

vexedly (vek'sed-li), *adv.* With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. lxix.

vexedness (vek'sed-ness), *n.* Vexation; annoyance. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. xc.

vexer (vek'sér), *n.* [*rex* + -er.] One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

vexil (vek'sil), *n.* [*L. vexillum*, q. v.] In bot., same as *veixillum*.

vexilla, *n.* Plural of *vexillum*.

vexillar (vek'si-lār), *a.* [= F. *vexillaire* = Pg. *vexillario*, < L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In bot., same as *vexillary*, 2.—3. In ornith., of or pertaining to the vane, web, or vexillum of a feather.

vexillary (vek'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. vexillarius*, a standard-bearer: see *vexillar*.] **I. a. 1.** Same as *vexillar*, 1.—2. In bot., of or pertaining to the vexillum or standard.—**Vexillary estivation**, a mode of estivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

II. n. One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the vexillary

Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gait.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

vexillate (vek'si-lāt), *a.* [*exill* (um) + -ate.] Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate, as a feather.

vexillation (vek'si-lā'shōn), *n.* [*L. vexillatio* (-n-), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

vexillator (vek'si-lā-tōr), *n.* [ML., < L. *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential difference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle: the pageants used for one were used for the other; vexillators proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["*Corpus Christi*"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called vexillators. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 229.

vexillum (vek-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *verilla* (-s). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, flag, also a company, < *vehere*, carry: see *vex*, *vehicle*.]

1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) Strictly, the standard of a maniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (b) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength.—2. *Eccles.*: (a) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (b) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also *orarium*, *sudarium*, *veil*.

3. In *her.*, same as *banderole*, 1 (b).—4. In bot., the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also *veril*. See *cut* under *papilionaceous*.—5. In ornith., a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon which they are borne. Also called *standard*.

vexingly (vek'sing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

vexingness (vek'sing-ness), *n.* The character or state of being vexing.

veynt, *a.* An obsolete form of *vain*.

vezir (ve-zér'), *n.* Same as *vizir*.

V-gage (vê'gāj), *n.* See *gage*².

V-gear (vê'gër), *n.* A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth has the form of the letter V. *E. H. Knight.*

V-hook (vê'hûk), *n.* In steam-engines, a gab at the end of an eccentric-rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

vi, vi-apple (vê, vê'ap'l), *n.* [Tahitian *vi* (Vitian *vi*) + *E. apple*.] The Tahiti apple, *Spondias dulcis*.

v. i. An abbreviation of *verb intransitive*.

via¹ (vi'ä or vë'ä), *n.* [*L. via* (> *It. Sp. Pg. via*), a way, road, passage, channel, also a journey, voyage, in rustic speech *vea*, prop. orig. **veha* = *Skt. vaha* = *Goth. veigs* = *AS. weg* = *E. way*: see *way*¹. From *L. via* are also ult. *E. viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, envoy, invoice, devious, deviate, pervious, impervious, obvious, previous, obviate, bious, trivial, trivium, quadrivium*, the first element in *viaduct*, etc.] 1. A highway; a road; a way or passage. The word is often used adverbially in the ablative case, with the meaning 'by way' (of being understood with the following noun): as, to send a letter *via* London (that is, by way of London); to go to Washington *via* Philadelphia.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, a natural passage of the body.—*Per vias naturales*, through the natural passages; in *obstet.*, a phrase expressing the delivery of the fetus in the natural way.—*Prima via*, the first or principal passage—that is, the alimentary canal; the bowels.—*Via Lactea*, in *anat.*, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See *Galaxy*.—*Via media*, the middle way; the mean between two extremes. The phrase has often been applied to a view of the position of the Anglican Church, which regards it as half-way between Romanism and Protestantism.

via² (vë'ä), *interj.* [*It. via*, come, come on, away, enough, etc., an exclamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of *via*, way: see *via*¹.] Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc.

"*Via!*" says the fiend; "away!" says the fiend; "for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind!" says the fiend, "and run." *Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 11.*

Via for fate! fortune, lo, this is all;
At grief's rebound I'll mount, although I fall!
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, II. 1.

viability (vi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. viabilité*; see *viable* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability in the fetus of continued existence after removal from the womb. The necessary condition of viability is that the vital organs shall be sufficiently well formed to be able to perform their functions, a state reached when the fetus has attained the age of about seven months. 2. In *nat. hist.*, the ability to live in certain conditions of environment, climatic, geographical, etc.: as, the *viability* of fish in the water; the *viability* of an imported plant or animal in a country.

viable (vi'a-bl), *a.* [*< F. viable*, *< ML. *vitabilis*, capable of life, *< L. vita* (> *F. vie*), life: see *vital*.] Capable of living; likely to live; specifically, capable of continued existence outside of the womb: noting a fetus. See *viability*, 1.

Thanks to the convenience and gavage, the time when the fetus becomes *viable* may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News, LII. 651.*

viaduct (vi'a-dukt), *n.* [= *F. viaduc* = *Sp. Pg. viaducto*, *< ML. viaductus*, a viaduct, *< L. via*, road, way, + *ductus*, a leading: see *vial* and *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct* (*L. aquæ ductus*), with which *viaduct* seems to have been confused in

form.] An extensive bridge, consisting strictly of a series of arches of masonry, erected for the purpose of conducting a road or a railway over a valley or a district of low level, or over existing channels of communication, where an embankment would be impracticable or inexpedient; more widely, any elevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. Compare *aqueduct*.

viaget, *n.* An obsolete form of *voyage*.

vial (vi'al), *n.* [Formerly also *viall, viol, violl*, altered terminally to accord with the *L.* spelling and with *phial*; *< ME. viole, fiole, fyoile*, *< OF. viole*, an irreg. variant of *fiole, phiole* (*F. fiole*), prop. **fiale* = *It. fiala*, *< L. phiala*, *ML. fiala*, *< Gr. φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or a bowl for libations, a patena, a cinerary urn. Cf. *phial*, a later form, after the *L.* spelling.] A vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and particularly liquid medicines. Also *phial*.

The gobelotes of golde grauen aboute,
& fyoiles fretted with fiores & fleec of golde,
Vpon that atter watz alliche dressed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1476.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With fulce of cursed hebenon in a vial,
And in the porches of my ears did pour
The leperous distillment. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 62.*

I never valued this ampulla, or vial, at less than eight crowns.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

To give me a proof of his art, he took a glass of fair water, and, by the infusion of three drops out of one of his *phials*, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. *Addison, Tatler, No. 181.*

Anaclastic vial. See *anaclastic*.—**Leyden vial**. Same as *Leyden jar* (which see, under *jar*).—**To pour out vials of wrath**, to take vengeance; inflict judgment (Rev. xvi. 1); hence, colloquially, to become very angry; storm; rage. *Wal, Miss S.* does hev cuttins-up and *pourins-out o' vials*. But then she hez her widdler's thirds, an' all on us hez trials. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., I.*

vial (vi'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vial'd, vialled*, ppr. *vialing, vialling*. [*< vial, n.*] 1. To put or keep in a vial, or as in a vial.

She with precious vial'd liquours heals.
Milton, Comus, I. 847.

2. To store up for punishment or vengeance: with reference to Rev. xvi. 1.

Full on my fenceless head thine *phial'd* wrath
My fate exhaust. *Shenstone, Love and Honour.*

Also *phial*.

vialful (vi'al-fül), *n.* [*< vial* + *-ful*.] As much as a vial will hold.

viameter (vi-am'ë-tër), *n.* [*< L. via*, way, + (*Gr. μέτρον*, measure).] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a carriage by registering the revolutions made by a wheel connected with it; an odometer. *Imp. Dict.*

viand (vi'and), *n.* [*< ME. *viande, ryaunde*, *< OF. viande, F. viande*, *< ML. rivenda*, also, after *Rom., vivanda*, (things) to be lived upon, neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] Food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

As grete Wormes that men fynden thore in Wodes, men maken *Vyaunde* Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Lordes. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.*

Upon his board, once frugal, press'd a load
Of viands rich, the appetite to goad.
Crabbe, Works, V. 88.

viandert (vi'an-dër), *n.* [*< ME. viaundour*, *< OF. *viandour*, *< viande*, viands: see *viand*.] 1. One who provides viands; a host.

One that, to purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and daunte dinner. *Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iv. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).*

2. A feeder or eater. *Cranmer.*

viandry (vi'and-ri), *n.* [*< viand* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Food; victuals; provisions; viands. *J. T. Hall, On Luke xxiv.*

vi-apple, *n.* See *vi*.

viary (vi'a-ri), *a.* [*< L. viarius*, of or pertaining to roads or ways, *< via*, road, way: see *vial*.] Of, pertaining to, or happening in roads or ways.

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens. *Feltham, Resolves, I. 68.*

viatecture (vi'a-tek-tür), *n.* [*< L. via*, road, way, + *-ecture* as in *architecture*.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viatic (vi-at'ik), *a.* [*< L. viaticus*, of or pertaining to a journey, *< via*, way, road: see *vial*.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

viaticals (vi-at'i-kalz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **viaticus*, *< viatic* + *-al*.] Things carried or taken along in traveling; baggage, especially military baggage; impedimenta. [Rare.]

His (Cicero's) language, so admirable in everything else, was unfit for it; his back would have been bent, bowed down, and broken under the weight of armor and viaticals which Titus carried with him easily and far. *Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, II.*

viaticum (vi-at'i-kum), *n.* [= *F. viatique* = *Sp. viatico* = *Pg. It. viatico*, *< L. viaticum*, provision or money for a journey, money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money, LL. also money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad, also the eucharist given to a dying person; neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey: see *viatic*. Cf. *voyage*, a doublet of *viaticum*.] 1. Provision for a journey.

A poor *viaticum*; very good gold, sir;
But holy men affect a better treasure. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 2.*

The smallness of their *viaticum* and accommodation for their voyage. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), I. 76.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an allowance for the expenses of the journey, made to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. Under the republic it had the form of transportation and supplies furnished by state contractors; under the empire it was a fixed payment of money.

3. The eucharist: in old usage generally, in modern usage exclusively, employed to designate it as given to a person in danger of death. According to Roman Catholic, Greek, etc., ecclesiastical law, such persons are allowed to receive the communion, even if they are not fasting, and they may do so again and again in the same illness if circumstances render it expedient. The *viaticum* is given by the parish priest, or by another priest deputed by him.

She received the heavenly *viaticum* but the Sunday before, after a most solemn recollection. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.*

Shall extreme unction, or other ghostly *viaticum* (to Louis, not to France), be administered? *Carlyle, French Rev., I. I. 8.*

4. A portable altar: so called because often taken to the bedside of the dying.

viator (vi-a'tor), *n.*; pl. *viatores* (vi-a'tō-rēz). [*L. viator*, a traveler, *< viare*, go, journey, *< via*, way: see *way*¹.] 1. A traveler; a wayfaring person.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

viatorially (vi-a'tō-ri-al-i), *adv.* [*< viator* + *-ial* + *-ly*.] As regards traveling. [Rare.]

They are too far apart, *viatorially* speaking. *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 29, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)*

viatorian (vi-a'tō-ri-an), *a.* Belonging to the way or to traveling. *Blount.*

vibex (vi'beks), *n.*; pl. *vibices* (vi-bi'sēz). [NL., *< L. vibex* (*vibic*), the mark of a blow, a wale.] 1. In *pathol.*, a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are also called *molepox*.—2. A hemorrhage beneath or into the skin, having the form of a line or long stripe.

vibracula, *n.* Plural of *vibraculum*.

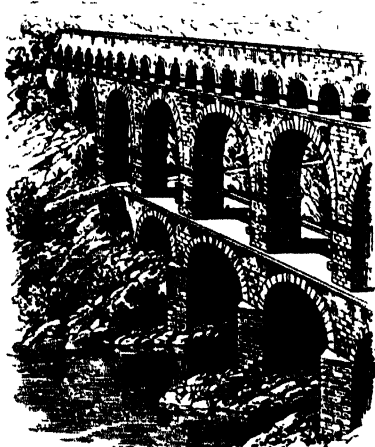
vibracular (vi-brak'ū-lär), *a.* [*< vibracul(um)* + *-ar*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracula of a polyzoon.

vibracularium (vi-brak'ū-lä-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vibracularia* (-ä). [NL., *< vibracul(um)* + *-arium* after *avicularium*, q. v.] In *Polyzoa*, same as *vibraculum*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 132.*

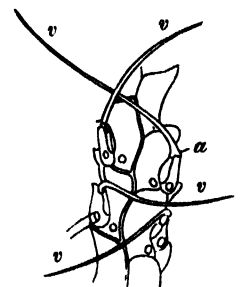
vibraculum (vi-brak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vibracula* (-ä). [NL., *< L. vibrare*, shake, agitate: see *vibrate*.] One of the long filamentous or flagelliform appendages of the cells or ectocysts of many polyzoons, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst, and executing constant lashing movements by the contraction of muscles contained in their dilated bases; a flabellarium. These lashing organs are highly characteristic, like the snapping or beak-like organs with which some polyzoons are also provided. See *avicularium*.

vibrant (vi'brant), *a.* [*< F. vibrant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vibrante*, *< L. vibrans* (ppr. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. Vibrating; agitated; specifically, vibrating so as to produce sound: as, a *vibrant* string.

Each man has his private barometer of hope, the mercury in which is more or less sensitive, and the opinion *vibrant* with its rise or fall. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 119.*



Viaduct.—Ancient Roman Aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, near Nîmes, France; adapted as a viaduct for the modern highway.



v, four Vibracula of the Polyzoon of a Polyzoon (*Scryphocylaria ferax*); a, articulation of the base of one of them. (Magnified.)

So stirring and vibrant with commerce and speculation.
The Century, XXVI, 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

daily the old man sang to the vibrant sound of his fiddle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . .
her voice was vibrant with feeling.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 8.

vibrate (vī'brāt), v.; pret. and pp. *vibrated*, ppr. *vibrating*. [*L. vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* (> *It. vibrare* = Sp. Pg. *vibrar* = F. *vibrer*), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro, brandish, shake; cf. Skt. *√ vip*, tremble.] **I. intrans.**
1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would *vibrate* between the two factions
(for such will parties have become) at each successive election.
Calhoun, Works, l. 42.

2. To move in any kind of stationary motion under forces of restitution, commonly with a rapid motion.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory. Shelley, To —.

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that *vibrated*
to her appeal. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 11.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

II. trans. 1. To cause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that
vibrated thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, *vibrated* breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

vibratile (vī'brā-tīl), a. [= F. *vibratile*; as *vibrate* + *-ile*.] Capable of vibrating; susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: as, a *vibratile* organ; *vibratile* action or motion.—**Vibratile antennae**, in entom., antennae which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the *Ichneumonidae* and some other *Hymenoptera*.—**Vibratile cell**, a ciliated cell.—**Vibratile epithelium**, epithelium composed of ciliated cells.—**Vibratile membrane**. See *membrane*.

vibratilitv (vī-brā-tīl'i-ti), n. [*< vibratile* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

vibration (vī-brā'shən), n. [*< F. vibration* = Sp. *vibración* = Pg. *vibração* = *It. vibrazione*, *< L. vibratio* (n-), a shaking or brandishing, *< vibrare*, shake, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a *vibration* of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive
vibration in our favor.

Jefferson, To James Madison, Correspondence, I, 300.
Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn *vibrations*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 4.

In Virginia there had been a great *vibration* of opinion.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II, 354.

2. In *physics*, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used, while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as *transverse* or *longitudinal*, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term *vibration* is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See *sound*, and *undulatory theory of light* (under *light*). 1, also cuts under *nodal* and *sonometer*.

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the *vibrations* of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays. Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 351.

3. In *med.*, same as *fremitus*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, movement to and fro, especially when quick,

continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the *vibration* of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the *vibration* of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the *vibration* of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic filaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—**Amplitude of a simple vibration**. See *amplitude*.—**Amplitude of vibration**, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—**Free vibration**, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibrating body: used in contradistinction to *forced vibration*, when the period is more or less modified by some outside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—**Funipendulous vibration**. See *funipendulous*.—**Harmonic vibration**. Same as *simple harmonic motion* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Lateral vibration**. See *lateral*.—**Period of vibration**, the shortest time between instants at which the displacement and velocity of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—**Phase of vibrations**, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time since the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

vibrational (vī-brā'shən-əl), a. [*< vibration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The *vibrational* impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 242, note 1.

vibratiuncle (vī-brā'ti-ung-kul), n. [*< NL. *vibratiuncula*, dim. of *L. vibratio* (n-), vibration: see *vibration*.] A small vibration. Also *vibratiuncle*. See the quotation under *vestigium*.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory *vibratiuncles* depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain.
Hartley, Theory of the Human Mind, l. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or *vibratiuncles*, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations.
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

vibratiunculation (vī-brā-ti-ung-kū-lā'shən), n. [*< NL. *vibratiuncula* + *-ation*.] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vibratiuncle. Coates, Daemon of Darwin (1885), p. 58. [Rare.]

vibrative (vī-brā-tiv), a. [*< vibrate* + *-ive*.] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A *vibrative* motion. Newton.

vibrato (vī-brā'tō), n. [*It.*, pp. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly the *vibrato* is distinct from the *tremolo*, in that the latter involves a perceptible variation in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made synonymous.

vibrator (vī-brā'tor), n. [*< NL. vibrator*, *< L. vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. In *elect.* or *telegr.*, a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See *harmonic telegraph*, under *telegraph*.—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.—3. In *printing*, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table of a cylinder-press.

vibratory (vī-brā'tō-ri), a. [= F. *vibratoire* = Sp. Pg. *vibratorio*; as *vibrate* + *-ory*.] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

Vibratory motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the ether. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I, 246.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

Vibrio (vib'ri-ō), n. [*NL.* (Cohn), *< L. vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as *Spirillum*. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cillum. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See *Spirillum*, *Schizomycetes*). The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Muller in 1780 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [*L. c.*; pl. *vibrios* or *vibriones* (vib'ri-ōz, vib'ri-ō'nez).] A member of this genus; a vibron; a motile bacterium.—3. [*L. c.*] An animalcule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus *Vibrio*: an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of *Tylenchus* which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles.

vibron (vib'ri-on), n.; pl. *vibriones* (vib'ri-ō'nez). [*< F. vibron*, *< NL. vibrio* (n-); see *Vibrio*.] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. See *Vibrio*, 1.

Vibrionidae (vib'ri-on'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Vibrio* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus *Vibrio*, and including some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See *Vibrio*, 3. Also called *Vibrionia* and *Vibrionaria*, and referred to the *Infusoria*, as by Ehrenberg and by Dujardin.

vibronine (vib'ri-ō-nin), a. [*< vibron* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

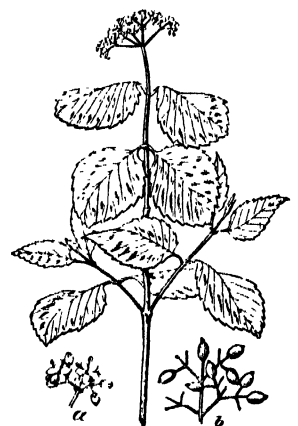
vibrissa (vī-bris'sā), n.; pl. *vibrissae* (-ē). [*NL.*, *< L. vibrissa*, usually in pl. *vibrissae*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. In *mammal.*, one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called *tactile hairs* (*pili tactiles*). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under *mouse*, *ocelot*, *panther*, *sergal*, *tiger*, and *tiger-cat*.

2. In *ornith.*, a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vaxilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called *vibrissae pectinatae*, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's-widow. The use of the vibrissae is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be specially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under *Platyrhynchus*, *flycatcher*, *goatsucker*, and *whippoorwill*.

3. In *human anat.*, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.—4. In *entom.*, one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain *Diptera*.

vibroscope (vī-brō-skōp), n. [*< L. vibrare*, vibrate, + (*Gr.* σκοπεῖν, view).] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations.

Viburnum (vī-bér-num), n. [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceae* and tribe *Sambuceae*. It resembles the related genus *Sambucus*, the elder, in its corymbose or thyrsoid inflorescence, but is distinguished by the absence of any pinnately parted leaves. There are about 80 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsewhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madagascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The



Flowering Branch of Arrow wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). a, flowers; b, fruits.

corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbel-like or panicled, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheel-shaped, with five equal lobes, and a one- to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or globose drupe usually one-celled and containing a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in *V. Lentago*, acid in *V. Opulus*, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section *Opulus* (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers, of a broad flat inflorescence, are enlarged and sterile. (See cuts under *hobble-bush* and *neutral*, and compare *guelder rose* and *honeysuckle*.) In the five other sections the flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Himalayan and Chinese species (the section *Solenotinus*) the flowers are tubular, elongated, and panicled, and in a few others funnel-form. Three species occur in Europe,

of which *V. Tinus* is the laurustinus, a winter-flowering shrub of southern Europe, in Corsica forming large forests, often cultivated for its ornamental evergreen leaves, white blossoms, and dark-blue berries. *V. Opulus*, the cranberry-tree or high cranberry, in England also known as *white dogwood*, *marsh-* or *water-elder*, and *gaster-tree*, is widely diffused through the north of both continents; in Norway it is used for the manufacture of small wooden articles, of spirals, and of a yellow dye. For the other European species, *V. Lantana*, see *wayfaring-tree*. Fourteen species occur within the United States: 11 in the northeast; the others, *V. ellipticum* near the Pacific, *V. densiflorum* and *V. obovatum* near the South Atlantic coast; *V. acerifolium* extends north to Fort Yukon, *V. puciflorum* to Sitka. Two American species, *V. Lentago* and *V. prunifolium*, become small trees. The bark of several species is used in the United States as a domestic remedy, and the inner bark of *V. Lantana* is esteemed a vesicant in England. A beverage known as Appalachian tea is sometimes made from the leaves of *V. cassinoides*, an early-flowering, thick-leaved species of American swamps. Several species are known as *arrow-wood*, chiefly *V. dentatum* in the north, *V. molle* in the south, *V. ellipticum* in California. The species are somewhat widely known by the generic name, especially *V. acerifolium*, the maple-leaved viburnum, or dock-mackle. The sweet viburnum is *V. Lentago* (for which see *sheepberry*). *V. nudum* is known as *white-rod*, *V. prunifolium* as *black haw* or *stay-bush*, and *V. lantanoides* as *hobble-bush* or *American wayfaring-tree*. The preceding are among the most ornamental of native American shrubs, admired for their white flowers, usually compact habit, and handsome foliage, also for their fruit, a bright blue-black in *V. prunifolium*, *V. pubescens*, and *V. acerifolium*, blue in *V. dentatum* and *V. molle*, and bright-red in *V. Opulus*; that of *V. Lantana* is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from *V. Opulus* are the snowball, or guelder-rose, and the rose-elder. *V. rugosum* of the Canaries, *V. tomentosum* (*V. plicatum*) of northern China, and *V. coccineum* of Nepal, are also esteemed ornamental shrubs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

vicar (vik'ār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vicker*; < ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicuar*, *vicuire* (also *vicary*, *q. v.*), < OF. (and F.) *vicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vicario*, < L. *vicarius*, substituted, delegated, as a noun a substitute, a deputy, vicegerent, vicar, proxy, < **vix* (*vix*-), found only in oblique cases (gen. *vicia*, etc.) and pl. *vices*, change, interchange; see *vices*.] 1. A person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office: as, the Pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth.

He hath thee [the Virgin] made *vicare* and maistresse Of all the world. Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 140.

Consider also the presence of the king's majesty, God's high vicar on earth. Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Antichrist wee know is the Devil's Vicar.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. The title is also now given to incumbents who would formerly have been known as perpetual curates (see *curate*).

Ye persons and vicars that haue cure and charge, Take hede to the same, and rone not at large. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

All Rectors and Vicars of the same deanery (Bristol). English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.

The distinction therefore of a parson and vicar is this: the parson has for the most part the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a vicar has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in effect perpetual curate, with a standing salary. Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical assisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name. He cannot perform acts properly belonging to the episcopate nor collate to benefices without special authority.—**Cardinal vicar**, an ecclesiastical dignity in Rome who, as delegate of the Pope, performs his functions as local bishop of the diocese of Rome.—**Lay vicar**, **clerk vicar**, **secular vicar**. See *layt*.—**Vicar apostolic**, in *Rom. Cath. usage, formerly, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastical to whom the Roman pontiff delegated a portion of his jurisdiction; now, a missionary or titular bishop stationed either in a country where episcopal sees have not yet been established or in one where the succession of Roman Catholic bishops has been interrupted.—**Vicar choral**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant of the canons or prebendaries in such parts of public worship as are performed in the choir or choir, especially in connection with the music. They may be either clergymen or laymen.*

In all cathedrals of the old foundation in England, in St. David's, and in twelve Irish cathedrals, the *Vicars Choral* form a distinct corporation, the members of which vary in number from twelve to three; these corporations are distinct from the chapter as regards property, but in subjection to it as to the performance of the services. Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 280.

Vicar forane, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, an ecclesiastical dignity appointed by the bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The office is analogous to that of rural dean.—**Vicar-general**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical officer who assists a bishop or archbishop in the discharge of his office. The vicar-general of a bishop is his chancellor.

For He that is the Formere principal Hath makid me [Nature] his *vicare-general* To forme and peynten ethery creatura. Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 30.

And I also find that the following *Vicars General* or Chancellors to the Bishops of Norwich exercised this power of instituting without special powers in their patents so to do. Rev. T. Tanner (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 381).

The very first act of the new supreme Head of the Church of England was to appoint a layman as his *Vicar-general*. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 829.

Vicar of (Jesus) Christ, a title assumed by the Pope with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess his authority in the church.—**Vicar penitentiary**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church the tithes of which belong to a collegiate foundation.

vicarage (vik'ār-āj), *n.* [*< vicar + -age*.] 1. The benefice of a vicar.

Mr. Farebrother's . . . was the oldest church in Middlemarch; the living, however, was but a vicarage worth barely four hundred a year. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. The house or residence of a vicar.—3. The office, position, duties, or functions of a vicar.

My vicarage is to speak of his [Christ's] compassion and his tears. Donne, Sermons, xiii.

Vicarage tithes. See *tithel*, 2.

vicariate (vik'ār-āt), *n.* [*< vicar + -ate*.] Cf. *vicariate*.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of vicar; the territory presided over by a vicar; a vicariate.—2. A number of convents united together under the supervision of a custos or vicar, but too few to constitute a province. Encyc. Brit.

vicaress (vik'ār-es), *n.* [*< vicar + -ess*.] A female vicar; the wife of a vicar.

Mother Austin was afterwards Vicaress several years. Archæologia, XXVIII. 198.

vicarial (vik'ār-ial), *a.* [*< L. vicarius*, substituted, vicarious (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-al*.] 1. Vicarious; delegated; substituted.

All deriv'd and vicarial power. Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix.

It has occurred to me, when weary and vexed I have myself gone to bed like a heathen, that another has asked forgiveness for my day, and safety for my night. I don't suppose such vicarial piety will avail much. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

2. Pertaining to a vicar.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some vicarial, tithes. Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

3. Holding the office of, or acting as, a vicar.

A resident pastor, either rectorial or vicarial, either an incumbent or a substitute. V. Knox, Sermons, VI. xxvi.

vicarian (vik'ār-ian), *n.* [*< LL. vicarianus*, of or pertaining to a deputy, < L. *vicarius*, a deputy; see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian, Dream of the death of next vicarian? Marston, Scourge of Villainy, III. 134.

vicariate¹ (vik'ār-i-āt), *a.* [*< L. vicarius*, delegated (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-ate*.] Having delegated power; pertaining to such authority and privilege as a vicar has.

The vicariat authority of our see. Harrow, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 10.

vicariate² (vik'ār-i-āt), *n.* [*< ML. vicariatus*, the office of a vicar. < L. *vicarius*, a vicar; see *vicar* and *-ate*.] The office or authority of a vicar; office or power delegated by, or assumed in place of, another; vicarship; specifically, the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

That pretended spiritual dignity, . . . or, as it calleth itself, the vicariate of Christ. Lord North. (Latham.)

The further pretensions of the Popes to the vicariate of the Empire during interregna the Germans never admitted. Bryce, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii.

vicaril, *n.* Plural of *vicarius*.

vicarious (vik'ār-i-us), *a.* [*< L. vicarius*, that supplies the place of person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious; see *vicar*.] 1. Of or belonging to a vicar or substitute; deputed; delegated: as, *vicarious* power or authority.—2. Acting for or officially representing another: as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—3. Performed or suffered for another.

The vicarious work of the Great Deliverer. J. Taylor.

All trouble and all piety are vicarious. They send missionaries at the cost of others, into foreign lands, to teach observances which they supersede at home. Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

4. In *physiol.*, substitutive: noting the performance by one organ of the functions normally belonging to another; compensatory.—**Vicarious menstruation**, a discharge of blood from the nose, bowels, or other part of the body at the menstrual period, normal menstruation being absent.—**Vicarious sacrifice**, in *theol.*, the sacrifice of Christ on behalf and in the place of the sinner, in such a way that God accepts his suffering in lieu of the punishment which otherwise must have been inflicted on guilty man. L. Abbott, Dict. Rel. Knowledge. See *atonement*, 3.

vicariously (vik'ār-i-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution or delegation. Burke.

But such punishment, inflicted not directly upon the chief offender but vicariously upon his agents, can come only after all the harm has been done.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., I.

vicariousness (vi-kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicarious.

Dr. Creighton puts forward another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination—the vicariousness of sybotic mortality. Lancet, 1889, II. 175.

vicarius (vi-kā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *vicarii* (-i). [*L.*: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

A new bye-law empowering the President, in his unavoidable absence, to appoint a Fellow of the College who has been a Censor to act as his vicarius was passed for the first time. Lancet, 1890, I. 274.

vicarship (vik'ār-ship), *n.* [*< vicar + -ship*.] The office or ministry of a vicar. Swift.

vicary¹, *n.* [*< ME. vicary, vikary, vikery, vicari*, < OF. *vicaire*, etc.: see *vicar*.] A vicar.

The vikary of welles, that thyder had sought On the tenth day, that many men dyd se, Where .i.iii. yere afore he stande nor go mought, Released he was of part of his infirmyte. Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Sir preest," quod he, "artow a vicary, Or art a person's sey sooth, by my fey!" Chaucer, Prolog. to Parson's Tale, l. 22.

vicary² (vik'ār-i), *n.* [*< vicar + -y*.] A vicarage: the quotation refers to the once common practice of the patron's pocketing the best part of the vicar's income.

Pale Maurus paid huge simonies For his half dozen gelded vicaries. Marston, Scourge of Villainy, v. 65.

vice¹ (vis), *n.* [*< ME. vice, vyce*, < OF. *vice*, F. *vice* = Sp. Pg. *vicio* = It. *vizio*, < L. *vitium*, M.L. also *vicium*, a vice, fault; root uncertain. Hence ult. *vicious*, *vitiate*.] 1. Fault; mistake; error: as, a *vice* of method.

He with a manly voys seith his message, . . . Withouten vice of sillable or of lettre. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 93.

2. An imperfection; a defect; a blemish: as, a *vice* of conformation; a *vice* of literary style.

Myda hadde under his longe heres, Growynge upon his heed, two asses ores, The which vice he hidde as he best myghte. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 97.

Euen so parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater vices in a Prince than in a priuete person. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

To be wanting therefore in those principal affections which respect the good of the whole constitution must be a vice and imperfection. Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

Ferocity and insolence were not among the vices of the national character. Macaulay, Macchiavelli.

3. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; evil conduct in which a person indulges; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions: as, the *vice* of drunkenness; hence, also, a fault or bad trick in a lower animal, as a horse.

This Baron was right wise, and full of euell vyces. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 51.

Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 325.

When vices become so notorious that they are a reproach and a by-word to Neighbour Nations. Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Vices so splendid and alluring as to resemble virtues. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Him as had no vice, and was so free from temper that a infant mightn't drive him. Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock, Conclusion.

Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from vice or timidity. W. G. Palgrave.

4. Depravity; corruption of morals or manners: in a collective sense and without a plural: as, an age of *vice*.

Be diligent for to detecte a seruauit gyven to vyce. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Vice is the foulest Prison, and in this Not John, but Herod the close Pris'ner is. J. Beaumont, Psycho, III. 167.

Virtue is the Good and Vice the Ill of every one. Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. ii. § 1.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear away, The post of honour is a private station. Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Civilisation has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing vice. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 167.

5. Depravity or corruption of the physical organization; some morbid state of the system: as, he inherited a constitutional *vice* which resulted in consumption.—6. Viciousness; ugliness; mischievousness.

Half the vice of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely for fear of exposing his sides. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

7. [*cap.*] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud*, *Envy*, *Covetousness*, sometimes of *Vice* in general. See *Iniquity*, 4.

Like to the old *Vice*, . . .
Who, with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 134.

Now issued in from the rearward madam *Vice*, or old Iniquity, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.

Owle's Almanack (1618), p. 12. (*Nares.*)

When every great man had his *Vice* stand by him
In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, l. 1.

= *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

*vice*², *n.* and *v.* See *vice*¹.

*vice*³ (*vis*), *n.* [*< vice-*, prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

The governor . . . was a more imposing personage than his *Vice*, and was robed in character with his greater pretensions.
R. Tames, *Americans in Japan*, p. 157.

The company . . . within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton—Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, vii.

*vice*⁴ (*vi'se*), *prep.* [*< L. vice*, in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of **vir*, gen. *vicis*, etc., change, alternation, akin to Gr. *εἰκέρ*, yield, AS. *wican*, etc., yield: see *weak*, *wick*, *wicker*.] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain, *vice* Captain B promoted.

vice (*vis*). [*< vice*⁴. Hence *vice*³. This prefix appears as *vis-*, formerly also *vi-*, in *viscount*.] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank: as, *vice-president*, *vice-chancellor*. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. *Vice* in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vicegerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, alternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having no power to act in place of the primary officer except in case of a vacancy or, it may be, absence or disability, in which case he acts not under the direction of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of vice-president or vice-chairman.

vice-admiral (*vis-ad'mi-ral*), *n.* A degree of the rank of admiral. See *admiral*, 2.

The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly.
Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

vice-admiralty (*vis-ad'mi-ral-ti*), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court. — *Vice-admiralty courts*, tribunals established in British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

vice-agent (*vis-ā-jent*), *n.* One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his *vice-agent* to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Tertullian*, quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, v. 41.

vice-bitten (*vis-bit'n*), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

A man *vice-bitten*.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, VI. 181. (*Davies.*)

vice-chairman (*vis-chār'man*), *n.* An alternate chairman. See *vice*.

vice-chairmanship (*vis-chār'man-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-chairman + -ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-chairman.

vice-chamberlain (*vis-chām'bér-lān*), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household of England, the deputy of the lord chamberlain.

The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a *Vice-chamberlain*, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.
Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 154.

vice-chancellor (*vis-chān'sel-or*), *n.* The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically—(a) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is

also styled *vice-chancellor*. (b) An officer of a university who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

I . . . tarried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the *Vice-Chancellor*, the several Professors.
Evelyn, *Diary*, July 10, 1654.

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the *Vice-Chancellor* and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons.

Thomas Adams, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 147.

(c) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 241.— *Assessor of the vice-chancellor*. See *assessor*.

vice-chancellorship (*vis-chān'sel-or-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-chancellor + -ship*.] The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

They have great expectations from your *Vice-Chancellorship* [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off.

E. Gibson, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 235.

He [the German chancellor] is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every case—even for the non-exercise of his office. The *vice-chancellorship* is only a convenience.
W. Wilson, *State*, § 426.

vicecomes (*vi'sē-kō'mēz*), *n.*; pl. *vicecomites* (*-kōm'i-tēz*). [*ML.*: see *viscount*.] A viscount or sheriff.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomes*, Vicounties, or Sheriffs, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sheriffs of London doe till this day.

Stowe, *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), p. 530.

Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the *vicecomes*.

Quoted in *The Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

vice-constable (*vis-kun'stā-bl*), *n.* A deputy constable.

Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed *Vice-Constable* hac vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.

J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, iv.

vice-consul (*vis-kon'sul*), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general supervision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

The Europeans have their *vice-consuls* and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, l. 14.

vice-consulship (*vis-kon'sul-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-consul + -ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-consul.

The *vice-consulship* was soon after filled.

E. H. Yates, *Fifty Years of London Life*.

vice-dean (*vis-dēn*), *n.* 1. In British cathedrals, a canon annually chosen to represent the dean in his absence.—2. A subdean.

vicegerency (*vis-jē'ren-si*), *n.* [*< vicegeren(t) + -cy*.] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

To the great *vicegerency* I grow,

Being a title as supreme as new.

Drayton, *Legend of Thomas Cromwell*, st. 64.

Vicegerency and deputation under God.

South.

Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's *vicegerency*

Lauder, *Imag. Conv.*, Archdeacon Hare and *Lauder*.

Is yonder quondam peasant all

That this proud nursery could breed

For God's *vicegerency* and stead?

Emerson, *Monadnoc.*

vicegerent (*vis-jē'rent*), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. vicegerent*, *F. vicegerent*, *< ML. vicegeren(t)-s*, *vicegerent*; as *vice-* + *gerent*.] 1. *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting in the place of another, as by substitution or deputation.

Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide

United, as one individual soul.

Milton, P. L., v. 609.

II. *n.* An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vicar.

All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no *Vicegerent* of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head thereof, governing it from Heaven.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

Distant nations looked on the Pope as the *vicegerent* of the Almighty, the oracle of the All-wise.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual the divine *vicegerent* at Westminster with the divine *vicegerent* at Rome. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 461.

vice-governor (*vis-guv'er-nor*), *n.* A deputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

The *vice-governor* of the islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Marchesa."

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 322.

vice-king (*vis-king'*), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

I shall most sojourn in Normandy;

And thou be my *vice-king* in England.

Tennyson, *Harold*, ll. 2.

About that time, Tamases, the *vice-king*, became prominent as a rebel.

The Century, XXXVIII. 24.

vice-legate (*vis-leg'āt*), *n.* A subordinate or deputy legate. *Smollett*.

viceman, *n.* See *viseman*.

vicenary (*vis'e-nā-ri*), *a.* [*< L. vicenarius*, of or pertaining to the number twenty, *< viceni*, rarely *vigeni*, twenty each, distributive of *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

vicennial (*vi-sen'i-āl*), *a.* [*Cf. F. vicennial* = *Sp. vicenal* = *Pg. vicennial* = *It. vicennale*, *< LL. vicennalis*, of twenty years, *< L. vicennium*, a period of twenty years, *< vices*, twenty times (*< viginti*, twenty), + *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a *vicennial* charter or license.—2. Happening once in twenty years: as, a *vicennial* commemoration.—*Vicennial prescription*, in *Scots law*, a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against heritable bonds not attested by witnesses.

vice-president (*vis-prez'i-den-si*), *n.* [*< vice-president(t) + -ry*.] The office or term of vice-president.

Each party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and *vice-presidency*.

W. Wilson, *The State*, § 1099.

vice-president (*vis-prez'i-dent*), *n.* An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The Vice-President of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. He is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

vice-presidentialship (*vis-prez'i-dent-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-president + -ship*.] The office of vice-president; *vice-presidency*.

The *vice-presidentialship* being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidentialship is too distant to be thought of.

Bagehot, *Eng. Const.*, p. 76.

vice-principal (*vis-prin'si-pal*), *n.* A deputy or assistant principal: as, the *vice-principal* of an academy.

vice-queen (*vis-kwēn'*), *n.* A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See *vice-king*. [*Rare.*]

[It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and *Vicequeen*; . . . but there were political objections to the step.

T. H. S. Escott, *Society in London*, l. 11.

vice-rector (*vis-rek'tor*), *n.* [*ML. vicerector*; as *vice-* + *rector*.] A deputy or assistant rector.

Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was *vice-rector* in 1458.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 508.

viceregal (*vis-rē'gal*), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, *viceregal* power.

In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act] by the *Viceregal* veto.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Proba. of Greater Britain*, l. 2.

vice-regent (*vis-rē'jent*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the *vice-regent* Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.

W. Wilson, *The State*, § 1149.

II. *n.* A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

The five Ephors (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as *vice-regents* in the absence of their royal principals: . . . In short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings.

W. Wilson, *The State*, § 104.

viceroy (*vis'roi*), *n.* [*< OF. viceroy*, *F. viceroi* = *Pg. vicerei* = *It. vicerré*, *< ML. vicerex*, viceroy; as *vice-* + *roy*.] 1. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the *viceroy* of India or of Ireland.

This [little [Cæsar, Cairo] standeth in the land of Egypt, and is under the government of the great Turke. And there is a king over the said little, who is called the king of the great Cæsar, and ye *Wise Roy* or Lieutenant to the great Turke.

E. Webb, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 21.

We are so far from having a king that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time.

Swift.

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus*, formerly known as *Limenitis disippus*. It is orange-red with

black markings. Its larva feeds on willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernates in leaf-rolls. It mimics in the adult state (supposedly for protection) the large cosmopolitan *Anolis plebeius*. See cut under *disippus*. S. H. Scudder.

viceroxy (vis-ro'i-ál), *n.* [*< viceroxy + -al*, after *royal*.] Pertaining to a viceroxy or to viceroxyalty.

A viceroxyal government was expressly created for it [Buenos Ayres, in 1777].

Mrs. Horace Mann, Life in the Argentine Republic, p. 122.

viceroxyalty (vis-ro'i-ál-ti), *n.* [= *F. viceroxyauté*; as *viceroxyal + -ty*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroxy. Addison.

Upon the question of the Viceroxyalty there might be a difference of opinion. Nineteenth Century, XIX. 38.

viceroxyship (vis-ro'i-ship), *n.* [*< viceroxy + -ship*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroxy; viceroxyalty. Fuller.

vice-sheriff (vis-shor'if), *n.* A deputy sheriff.

Sir William Martyn, who had been elected . . . knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the vice-sheriff, who had substituted another name. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

vice-treasurer (vis-trezh'ür-ür), *n.* A deputy or assistant treasurer.

vice-treasurership (vis-trezh'ür-ür-ship), *n.* [*< vice-treasurer + -ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-treasurer.

So many things are vacant and no acceptors: Treasury, Navy vacant; Vice-Treasurership of Ireland, with several other things that is amazing, goes begging.

Quoted in *The Academy*, March 7, 1891, p. 225.

vicety (vi'se-ti), *n.* [*< vice¹ + -ty* (after *nicety*, etc.).] Fault; defect; imperfection.

Old Sherwood's vicety.

R. Johnson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

vice versa (vi'se vèr'sä), [*L. vice*, abl. of **viz*, change, alternation, alternate order (see *vice¹*); *versä*, abl. fem. of *verus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *vers¹*.] The order being changed. The phrase has the complete force of a proposition, being as much as to say that upon a transposition of antecedents the consequents are also transposed.

This very important paper is an investigation of the simple illusion which makes a light weight lifted after a heavy one seem disproportionately light, and vice versa. Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 650.

vice-warden (vis-wär'dn), *n.* A deputy warden.

Scawen, a Cornish writer and Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 600.

Vicia (vis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), *< L. vicia*, a vetch: see *vetch¹*.] A genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the suborder *Papilionaceae*, type of the tribe *Vicieae*. It is characterized by a stamen-tube oblique at the apex, an ovary with many (rarely with two) ovules, and a style which is mostly filiform and more or less beaked, usually with a terminal dorsal tuft. About 200 species have been described, of which probably not over 100 are well defined. They are widely distributed through north temperate regions and South America; one species, *V. sativa*, long cultivated, is now naturalized within the southern hemisphere in the Old World. They are chiefly tendrill-climbers, rarely spreading herbs, or somewhat erect. The flowers are usually blue, violet, or yellowish. The fruit is a compressed two-valved pod with globose seeds. The species are known in general as *vetch*. *V. sativa* is cultivated in the Old World as a fodder-crop, also under the names of *fitches*, *tares*, and *linds*; 16 or more other species are also useful for forage. (See *tare²*.) Several species are valued for their seeds, especially *V. faba* (*Faba vulgaris*), the horse-bean of Old World cultivation (for which see *Faba*, bean), *Mazagan*. *V. gyanica* (*V. Sticheuata*), a tall, robust purple-flowered climber growing from San Francisco to Sitka, produces seeds which when young resemble green peas in size and taste. Nine species are natives of England, 72 of Europe, about 10 in the United States, besides a few in Mexico; 3 species (mentioned under *tare*) are locally naturalized in the United States; 3 only are native to the Central States, of which *V. americana* (see *pea-vine*) extends west, *V. cracca* north, and *V. caroliniana* east; the last, the Carolina vetch, is a delicate plant with graceful second racemes of small lavender flowers; *V. cracca*, the tufted vetch, or cow-vetch, is also native in the Old World, and is much admired for its densely flowered racemes, which are first blue, and turn purple. See cuts under *Faba*, *mucronulate*, *plumule*, *pod*, and *vetch*.

viciate, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *vitiare*.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 636.

Vicieae (vi-si'ë-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), *< Vicia + -eae*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceae*; the vetch tribe. It is characterized by a herbaceous stem, leaves abruptly pinnate, continued into a simple or branching tendril or bristle, and with their leaflets commonly minutely toothed at the apex. Their stipules are usually foliaceous, oblique, or half-sagittate; their flowers axillary and few, solitary or racemed; their seeds with a funiculus expanded above, the cotyledons thick and fleshy and not appearing above the ground in germination. The 6 genera include most of the plants known as *pea* and *vetch*—the genera *Cicer*, *Lens*, and *Pisum* belonging exclusively to the Old World, *Vicia* (the type), *Lathyrus*, and *Abrus* also to the New.

vicinage (vis'i-näj), *n.* [Formerly also *voisinage* (the form *vicinage* being made to agree with *vicinity*, etc.); *< OF. voisinage*, *voisinage*, *F. voisinage*, neighborhood, *< voisin*, *F. voisin*, near,

neighboring, *< L. vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*, and cf. *vicinity*.] 1. The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

That soul that makes itself an object to sin, and invites an enemy to view its possessions, and live in the vicinage, loves the sin itself. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

The Protestant gentry of the vicinage.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

I live in a vicinage beloved by nightingales, and where they often keep me awake at night.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 104.

2. The condition of being a neighbor or of being neighborly.

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of vicinage and good neighbourhood. Scott.

Common because of vicinage. See common, 4.

vicinal (vis'i-näl), *a.* [*< F. vicinal* = *It. vicinale*, *< L. vicinalis*, neighboring, *< vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine¹*.] Near; neighboring. [Rare.]—

Vicinal planes, in mineral, planes whose position varies very little from certain prominent fundamental planes: for example, the planes of the cube in fluor-spar are sometimes replaced by the vicinal planes of a tetrahedron, which are very nearly coincident with those of the cube, and hence are called *vicinal*.—**Vicinal surface**. See surface.

vicinet (vis'in), *a.* [= *OF. voisin*, *F. voisin* = *Sp. vecino* = *Pg. vizinho* = *It. vicino*, *< L. vicinus*, near, neighboring (as a noun *vicinus*, *m.*, *vicina*, *f.*, a neighbor), lit. 'of the (same) village, quarter, or street,' *< vicius*, a village, quarter of a city, street: see *wick¹*.] Same as *vicinal*.

For dutie and conscience sake towards God, vnder whose mercifull hand nauigants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and vicine.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

Pride and envy are too unciuil for a peaceable city; the one cannot endure a vicine prosperity, nor the other a superior enmity.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 321.

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. vicinité* = *It. vicinità*, *< L. vicinitas* (-*tas*), *< vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine¹*.] 1. The quality of being near; nearness in place; propinquity; proximity.

The abundance and vicinity of country seats. Swift.

2. Neighborhood; surrounding or adjoining space, district, or country.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun.

Bentley, Sermon vii., A Confutation of Atheism.

Communipaw . . . is one of the numerous little villages in the vicinity of this most beautiful of cities [New York]. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

3. Nearness in intercourse; close relationship.

Their [the bishops'] vicinity and relation to our blessed Lord.

Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

= *Syn. Proximity*, etc. See neighborhood.

viciosity (vish-i-ös'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *viciositee*; *< L. vitiositas* (-*tas*), *< vitiosus*, vicious: see *vicious¹*.] Depravity; viciousness; vice; lack of purity, as of language or style. Also spelled *vitiosity*.

In which respect it may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a *viciositee* in speech may become a virtue and no vice.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

vicious (vish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *ritious*; *< ME. vicious*, *< OF. viciosus*, *vitiosus*, *F. vicieux* = *Fr. vicieux* = *Sp. Pg. vicioso* = *It. vizioso*, *< L. vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, *< vitium*, fault, vice: see *vici¹*.] 1. Characterized by vice or imperfection; faulty; defective.

Some vicious mole of nature. Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 24.

Their [the logicians'] form of induction . . . is utterly vicious and incompetent.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

If a creature be self-neglectful, and insensible of danger, or if he want such a degree of passion in any kind as is useful to preserve, sustain, or defend himself, this must certainly be esteem'd *vitiosus*, in regard of the design and end of Nature.

Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. 1. § 3.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Addicted to vice; habitually transgressing moral law; depraved; profligate; wicked.

Happy the Roman state, where it was lawful,

If our own sons were vicious, to choose one

Out of a virtuous stock, though of poor parents,

And make him noble. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 3.

Wycherley . . . appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a vicious old boy about town.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

"I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendennis," the elder man said. "I don't think they are vicious so much as low."

Thackeray, Philip, v.

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; perverse; pernicious; evil; bad.

For which cause Richard Johnson caused the English, by his vicious living, to be worse accounted of then the Russes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 391.

Every vicious action must be self-injurious and ill.

Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. II., Conclusion.

When vicious passions and impulses are very strong, it is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy if his nature were radically different from what it is.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 63.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated: as, *vicious* humors.

— 5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt: as, a *vicious* style.

Whatsoever transgressed those lymits, they counted it for *vicious*; and thereupon did set downe a manner of regiment in all speech generally to be observed, consisting in sixe points.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 180.

It is a *vicious* use of speech to take out a substantive kernel from its content and call that its object.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 275.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to objectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring *vicious* animals, given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in constant risk of his neck.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malignant; spiteful: as, a *vicious* attack. [Colloq.]—**Vicious circle**. See circle.—**Vicious intromission**. See intromission, 3.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.—**Vicious union**, the knitting of the two fragments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity of the limb or marked interference with its function. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Wicked*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), unprincipled, licentious, profligate.—6. Refractory, ugly.

viciously (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a vicious manner. Specifically—(a) In a manner contrary to rectitude, virtue, or purity: as, a *viciously* inclined person. (b) Faultily; incorrectly: as, a picture *viciously* painted. (c) Spitefully; malignantly: as, to attack one *viciously*.

viciousness (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicious. (a) The quality or state of being imperfect; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness: as, the *viciousness* of a system or method. (b) Corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

When we in our *viciousness* grow hard

Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and philosophers among the Greeks had an alay of *viciousness*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

(c) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost everything but his *viciousness*.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

(d) Spitefulness; malignancy.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tüd), *n.* [= *F. vicissitude* = *Sp. vicisitud* = *Pg. vicissitude*, *< L. vicissitudo*, change, *< vicissim*, by turns, *< *viz* (*vici*), change: see *vici¹*.] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; alternation.

God created them equal, but by this it came to passe that the *vicissitude* or intercourse of day and night was vncertaine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 260.

Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.

Milton, P. L., vi. 8.

2. A passing from one state or condition to another; irregular change; revolution; mutation: as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning wheels of *vicissitude*, lest we become giddy.

Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

His whole life rings the changes—hot and cold, in and out, off and on, to and fro: he is peremptory in nothing but in *vicissitudes*.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 506.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Humours, there must be Vices, and *vicissitudes* of Things.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 45.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try

A short *vicissitude*, and fit of poverty.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 23.

But *vicissitudes* so extraordinary as those which marked the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The whirlpool of political *vicissitude*, which makes the tenure of office generally so fragile.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

vicissitudinarity (vi-sis-i-tü'di-nä-ri), *a.* [*< L. vicissitudo* (-*dis*), *vicissitude*, + *-ary*.] Subject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized by a succession of changes; vicissitudinous.

We say . . . the days of man [are] *vicissitudinarity*, as though he had as many good days as ill.

Donne, Devotions, p. 318.

vicissitudinous (vi-sis-i-tü'di-nus), *a.* [*< L. vicissitudo* (-*dis*), *vicissitude*, + *-ous*.] Characterized by or subject to a succession of changes; vicissitudinarity.

Vicissay duck. [*< Vicissay*, a local name (cf. *Sp. vicicilla*, a humming-bird), + *E. duck²*.] The widow-duck. Simmonds.

Vicksburg group. In geol., a division of the Tertiary, of importance in the Gulf States from Florida west to Mississippi. The name *Vicksburg* was given by Conrad, who referred this group to the Oligocene, a reference which has been confirmed by Hellprin, who, however, prefers the name *Orbiculoidea*, given with reference to the great abundance of *Orbiculoidea* *Memphis*, the most distinctive fossil of these beds.

victimial (vik-ti-el), *a.* [Also *victimial*; < OF. (AF.) *victimial*, < *victor*, sheriff, viscount; see *viscount*.] In *old Eng. law*, pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.—**Victimial rents**, certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 99, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—**Victimial writs**, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

victimial, *n.* A former spelling of *viscount*.

victimial, *a.* See *victimial*.

victim (vik'tim), *n.* [F. *victime* = Sp. *victima* = Pg. *victima* = It. *vittima*, < L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with a fillet or band, < *vincere* (√ *vinc*, *vic*), bind, bind around, wind: see *vinculum*. Cf. *vicia*, vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. *vitta*, a band, fillet, usually derived (as *victima* is also by some derived) from *viere*, pp. *victus*, bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.] 1. A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

When the dull ox (shall know) why . . . he . . . Is now a victim and now Egypt's God.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 64.

Swift was the course; no vulgar prize they play;
No vulgar victim must reward the day
(Such as in races crown the speedy strife);
The prize contended was great Hector's life.

Pope, Iliad, xxii. 308.

2. A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen victims to jealousy, to ambition; a victim to rheumatism; the victims of a railroad accident.

He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bollamy, and had fallen a victim to her beauty and blueism.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends, p. 4.

The planters [of Jamaica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the victims.

S. Donnell, Taxes in England, IV. 225.

Across the extensive acreage allotted to the victims of the sad cholera years the Prince of Zanzibar has ruthlessly cut his way to form a garden . . .

H. M. Stanley, Through the Dark Continent, I. 45.

3. One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull: as, the victim of a confidence man.

He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected victim to settle the bill.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.

Women are, indeed, the easy victims both of priestcraft and self-delusion.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

victimate (vik'tim-ät), *v. t.* [LL. *victimatus*, pp. of *victimare* (> F. *victimier*), sacrifice as a victim, < L. *victima*, a victim: see *victim*.] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. *Bullockar*.

victimization (vik'tim-i-zä'shon), *n.* [< *victimize* + -ation.] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled *victimisation*.

The general victimization of good people by bad, which is the leading "motif" of the story.

Contemporary Rev., L. 365.

victimize (vik'tim-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *victimized*, ppr. *victimizing*. [< *victim* + -ize.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled *victimise*. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongtharm, . . . was victimized by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hooky."

Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

A fascinating married man, victimized by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of womanhood in this affliction.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 512.

By submitting in turn to be victimized, a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play.

A. Bain, Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 311.

victimizer (vik'tim-i-zër), *n.* [< *victimize* + -er.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled *victimiser*.

The invalid had a great hatred and secret terror of her victimizer.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

victor (vik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *victor*, *victor* = It. *vittore*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. *victory*, *victorious*, etc., *convict*, *evict*, *convince*, *evince*, *vincible*, *invincible*, *vanquish*, etc.] 1. One who wins in a contest of

any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

Pericles was a famous man of warre,
And victor eke, in nine great foughten fields.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

If your father had been victor there.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.
Waller, To a Friend, on the Different Success of
[their Loves.]

2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

=Syn. 1. *Victor*, *Conqueror*. A victor differs from a conqueror inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the victor is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

II. *a.* *Victorious*.

Despite thy victor sword and fire-new fortune,
Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 132.

Where's now their victor vaward wing,
Where Huntly, and where Home?

Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

victor (vik'tor), *v. i.* [< *victor*, *n.*] To play the victor; exult.

To runne through all the pamphlets and the toys
Which I have seene in hands of *Victoring* Boyes.

A. Holland (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (Davies)

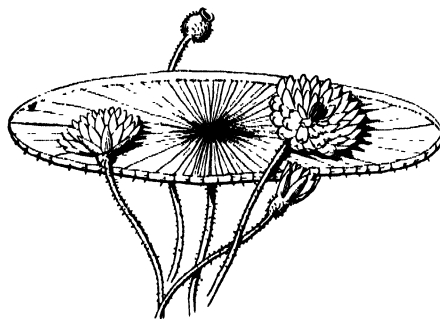
victor (vik'tor-ër), *n.* [Early mod. E. *victor*; < *victor* + -er.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

The Spaniards as the mystères of grace and liberte brought into these new gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are now made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphant *victor*.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

victress (vik'tor-es), *n.* [< *victor* + -ess.] A female who is victorious; a victress.

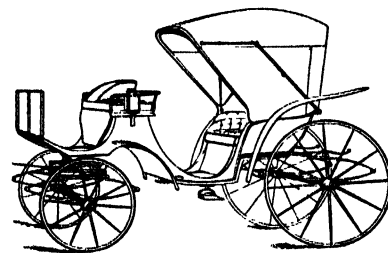
Victoria (vik-tor-i-ä), *n.* [< L. *victoria*: see *victory*.] 1. The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—2. [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the order *Nymphaeaceae* and tribe *Nymphaeae*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, *V. regia*, is known as the *Victoria* or *royal water-lily*, in



Victoria Water-lily (*Victoria regia*).

(Guiana (from the leaves) as *irupe* or *water-platter*, and sometimes as *water-mat*, from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each often 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear with age. The leaves are deep-green above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the petioles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding at night white and fragrant, closing by day, and expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep rose-red petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous petals in many rows, the outer larger than the sepals, the inner gradually passing into the numerous stamens which fol-

low in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the inner narrow with longer anthers, the innermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce albuminous edible seeds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Bolivia by Hænke, 1801; it first flowered in England in November, 1849, and in the United States in 1858. Compared with other water-lilies, the flowers most resemble those of *Catalpa*, and the leaves those of *Euryale*. 3. [L. c.] A form of low, light, four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top, with seats for two



Victoria

persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front.—4. [L. c.] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—**Victoria water-lily**. See def. 2.

Victoria blue. (a) A stain used in histological examinations. (b) See *blue*.

Victoria crane. See *crane*.

Victoria cross. A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery.

It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated *V. C.*

Victoria crown-pigeon. Same as *queen's-pigeon*. See *Goura* (with cut).

Victoria green. See *green*.

victorial (vik-tor-i-äl), *a.* [< OF. *victorial*, < LL. *victorialis*, of or belonging to victory, < L. *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

The howse of Mars *victorial*.
MS. Lanod. 762 fol. 7 v, temp. Hen. V. (Rel. Antiq., I. 206.)

Victoria lawn. A kind of muslin used for fittings, and sometimes for women's dresses.

Victorian (vik-tor-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Victoria* (see def.) + -an.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the *Victorian* literature; the *Victorian* crown (see first cut under *crown*).

We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it's quite different. We've got a *Victorian* type in that.

Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.

In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank.

Athenaeum, April 21, 1888, p. 501.

The *Victorian* age has produced a plentiful crop of paradoxes in prose and in verse.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 319.

Macaulay, the historian of the first *Victorian* period.

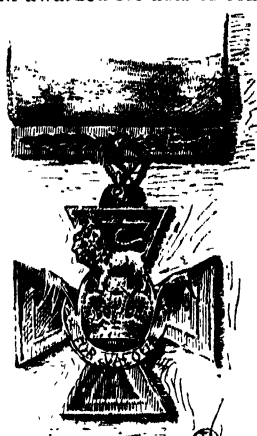
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII. 842.

2. Pertaining to Victoria in Australia.—**Victorian bird-cherry**. See *Pimenta*.—**Victorian bottle-tree**. See *Strophia*.—**Victorian bower-spinach**. See *Australian spinach* (under *spinach*).—**Victorian cabbage-tree**. See *Linum*.—**Victorian cheesewood**. See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian dogwood**. See *Prostanthera*.—**Victorian hedge-hyssop**, *hemp-bush*. See the nouns.—**Victorian laurel**. See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian lilac**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Victorian myall**, *paranip*, etc. See the nouns.—**Victorian swamp-oak**. See *Viminaria*.—**Victorian swampweed**. See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian whortleberry**. See *whortleberry*.

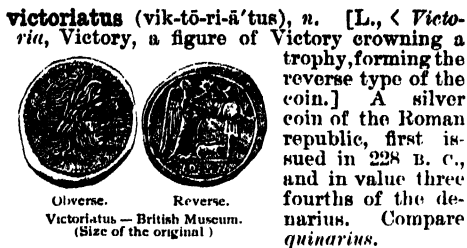
II. *n.* One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reluctant syllables with more success than fails to the *Victorians*.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 404.



Victoria Cross.



victoriatu8 (vik-tō-ri-ā'tu8), *n.* [*L.*, < *Victoria*, Victory, a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, forming the reverse type of the coin.] A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 228 B. C., and in value three-fourths of the denarius. Compare *quinarius*.

victorine (vik-tō-rēn'), *n.* [Said to be so called from *F. Victorine*, a woman's name, a fem. form of *Victor*, < *L. victor*, a conqueror: see *victor*.] 1. A fur tippet having long narrow ends, worn by women.—2. A kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tō-ri-ū8), *a.* [*F. victorieux* = *Sp. Pg. victorioso* = *It. vittorioso*, < *L. victoriosus*, full of victories (prop. applied, according to etym., to one frequently successful), < *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] 1. Conquering; triumphant; having conquered in any conquest or in battle; having overcome an antagonist or enemy.

The great Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 186.

The Baharnagash, though victorious, saw with some concern that he could not avoid the king, whose courage and capacity, both as a soldier and a general, left him everything to fear for his success.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 208.

Victorious, wreath on head and spoils in hand.
Brœning, *Ring and Book*, I. 120.

A body of victorious invaders may raise some, or the whole, of its supplies from the conquered country.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 517.

2. Of or pertaining to victory; characterized or signalized by victory.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cursed forever this victorious day.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, III. 101.

3. Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 1. 5.

victoriously (vik-tō-ri-ū8-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

Grace will carry us . . . victoriously through all difficulties.
Hammond.

victoriousness (vik-tō-ri-ū8-nes), *n.* The state or character of being victorious.

victory (vik-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *victories* (-riz). [*ME. victorie*, < *OF. victorie*, *victorie*, *F. victoire* = *Sp. Pg. victoria* = *It. vittoria*, < *L. victoria*, victory, < *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer: see *victor*.] 1. The defeat or overcoming of an antagonist in a contest or an enemy in battle: triumph.

We also . . . (shall) assemble alle oure peple and ride vpon the salanes, and yeve hem bataille in the name of god, that he graunte vs the victorie. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 235.

David Deans believed this, and many other such ghostly encounters and victories on the faith of the ansars, or auxiliaries of the prophets. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xv.

Knowing that they led unconquered veterans against a rude militia they have broken every rule of warfare, and plucked victory out of extreme peril.

F. Harrison, *Oliver Cromwell*, ix.

The alloy
Of blood but makes the bilas of victory brighter.
R. W. Gilder, *The Celestial Passion*, Cost.

2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions, or over temptations, or in any moral or spiritual struggle.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. *1 Cor.* xv. 57.

Peace hath her victories
No less renown'd than War. *Milton*, *Sonnets*, xi.

3. A female deity of the Greeks and Romans, the personification of success in battle or in any active struggle. She is represented as a winged woman, often bearing as attributes a palm-branch and laurel crown, or a trumpet. The subject is a very frequent one in ancient art, from some of the noblest of antique sculpture down to vase-paintings and figurines. Among the most notable examples are the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, one of which is the well-known figure entitled "Victory Loosing her Sandal," and the magnificent statue called the "Victory of Samothrace," a Greek original of the fourth century B. C., attributed to the school of Scopas, found in the island of Samothrace, where it stood on a pedestal representing the prow of a trireme, and now one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre Museum. See *Nike*, out in next column, and out under *Poloponnesian*.

I observed some ancient reliefs at this village [Ertezy], particularly three *victories*, holding three festoons under three heads, on a marble coffin, with imperfect Greek inscriptions under them.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 170.

Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory. See the adjectives.



The Victory of Samothrace, in the Louvre Museum.

victress (vik'tres), *n.* [*Victor* + *-ess*. Cf. *victrix*.] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 386.

victress (vik'tris), *n.* [*OF. victrice* = *It. vittrice*, < *L. victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress.

He knew certes,
That you, victress
Of all ladies,
Should have the prize
Of worthiness
Of all (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned victress stand!
R. Jonson, *Underwoods*, cii.

victrix (vik'trika), *n.* [*L. victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, xxxii. [Rare.]

victual (vit'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vittale*, earlier *rytaille* (the spelling with *c*, *victual*, as in *F. victaille*, being a modern sophistication imitating the *L.* original, the pronunciation remaining that of *vittale*; < *ME. vitaille*, *vitaille*, *ritale*, also *vitales*, *rytailles*, < *OF. vitaille*, *rytaille*, later (with inserted *c*) *victaille*, *victailles*, *vytailles* = *Sp. vitalla* = *Pg. vitalla* = *It. vittaglia*, < *L.L. victualis*, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, < *victus*, food, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live: see *virid*.] 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions: generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating.

But alleweys Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that hem nedethe of *Vytaille*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 34.

Ther as bagges ben and fat *vittale*,
Ther wol they gon. *Chaucer*, *Former Age*, l. 38.

Physicians ben of upynyn that one ought to begyn the meate of *vittale* (vitales liquides) to thende that by that means to gyve direction to the remenant.

G. du Guez, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107, [Index.]

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for victuals,
And stop their throats a day or two.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, I. 2.

Why then we will to the greenwood gang,
For we have no *vittles* to dine.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My pig likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No meal-time, and no sort of victuals, ever seems to come amiss to my pig.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xix.

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bore victual for the mowers.
Tennyson, *Gerald and Enid*.

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—*Broken victuals*. See *broken meat*, under *broken*.

victual (vit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *victualled*, *victualled*, ppr. *victualing*, *victualing*. [With spelling altered as in the noun; < *ME. vitailen*, *vitailen*, < *ritaille*, food: see *victual*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months *victual'd*.
Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4. 198.

They resolved to victual the ships for eighteen months. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 218.

II. *intrans.* To feed; obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, victualing again, with brave and man-like minds
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, . . . and victualing where the grass was good.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, III.

victualage (vit'l-āj), *n.* [*Victual* + *-age*.] Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of victualage; so I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was dark.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xvii.

victualer, victualler (vit'l-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *vittler*; < *ME. vitteller*, *vittailer* (see *victual*) + *-er*.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

That no maner *vitteller* pay eny thyng for the occupation of the kynges Borde, to eny maner offices, for ther vytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withyn the seid cite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the sutlers?
You are no victualler here, are you?
Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, I. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper.

Fal. Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. . . .

Host. All victuallers do so; what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent?
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 876.

He scorned to walke in Paules without his booties,
And scores his diet on the *vittlers* post.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine (1600).
[Halliwell.]

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. *Admiral Smyth*.—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.].—*Licensed victualler*, in Great Britain, an innkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, etc.

victualing, victualling (vit'l-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *victual*, *v.*] The furnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our victualling arrangements have now been satisfactorily settled, and everybody has been put on an allowance of water. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. xii.

victualing-bill (vit'l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

victualing-house (vit'l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorroa to inhalyte . . . that they might bee baytinge places and *vittalyng* houses for suche as shulde journey toward the south.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 148].)

victualing-note (vit'l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the British navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds*.

victualing-office (vit'l-ing-of'is), *n.* An office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy. [Eng.]

We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-Board, pry into the Rogueries of the *Victualing-Office*, and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men.

C. Shadwell, *Humours of the Navy*, I. 1.

victualing-ship (vit'l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualer.

victualing-yard (vit'l-ing-yārd), *n.* A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned. (*Imp. Dict.*) In the United States all navy-yards are victualing-yards.

victualless (vit'l-less), *a.* [*Victual* + *-less*.] Destitute of food. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*, *First Forty Years*, II.

vicugna, vicuña (vi-kō'nyā), *n.* [Also *vignonia* and *vignua*; = *F. vigogne*, formerly *vicugne*, < *Sp. vicuña*, *vicugna*, < *Peruv. vicuna*, *Mex. vicugna*, the *vicugna*.] A South American mammal of the camel tribe, *Auchenia vicugna* or *vicuna*, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in elevated regions of Bolivia and Chili, and is much hunted for its wool and flesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers, and of variegated coloration. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft

wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used



Vicugna (*Vicugna vicugna*).

now, what is known in the trade as vicugna (or viguna) wool being a mixture of wool and cotton.

vicugna-cloth (vi-kō'nyū-klōth), *n.* Woollen cloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

vid (vid), *n.* In *math.*, a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebra.

vida-finch (vi'dā-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-bird*. See *Vidua*.

vidame (vī-dām'), *n.* [F., < ML. *vice-dominus*, as *vice* + *dominus*.] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

A *vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Vicount was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Pief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.

Blount, Glossographia (1670).

vide (vī'dē), [L., impv. 2d pers. sing. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, *vide ante*, 'see before'; *vide supra*, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); *vide post*, 'see after'; *vide infra*, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); *quod vide*, which see (usually abbreviated *q. v.*).

vidée (vī-dā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *roided*.

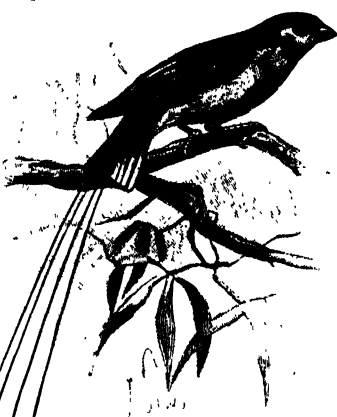
videlicet (vi-dēl'i-set), *adv.* [L., for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see: *videre*, see; *licet*, it is permitted: see *vision* and *license*. Cf. *scilicet*.] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to *viz.*, which is usually read 'namely.'

Numberless are the changes she'll dance thro', before she'll answer this plain Question; *videlicet*, Have you deliver'd my Master's Letter to your Lady?

Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.

Videlicet is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which, if material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage. . . . It is the office of a *videlicet* to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some instances to explain them.

F. Wharton.



King Whidah bird (*Videstrela regia*), male.

videndum (vi-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *videnda* (-dā). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A thing to be seen.

In my list, therefore, of *videnda* at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VII. 31.

vide-pocha (vīd'pōsh), *n.* [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the

pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (a) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare *watch-pocket*. (b) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

vide-ruffi, *n.* An old card-game.

Faith, let it be *Vide-ruffe*, and let's make honours. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. 122).

Videstrela (vid-es-trel'dā), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < *Vid(ua)* + *Estrela*.] A genus of *Viduinæ*, detached from *Vidua* for the wire-tailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called *Tetrænura* (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is *V. regia*, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damara-land. This is the *veuve de la cote d'Afrique* and *veuve à quatre brins* of early French ornithologists, the *shaft-tailed bunting* of Latham (1783), the *Vidua regia* of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more; the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coral-red. See cut in preceding column.

vidette (vi-det'), *n.* Same as *vedette*.

Vidian (vid'i-an), *a.* [< *Vidius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidiu (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.

—**Vidian artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—**Vidian canal, nerve, plexus**. See the nouns.—**Vidian foramen**. Same as *Vidian canal*.

vidimus (vid'i-mus), *n.* [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: L. *vidimus*, 'we have seen,' 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

vidonia (vi-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho*, a vine-branch (cf. *videra*, a vine), < *vide*, a vine-branch, = Sp. *vid*, a vine, = It. *vite*, a vine, < L. *ritis*, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.

Vidua (vid'ū-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), a Latinized form, as if < L. *vidua*, a widow, tr. F. *veuve*, the name of the widow-bird, itself a translation of the E. *widow* or *widow-bird*, confused with *widow*: see *whidah-bird*.] An African genus of *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the



Principal Whidah-bird (*Vidua principalis*), male.

Viduinæ; the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically confemineous with *Viduinæ* in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to *V. principalis* and *V. (Videstrela) regia*. The former of these has in the male the four middle tail-feathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the *long-tailed sparrow*, by Brisson in the same year as *la veuve d'Angola*, by Linnaeus in 1766 as *Emberiza vidua*, *E. principalis*, and *E. serena*, by Latham in 1783 as the *long-tailed, variegated, and Dominican bunting*, and by Cuvier in 1817 as *Vidua principalis*. The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 6 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is *V. hypochrysa* (or *spendens*) of the Zambesi district. For *V. regia*, see *Videstrela*; and for other forms, see *Viduinæ*.

viduage (vid'ū-āj), *n.* [< L. *vidua*, a widow (see *widow*), + *-age*.] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

vidual (vid'ū-āj), *a.* [< L. *vidualis*, of or pertaining to a widow, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, II. 3.

viduate (vid'ū-āt), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, widow: see *viduation*.] *Eccles.*, the office or position of one of the order of widows; the order itself.

viduation (vid'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, bereave, widow, < *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, widowed: see *widow*.] The state of being widowed; bereavement.

Viduinæ (vid'ū-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vidua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Vidua*; the whidahs and related forms: variously restricted. (a) In a broad sense, lately adopted by some monographers, one of two sub-



Paradise Whidah-bird (*Steganopleura paradisica*), male.

families of *Ploceidæ*, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to *Ploceinæ* alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called *Spermetinæ*, as wax-bills, amadavats, blood-finches, senegals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See *Philetarus*, *Pyrenestes*, *Quiloe*, *Spermetes*, *Amadina*, *Tenisopygia*, *Estrela*, with various cuts. (b) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which

the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under *Vidua* and *Videstrela* respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, *Vidua* (or *Steganopleura*) *paradisica*. This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the *red-breasted long-tailed finch*; by the early French ornithologists as *grande veuve d'Angola* and *veuve de collier d'or*; and is the original *whidah-bird* of Latham, 1783. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them taper to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff, and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is *Vidua* (*Linaria*) *fischeri*, of East Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers wired throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less elongation. Such belong to the three genera *Chera*, *Cokuapasser* (or *Penthetrius*), and *Penthetriopsis*. *Chera* proper of South Africa is the spangle-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and 19 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. This is the only member of its genus. The species of *Cokuapasser* are several, of which the best-known is *C. ardens* (with nearly twenty other New Latin names). The male of this is black above and below with a scarlet collar across the fore neck: it inhabits South Africa. *C. laticaudus*, *C. hardwicki*, *C. albonotata*, and *C. eques* are the other species of this genus. The three members of the genus *Penthetriopsis* furnish the remaining type of whidah, in which the males are black, varied with bright-yellow, as *P. macrura* of western and equatorial Africa, and *P. macrocera* of northeastern Africa.

viduity (vi-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viduita* (-t)-s, widowhood, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, I. § 6.

viduous (vid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *viduus*, widowed, bereft: see *widow*.] Widowed. [Rare.]

She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature. Thackeray, Newcomes, LXVI.

vie! (vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ried*, ppr. *ying*. [Formerly also *vye*; < ME. *vien*; by apheresis from *envy*², ult. < L. *invidia*, invite: see *envy*², *in-vite*.] I. *intrans.* 1. In the old games of glee, primero, etc., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

He cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts,
as if he were playing at post, and should win all by *ying*.
Bp. Jewell, Controversy with M. Harding, iv.

To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a
hand of cards.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [iv. 1.]

2. To strive for superiority; endeavor to be
equal or superior (to); contend; rival: followed
by *with*, and said of persons or things.

Fortune did *vie* with nature, to bestow,
When I was born, her bounty equally.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

Albion in Verse with antient Greece had *vy'd*,
And gain'd alone a Fame.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Gold furze with bloom in blossom *vie*s.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

II. *trans.* 1. To offer as a stake, as in card-
playing; play as for a wager with.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast.
Shak., T. of the K., ii. 1. 311.

Here's a trick *vied* and reviled!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To put or bring into competition; bandy;
try to outdo in; contend with respect to. [Ob-
solete or archaic.]

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 98.

Now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyena.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

The roguish eye of J—ll . . . almost invites a stranger
to *vie* a repartee with it.
Lamb, Old Bencher.

vie¹ (vī), *n.* [Formerly also *vye*; < *vie*¹, *v.* (cf.
*envy*²).] A contest for superiority, especially a
close or keen contest; a contention in the way
of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where
it would be difficult to decide as to which
party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a
wager.

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to
be at a *vie*, and I think he were a very critical judge that
should determine between them.

Government of the Tongue.

vie², *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vie* = Sp. Pg.
vita = It. *vita*, < L. *vita*, life, < *vivere*, live: see
vital, *vivid*.] Life.

We misse the for alle that hereth this *vir*
Off our ladi seynt Marie,
That thesu scheide hem fram grame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

vielle (viel), *n.* [F.: akin to *viol*: see *viol*.] 1.
One of the large early forms of the medieval
viol.

Afterwards the latter name [*vielle*] was exclusively used,
and ultimately passed into the modern form *Violin*, while
the name *Vielle* was given to a totally different instru-
ment, the Organistrum or Symphonia, whence the French
Chiffoné. This is the modern *Viol*, in which the music is
produced by the rotation of a wheel.

W. K. Sullivan, *Intro.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. dxxiv.

2. Same as *hurdy-gurdy*, 1.

Vienna basin. In *geol.*, the name given to an
orographically not very well defined area, hav-
ing Vienna near its southwestern extremity
and extending to the Bohemian mountains on
the northwest and the Carpathians on the north-
east, and underlain by a series of Tertiary rocks
remarkable for their extent, size, and compli-
cated development. This Tertiary belongs chiefly to
the Neogene of the Austrian geologists (see *Neogene*),
and is divided into several subgroups, beginning with the
Aquitainian, followed (in ascending order) by the Sarmatian
and Mediterranean subdivisions—these all being of Mio-
cene age—and then by the Congerian or Pliocene. The
Vienna basin opened out to the east into a broad Miocene
inland sea, slightly brackish, and is believed to have been
connected, in former times, with the Aralo-Caspian basin,
and perhaps even with the Arctic Ocean. It also communi-
cated with the basin of the upper Danube, and with an
area lying north of the Carpathians—in both cases, how-
ever, by narrow channels. Some writers limit the name
Vienna basin to a smaller area lying pretty closely adja-
cent to the northern flanks of the eastern Alps, and partly
included within their spurs.

Vienna caustic. A mixture of caustic potash
and quicklime. See *caustic*.

Vienna draught. Compound infusion of senna;
black-draught.

Vienna lake. A somewhat indefinite product,
but usually a dark-red lake with little strength
obtained from the liquors remaining from the
making of carmine. Also called *Florence lake*
and *Paris lake*.

Vienna opening, in chess-playing. See *open-
ing*, 9.

Vienna paste. Same as *Vienna caustic*.

Vienna powder, work. See *powder, work*¹.

Viennese (vi-ē-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [F.
Viennois; < *Vienna* (F. *Vienne* = G. *Wien*) +
-ese.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Vienna, the

capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the
Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or inhabi-
tants of Vienna.

vi et armis (vi ēt ār'mis). [L.: *vi*, abl. sing.
of *vis*, force, violence; *et*, and; *armis*, abl.
of *arma*, a weapon, defensive armor: see *vis*¹ and
*arma*².] In *law*, with force and arms: words
made use of in indictments and actions of tres-
pass to show that the trespass or crime was
forcible or committed with a display of force;
hence, with force or violence generally.

view (vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *veve*; < OF.
veue, F. *vue*, a view, sight, < *veu*, F. *vu* (= It.
veduta, < ML. as if **vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < L. *vi-
dere*, see: see *vision*.] 1. The act of viewing,
seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye;
survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 20.

She looked out at her father's window,
To take a *view* of the country.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 142).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental
survey; intellectual inspection or examination;
observation; consideration.

My last *View* shall be of the first Language of the
Earth, the antient Language of Paradise, the Language
wherein God Almighty himself pronounced and
publish the Tables of the Law. *Hewell*, Letters, II. 60.

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last
perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it
considers, . . . there must be more than one transient
view to find it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either
physical or mental; range of vision; reach of
sight; extent of prospect.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pith.
Who else would soar above the *view* of men,
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 79.

Stand in her *view*, make your address to her.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, iii. 1.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*.
Dryden, Fænel, vi. 856.

Keeping the idea which is brought into it [the mind]
for some time actually in *view* . . . is called contempla-
tion. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 1.

Who keeps one end in *view* makes all things serve.
Browning, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld;
something which is looked upon; sight or spec-
tacle presented to the eye or to the mind; scene;
prospect.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.

Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional su-
perb *views* over frozen arms of the Gulf, and the deep rich
valleys stretching inland.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, draw-
ing, or photography; a picture or sketch, espe-
cially a landscape.—6. Manner or mode of look-
ing at things; manner of regarding subjects
on which various opinions may be held; judg-
ment; opinion; conception; notion; way of
thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of *view* as to the way in which
perfection shall be sought

Mary Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Frynne, who appeared to have been rather
a noteworthy personage in the *view* of our ancestors.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 36.

They have all my *views*, and I believe they will carry
them out unless overruled by a higher Power.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 258.

Persons who take what is called a high *view* of life and
of human nature are never weary of telling us that money-
getting is not man's noblest occupation.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 198.

7. Something looked toward or forming the
subject of consideration; intention; design;
purpose; aim.

The allegory has another *view*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I write without any *view* to profit or praise.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

8. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled
Into the deep dark cabins of her head.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1037.

New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled before, we ever knew.

Waller, The Night-Piece.

9. In *law*, an inspection by the jury of property
or a place the appearance or condition of which
is involved in the case, or useful to enable
the jury to understand the testimony, as of a
place where a crime has been committed.—

10. Specifically, inspection of a dead body;

an autopsy.—11. The footing of a beast.
Hallwell.—Bird's-eye view. See *bird's-eye*.—Disso-
lving *views*, a name given to pictures thrown on a screen
by a lantern in such manner that they appear to dissolve
every one into that following, without any interval of
blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve,"
two lanterns are required, each of which projects its pic-
ture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the
same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to dis-
appear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap
or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the
second lantern and placed before the first lantern. An-
other method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while
shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same
by either method, the first picture disappearing as the
second appears, the two melting one into the other till one
is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved
method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mech-
anism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so
quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval be-
tween them.—Field of *view*. See *field*.—In *view* of, in
consideration of; having regard to.—On *view*, open or
submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public:
as, pictures placed on *view*.—Point of *view*. See *point*.
—Side *view*. See *side*¹ and *side-view*.—To the *view*, so
as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the *view*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 211.

View of frank-pledge, in *Eng. law*: (a) A court of rec-
ord, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in
the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor,
by the steward of the lord. *Wharton*. (b) In Anglo-Saxon
law, the office of a sheriff in seeing all the frank-pledges
of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged
to some tithing: a function of the court-leet. *Stimson*.
—Syn. 4 and 5. *View*, *Prospect*, *Scene*, *Landscape*. *View*
is the most general of these words; *prospect* most suggests
the idea that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated,
so as to be able to see far; *scene* most suggests the idea
of resemblance to a picture; *landscape* most suggests the
idea of diversity in unity.

view (vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *veve*; < *view*,
n.] I. *trans.* 1. To see; look on; behold.

When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day I *view* things unperceived.
Shak., Sonnets, xliii.

The people *view'd* them wif' surprise,
As they danc'd on the green.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

2. To examine with the eye; look on with at-
tention, or for the purpose of examining; sur-
vey; explore; peruse.

Go up and *view* the country. *Josh.* vii. 2.

Lords, *view* these letters full of bad mischance.
France is revolted from the English quite.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 80

I had not the opportunity to *view* it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

For he *viewed* the fashions of that land;
Their way of worship *viewed* he.

Young Deichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the
mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the
rest, even so are they more beheld & also more *viewed*
than others.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10.

And though, oft looking backward, well she *viewed*
Her selfe freed from that foster insolent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we *view* an object as a concrete whole we ap-
prehend it. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

=Syn. 1. To witness.—2. To scan.—3. To contemplate.

II. *intrans.* To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr. Harley is assagious to *view* into the remotest con-
sequences of things. *The Examiner*, No. 6.

viewer (vū'ēr), *n.* [*< view* + -er¹.] One who
views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will bee a Judge of your goodes, for the same
you will be a *viewer* of my life.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(a) An official appointed to inspect or su-
perintend something; an overseer; in coal-mining, the gen-
eral manager, both above and below ground, of a coal-
mine. This word, not at all in use in the United States,
is almost obsolete in England, having become replaced by
the terms *mining-engineer* and *agent*. The terms used in
the United States are *manager* and *superintendent*.

The Colliery *Viewer* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) superin-
tends the collieries. He has a salary of 60*l.* a year.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1885, p. 1646

(b) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court
to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place
where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two
persons called *shooners* point out the subjects to be viewed
view-halloo (vū'ha-lō'), *n.* In fox-hunting, the
shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the
fox break cover. Also *view-hallo*, *view-hollo*,
view-hollow, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why,
lady Freelove, you told me she was not here, and, I faith,
I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the
view-hollo.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

viewness (vū'i-ness), *n.* The character or state
of being viewy or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinions which were then considered to affix
to those who uttered them the stigma of *viewness* endorsed
to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 14

viewless (vū'les), *a.* [*< view + -less.*] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 124.

O'er the sheep-track's maze
The *viewless* snow-mist weaves a glistening haze.
Cotteridge, Constancy to an Ideal Object.

viewlessly (vū'les-li), *adv.* In a viewless manner.

viewly (vū'li), *a.* [*< view + -ly.*] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [*Prov. Eng.*]

viewpoint (vū'point), *n.* Point of view. [*Colloq.*]

The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general *viewpoint* of the time.
Edinburgh Rev., CXIV. 499.

viewsome (vū'sum), *a.* [*< view + -some.*] Viewly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

view-telescope (vū'tel'e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

viewy (vū'i), *a.* [*< view + -y.*] 1. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [*Colloq.*]

Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones—that is, he was *viewy*, in a bad sense of the word.
J. H. Newman, Loss and Gain, I. 3.

A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was *viewy* and unfit for leadership.
The American, VI. 278.

2. Showy. [*Colloq.*]

They [chests of drawers] would hold together for a time, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them *viewy* and cheap.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.

vifda, vifda (vif'dā, vif'dā), *n.* [Perhaps *< leel. vifut*, pp. of *veifa*, wave, vibrate; cf. *Sw. vifta*, Dan. *vifte*, fan, winnow: see *waft*.] In Orkney and Shetland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. *Scott, Pirate, xxix.*

vigesimal (vi-jes'i-mal), *a.* [*< L. vigesimus, vigesimus*, twentieth, *< viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Twentieth.

vigesimation (vi-jes-i-mā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vigesimus*, twentieth, + *-ation*; formed in imitation of *decimation*.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [*Rare.*]

vigia (vi-jē'ā), *n.* [*< Sp. vigia*, a lookout, *< vigiar*, look out, *< vigilia*, a watching: see *vigil*.] A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. *Hamersly.*

vigil (vij'il), *n.* [Formerly also *vigile*; *< ME. vigil, vigile, vigile*, *< OF. vigile, vigile*, *F. vigile* = *Sp. Pg. It. vigilia*, a watching, *vigil*, *< L. vigilia*, a waking or watching, *< vigil*, waking, watchful (cf. *AS. wacol*, watchful), *< vigere*, be lively: see *wake*.] Hence (from *L. vigil*) *vigilant*, etc.]

1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the plural.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table.
Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
Milton, P. R., I. 182.

At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)
The Virtues shall their *Vigils* keep.
Prior, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.

3. *Eccles.*: (a) Originally, in the early church, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence—(b) The day and night preceding a festival; the eve or day before a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

Be that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."
Shak., Hen. V., IV. 3. 45.

4t. A wake.

Of the feste and playes palestral
At my *vigil*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.

Coma vigil. See *coma*.—**Vigils** or **watchings** of flowers, a term applied by Linnaeus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

vigilance (vij'i-lans), *n.* [*< F. vigilance* = *Sp. vigilancia* = *It. vigilanza, vigilanza*, *< L. vigilantia*, watchfulness, *< vigilan(-t)s*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1t. Wakefulness.

Mr. Baxter seems to have thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of *vigilance*.
Priestley, Disquisitions.

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

To teach them *Vigilance* by false Alarms.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 83.

His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till *vigilance* is laid asleep.
Macaulay, Macbride.

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably [to sleep], and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possessed his soul should have given him . . . *vigilance*.
Broom, Notes on the Odyssey, xlii. 142.

4. In *med.*, a form of insomnia.—5. A guard or watch. [*Rare and obsolete.*]

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed. *Milton, P. L., IV. 580.*

Order of Vigilance. See *Order of the White Falcon*, under *falcon*.—**Vigilance committee**, an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [*U. S.*]

The first man hung by the San Francisco *Vigilance Committee* was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was out down.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 73.

vigilancy (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* [*As vigilance* (see *-cy*).] *Vigilance*.

Trusting to the *vigilancy* of her sentinel.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 191.

vigilant (vij'i-lant), *a.* [*< F. vigilant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vigilante*, *< L. vigilan(-t)s*, pp. of *vigilare*, watch, wake, keep watch, *< vigil*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigil*.] 1. Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pet. v. 8.

Take your places and be *vigilant*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 1. 1.

Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;
Mercy is *vigilant* when Justice sleeps.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 244.

2. Indicating vigilance.

There's Zanze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we!
Browning, In a Gondola.

= *Syn. 1. Wakeful*, etc. See *watchful*.

vigilante (vij-i-lan'te), *n.* [*< Sp. vigilante*, *vigilant*: see *vigilant*, *a.*] A member of a vigilance committee. [*U. S.*]

A little over a year ago one committee of *vigilantes* in eastern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty [horse-thieves]—not, however, with the best judgment in all cases
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

vigilantly (vij'i-lan-ti), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly.

vigily, *n.* A Middle English variant of *vigil*.

It is ful fair to been yeleft madame,
And goon to *vigilies* al bifore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 377.

vigintivirate (vi-jin-tiv'i-rät), *n.* [*< L. viginti*, twenty, + *vir*, man, + *-ate*.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [*Rare.*]

Vigna (vig'nä), *n.* [*NL. (Savi, 1822), named after Domenico Vigna, professor of botany at Pisa in 1628.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and subtribe *Euphaseoleae*. It is distinguished from the type genus (*Phaseolus*) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petals, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 45 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twining or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated—sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For *V. catiana*, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see *chocolate*, and *coco-pea* (under *pea*); its typical form is low and somewhat erect; when tall and climbing, it has been known as *V. sinensis*. *V. lanceolata* of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under

ground, and resembling the peanut. *V. luteola* is known as *acacia bean*, and *V. unguiculata* as *red bean*, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, *V. glabra*, a yellow-flowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

vignette (vin-yet' or vin'yet), *n.* [Formerly also *vignett*; *< F. vignette*, dim. of *vigne*, vineyard, vine, *< L. vinea*, a vine: see *vine*.] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.—2. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded.—3. In *printing*, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes a title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.—4. Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustration.

Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine *vignettes* of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

Assist, in the January twilight, looked like a *vignette* out of some brown old misal.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

In bright *vignettes*, and each complete,
Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,
Or palace, how the city glittered!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in the same way.

vignette (vin-yet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vignetted*, ppr. *vignetting*. [*< vignette*, *n.*] In *photog.*, to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of a vignette.

vignetter (vin-yet'ér), *n.* In *photog.*, any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See *vignetting-glass* and *vignetting-paper*.

vignetting-glass (vin-yet'ing-glās), *n.* In *photog.*, a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grinding away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called *vignetter*.

vignetting-mask (vin-yet'ing-māsk), *n.* Same as *vignetting-paper*.

vignetting-paper (vin-yet'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* In *photog.*, a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called *vignetter* and *vignetting-mask*.

vignettist (vin-yet'ist), *n.* [*< vignette* + *-ist*.] A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.*

vignite (vig'nit), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

vignoble (vē-vyō'bl), *n.* [*F.*, a vineyard, *< vigne*, vine: see *vine*.] A vineyard.

That excellent *vignoble* of Pontac and Obrien, from whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.
Boylton, Diary, July 13, 1683.

vignonia (vi-gō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *riengna*.

A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llama, alpacas, and vicunas or *vignonias*, were sent from Lima.
Ure, Dict., III. 136.

Vigo plaster. See *plaster*.

vigor, vigour (vig'or), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) vigueur* = *Sp. Pg. vigor* = *It. vigore*, *< L. vigor*, activity, force, *< vigere*, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. *vigil*, *wake*. Hence *vigor*, *v.*, *invigorate*.]

1. Active strength or force of body; physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

The *strenuous vigor* of the traveller.
Shak., L. L., IV. 3. 808.

He who runs or dances begs
The equal *Vigour* of two Legs. *Prior, Alma, II.*

And strangely spoke
The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Strength or force in general; powerful or energetic action; energy; efficacy; potency.

And with a sudden *vigor* it doth posset
And curd . . .
The thin and wholesome blood.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

The *vigor* of the Parliament had begun to humble the pride of the bishops.

Milton, Second Defence.

=Syn. 1. Health, haleness, soundness, robustness, bloom, thriftiness. — 2. Might, power.

vigort, vigour (vig'or), *v. t.* [*LL. vigorare*, make strong, < *L. vigor*, vigor, strength: see *vigor*, *n.*] To invigorate.

vigorless (vig'or-less), *a.* [*LL. vigor* + *-less*.] Without vigor; feeble. *Princeton Rev.*, Sept., 1879, p. 318.

vigorous (vig-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [*It. = E. vigorous*.] In music, with energy.

vigorous (vig'or-us), *a.* [*F. vigoureux = Sp. Pg. It. vigoroso*, < *ML. *vigorosus* (in adv. *vigoro*), < *L. vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*.] 1. Possessing vigor of body or mind; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; powerful; having strong vitality or power of growth, as a plant; also, having or exerting force of any kind.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous*, and strong. *Waller*.

A score of years after the energies of even *vigorous* men are declining or spent, his [Joshiah Quincy's] mind and character made themselves felt as in their prime.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 94.

Vigorous trees are great disinfectants.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, vi.

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigor, energy, or strength, either physical or mental; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong.

His *vigorous* understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Vigorous activity is the only condition of a strong will.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 646.

=Syn. 1. Hale, sound, sturdy, hearty, thrifty, flourishing.

— 1 and 2. Nervous, spirited.

vigorously (vig'or-us-ly), *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with vigor; forcibly; with active exertions.

These ronne vpon hym with axes, and billes, and swerdes
right *vigorously*.

Merrill (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

Money to enable him to push on the war *vigorously*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 7.

vigorousness (vig'or-us-ness), *n.* The character or state of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

Vigors's warbler or **vireo**. See *warbler*.

Vigo's powder. See *powder*.

vigour, *n.* and *v.* See *vigor*.

vignna, *n.* See *vicugna*.

vihara (vi-hi'ri), *n.* [*Skt., lit. expatiation, recreation*.] In *Buddhist* arch., a monastery. See *Buddhist architecture*, under *Buddhist*.

Six successive kings had built as many *viharas* on this spot [near Patna], when one of them surrounded the whole with a high wall, which can still be traced, measuring 1600 ft. north and south, by 400 ft., and enclosing eight separate courts. Externally to this enclosure were numerous stupas or towerlike *viharas*, ten or twelve of which are easily recognised. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 136.

vihuela (vi-hwä'li), *n.* [*OSp.: see viol*.] An early and simple form of the Spanish guitar.

viking (vi'king), *n.* [Not found in *ME.*, but first in mod. historical use; = *G. viking*, < *Icel. vikingr* (= *Sw. Dan. viking*), a pirate, freebooter, rover, lit. (as indicated by the *AS. vicing*, mod. *E. artificially wicking*) "wick-man," i. e. "bay-man," "creeker," one who frequented the bays, fords, or creeks and issued thence for plunder; < *Icel. vīkr* = *Sw. vik* = *Dan. vig*, a bay, creek, inlet, + *-ingr* = *E. -ing*: see *wick* and *-ing*.]

The word has often been confused with *sea-king*, as if *viking* contained the word *king*.] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries and made various settlements in the British Islands, France, etc. *Viking* has been frequently identified with *sea-king*, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew, whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

She was a Prince's child,
I but a *Viking* wild.

Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

vikingism (vi'king-izm), *n.* [*LL. viking* + *-ism*.] The characteristics, plans, or acts of vikings.

The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Tarentum, a sanctified experiment of *vikingism*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

vilt, *n.* Same as *vill*.

vilayet (vil-a-yet'), *n.* [*Turk. vilâyet*, < *Ar. vilâya*, province, government, sovereignty.] An administrative territory of the first class; a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilayet is ruled by a vali, or governor-general. The division into vilayets has replaced the old system of eyalets.

vildt, *a.* [A corrupt form of *vile*. In some cases the word appears to have been confused with *vildt*.] Same as *vile*.

Be thy life ne're so *vilde*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

What *vild* prisons

Make we our bodies to our immortal souls!

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

My act, though *vild*, the world shall crown as just.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

vildyt, *adv.* Same as *vilely*. *Spenser*, F. Q., i. iii. 43.

vile (vil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vyle* (also *vild*, *q. v.*); < *ME. vile*, *vil*, < *OF. (and F.) vil*, fem. *vile* = *Sp. Pg. vil* = *It. vile*, < *L. vilis*, of small price or value, poor, paltry, base, vile.] 1. *a.* 1. Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable.

And the tre was *vil* and old.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Bunning, leaping, and quitting be too *vile* for scholars,

and so not fit by Aristotle's judgment.

Aacham, Topophilus (ed. 1864), p. 34.

A poor man in *vile* raiment.

Jas. ii. 2.

I never knew man hold *vile* stuff so dear.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 276.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villainous; shameful: frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally.

Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 38.

What can his censure hurt me whom the world

Hath censured *vile* before me!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

It were too *vile* to say, and scarce to be beleoned, what we endured. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 2.

Rendering those who receive the allowance *vile*, and of no estimation in the eyes of mankind.

Burke, Rev. in France.

In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep!

Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

=Syn. 1. Contemptible, beggarly, pitiful, scurvy, shabby. — 2. Grovelling, ignoble, foul, knavish.

II. *n.* A vile thing.

Which sooner of them I touche as a *vile*.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (ed. Arber), p. 25.

vilet, *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vyle*; < *vile*, *v.*] To make vile.

I *vyle*, I make *vyle*. Jauffre . . . Thou oughtest to be

a shamed to *vyle* thy selfe with thyn yvell tongue.

Palgrave, p. 765.

vilehead, *n.* [*ME. vilehed*; < *vile* + *-head*.] Vileness.

Huanne the man thengh . . . and knauth his poure-
hede, the *viledede*, the brotelhede of his beringe [birth].
Ayenbite of Inweyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

vileint, vileiniet. Obsolete spellings of *villain, villainy*.

vilely (vil'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *vildly*; < *ME. villiche*; < *vile* + *-ly*.] In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthlessly; sordidly.

He speaks most *vilely* of you, like a foul-mouthed man

as he is. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 122.

vileness (vil'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vile. (a) Baseness; despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I have sometimes wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?

Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

(b) Moral or intellectual deficiency; imperfection; depravity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

We, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.

Barrow, Sermons, I. vii.

vileynst, *a.* See *villain*.

viliacot (vil-i-ä'kō), *n.* [*It. vigliacco*, cowardly (= *Sp. bellaco* = *Pg. velhaco*, low, bad), prob. < *L. vilis*, vile: see *vile*.] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward.

Now out, base *viliacot*!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 8.

viliate (vil'i-kät), *v. t.* [Apparently an error for **vilificate* (see *viliify*).] To defame; vilify.

Baseness what it cannot attaine will *viliate* and deprave.

R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

viliification (vil'i-fä-kä'shon), *n.* [*LL. as if *vilificatio* (= *n.*), < *viliicare*, pp. *viliicatus*, make or esteem of little value: see *viliify*.] The act of vilifying or defaming. *Dr. H. More*.

viliifer (vil'i-fi-er), *n.* [*LL. viliifer* + *-er*.] One who defames or traduces; a calumniator.

viliify (vil'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *viliated*, pp. *viliifying*. [*LL. viliicare*, < *L. viliis*, vile, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make vile; debase; degrade.

Their Maker's image . . . then

Forsook them, when themselves they *viliated*

To serve ungoverned appetite.

Milton, P. L., xi. 518.

The wealth and pride of individuals at every moment makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and *viliifies* his condition.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; defame; traduce; calumniate.

This Tomalin could not abide

To hear his sovereign *viliated*.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

You shall not finde our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn

and *viliate* a poor sutor.

Hales, Remains, Sermon on Luke xviii. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Asperse*, *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. (see *asperse*), revile, abuse.

II. *intrans.* To utter slander; be guilty of defamation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 153.

viliifying (vil'i-fi-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *viliify*, *v.*] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation; slander.

In the midst of all the storms and reproaches and *viliifying* that the world heaps upon me.

Rev. T. Adams, Preparation against Afflictions.

vilipend (vil'i-pend), *v.* [*F. vili-pender* = *It. vilipendere* (cf. *Sp. vilipendiar*, < *vilipendio*, *n.*), < *L. vilipendere*, hold of slight value, deprecate, deprive, < *vilis*, of small price, + *pendere*, weigh, weigh out: see *vile* and *pendent*.] I. *trans.* To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; slander; vilify; treat slightly or contemptuously.

It is wicked to sell heavenly things at a great rate of worldly; but it is most wretched to *vili-pend* them.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 6.

Though I would by no means *vili-pend* the study of the classics.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

II. *intrans.* To express disparaging opinions of a person; use vilification.

It is profane and foolish to deify public opinion, or indeed anything; but it is not right, it is not safe to err on the other side, to ignore and *vili-pend*.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 154.

vili-pendancy (vil-i-pen'den-si), *n.* [*LL. vilipend(t)-s*, pp. of *vilipendere*: see *vili-pend* and *-cy*.] Disesteem; slight; disparagement. *Bp. Hackett*.

vility (vil'i-ti), *n.* [*ME. vilitye*, *vylite*, < *OF. vilite*, *vilité* = *It. viltà*, < *L. vilitas* (-s), lowness of price, cheapness, worthlessness, < *vilis*, cheap, worthless, vile: see *vile*.] Vileness; baseness.

In all his myghte purge he the *vilitye* of syn in hym and other.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

vill (vil), *n.* [Also *vil*; < *ME. *ville* (only in legal use or in comp. in local names), < *OF. ville*, *vile*, *F. ville*, a village, town, city, = *Sp. villa*, a town, a country house, = *Pg. villa*, a village, town, = *It. villa*, a country house, a farm, a village, also (after the *F.* and *Sp.*) a town, city, < *L. villa*, a country house, a country-seat, a farm, villa; prob. a reduction of **vicla*, dim. of *vicus*, a village, etc., = *Gr. oikos*, a house: see *wick*, and cf. *vicine*, *vicinity*, etc. Hence ult. (< *L. villa*) *E. villa* (a doublet of *vill*), *village*, *villatic*, *villain*, *villainy*, etc. The word *vill* exists, chiefly in the form *-ville*, as in French, in many names of towns, taken from or imitated from the French *ville*, being practically an English formative applicable as freely as *-bury*, *-town*, or *-ton*, in the United States, to the formation of local names from any surname, topographical name, or other term, as *Brownsville*, *Pottsville*, *Jacksonville*, *Yorkville*, *Brookville*, *Rockville*, *Troutville*, *Greenville*, *Blackville*, *Whiteville*, etc.] A hamlet or village; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. (See *village*, 2.) In old writings mention is made of *entire ville*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets*.

Hence they were called *villeins* or *villani*—inhabitants of the *vill* or district. *Brougham*, Polit. Philos., I. 291.

For a long time the rectors of Whalley and of Blagburn were for the most part married men, and the lords of *vills*.
De Statu Blagburne, quoted in *Baines's Hist. Lancashire*, II. 1.

The tenantry of thorpe and *vill*,

Or straggling burgh.

Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Constable of *villa*. See *constable*, 2.

villa (vil'i), *n.* [= *F. villa*, < *It. villa*, a country house, < *L. villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill*.] A country-seat; a rural or suburban mansion; a country residence, properly one of

some size and pretension, though the name is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city; in *old Eng. law*, a manor.

A certain Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a villa that he had in the country.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 170.

villadom (vil'ā-dum), *n.* [*< villa + -dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

Villadom of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 254.

village (vil'āj), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. village, < OF. (and F.) village = Sp. villaje = Pg. villagem = It. villaggio, a village, hamlet, < L. villaticus, belonging to a villa or farm-house, < villa, a country house, a farm: see vill. Cf. villatic.*] I. *n.* 1. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet. In many of the United States the incorporated village exists as the least populous kind of corporate municipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.

The same daye we passyd Pauya, and lay y^t nyght at Seint Jacobo, a *village*.

Sir R. Guyforde, Pilgrimage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 3. 60.

I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or *village*.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, IV. 1.

2. In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—*Prairie-dog village*. See *prairie-dog*.—*Syn.* 1. *Hamlet*, etc. See *town*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified.

The early *village* cock

Hath twice done salutation to the morn.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 209.

Some *village* Hampden, that, with dauntless breast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood. *Gray, Elegy*.

Village cart. See *cart*.—**Village community**. See *community*. See also *manor, villenage*. For the village community in Russia, see *mir*.—**Village mark**. See *mark*, 14.

village-moot (vil'āj-mōt), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.*, the assembly of the men of a village. See *moot*, 1.

villager (vil'āj-ēr), *n.* [*< village + -er.*] An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*

Than to repute himself a son of Rome

Under these hard conditions.

Shak., J. C., I. 2. 172.

villagery (vil'āj-ri), *n.* [*< village + (-)ry.*] A group of villages.

The maidens of the *villagery*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 1. 85.

villain (vil'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, *villain*; formerly sometimes *villan*, early mod. *E. vilayn*, etc.; *< ME. vilain, vilcin, vileyn*, also sometimes *villains, vilans, vileyns*, *< OF. vilcin, vilain, villain, vilcin*, nom. also *villains, vilainz*, *F. vilain*, a farm-servant, serf, peasant, clown, scoundrel, also adj. base, mean, wicked, = *Pr. vilan, vila* = *Sp. villano* = *Pg. vilão* = *It. villano*, *< ML. villanus*, a farm-servant, serf, clown, *< L. villa*, a farm: see *vill*. The forms *villain, vilcin*, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.] I. *n.* 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the *villains* had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. *Villains* were either *regardant* (which see) or *in gross*. They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (*ascripti* or *adscripti glebæ*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.

Villain by my blood,

I am as free-born as your Venice duke!

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 1.

The *villains* owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of another without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the *villain* belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that, in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages

prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.

Meine, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

The *villain* was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—2. An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved?

Bacon.

May, Where is your mistress, *villain*? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 2.

3. A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocular reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a *villain*

That stole it from my hand; he was a *villain*

That put it into yours.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 3.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, *villains* or serfs.

The *villain* class, notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste *vileyn* knyght that euer I mette in my lif.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), III. 600.

Ille happe haue he, that *vyleyn* [read *vyleyns*?] knyght, that asketh eny tribute of eny traueillynge knyghts.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Vileyns sinful dedes make a cherl.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 302.

Villain bonds and despot sway.

Byron, Glaur.

Villain services, in *feudal law*, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of *villain services* will be jealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community.

Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 11.

Villain scage. See *socage*.

villain (vil'ān), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vilayn*; *< ME. vilain, n.*] To debase; degrade; villainize.

When they haue once *villainized* the sacrament of matrimony.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 344.

villainage (vil'ān-āj), *n.* [*< villain + -age*. Cf. *villanage*.] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of *villainage*, the slave rose to it.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 322.

villainize (vil'ān-iz), *v. t.* [Also *villainize*; *< villain + -ize*.] To debase; degrade; defame; revile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name

Could never *villainize* his father's fame.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 405.

villainizer (vil'ān-i-zēr), *n.* [Also *villainizer*; *< villainize + -er*.] One who villainizes.

villainly, *adv.* [ME. *vileynly*; *< villain + -ly*.] Wretchedly; wickedly; villainously.

And there was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and *vileynly* entreted in many places.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

villainous (vil'ān-us), *a.* [Also *villanous*, and archaically *villenous*; *< villain + -ous*.] 1. Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that hath spoke most *villanous* speeches of the duke.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 265.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity; as, a *villainous* action.—3. Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This *villanous* salt-petre should be digg'd Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.

Shak., I. Hen. IV., I. 3. 60.

A many of these fears Would put me into some *villanous* disease, Should they come thick upon me.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Villanous, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 2.

Villainous judgment, in *old Eng. law*, a judgment which deprived one of his *lex libera*, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. *Wharton*.—*Syn.* *Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. See *refarious*.

villainous (vil'ān-us), *adv.* [*< villainous, a.*] In a vile manner or way; villainously.

With foreheads *villainous* low.

Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 350.

villainously (vil'ān-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner, in any sense. Also *villanously*.

The streets are so *villainously* narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VII. 17.

villainousness (vil'ān-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; villainess.

villainy (vil'ān-i), *n.*; pl. *villainies* (-iz). [Also *villany*; *< ME. *villainie, villanie, villenie, vilaince, vileinie, vileynye, vilanye, vilonye, vylany, vylney, velany*, *< OF. vilainie, vilanie, vilencie, villanie*, of a farm-servant, = *Sp. villania* = *Pg. It. villania*, *< ML. villania*, the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, *< villanus*, a farm-servant, villain: see *villain*. The proper etymological spelling is *villany*, the form *villainy*, with the corresponding forms in *ME.* and *OF.* (with diphthong *ai* or *ei*), being erroneously conformed to the noun *villain*, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] 1†. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.

The entertainment we have had of him Is far from *villany* or servitude.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, III. 2.

2. The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Cursed worth cowarddysse & couetyse bothe! In yow is *vylany* & vyse, that vertue dastyreg.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority, Or stab of truth-abhorring *villanie*.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

3†. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yett no *vileynye* ne sayde In al his lyf unto no maner wight.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 70.

Therefore he wolde not that thel sholde speke eny suell of hym ne *vilonye*.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), III. 648.

4. A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel often fynde A lordes sone do shame and *vileynye*.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the mor sadder or wurche-full persones about me, and ther comyn a meny of knayvs, and prevaylled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a *vylney*.

Paston Letters, II. 308.

Casars' splendid *villany* achieved its most signal triumph.

Macaulay, Macchiavelli.

A private stage For training infant *villanies*. *Browning, Strafford*.

5†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye Thus sodeynly, I holde it *vileynye*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 400.

Agravaln, brother, where be ye, now lete so what ye do, for I payne me for thes ladyes sake for curiose, and ye payne yow for theire *vilonye*.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), III. 530.

=*Syn.* 2. Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See *refarious*.

villakin (vil'ā-kin), *n.* [*< villa + -kin*.] 1. A little villa.

I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles. *Gay*, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (*Latham*.)

2. A little village.

villan, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *villain*.

villanage, *n.* See *villanage*.

villancico (vê-lyan-thē'kō), *n.* [*Sp.*, a rustic song, *< villano*, of the country, rustic: see *villain*.] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called *villancicos*.

villanella (vil'ā-nel'ā), *n.* [*It. villanella*, *< villano*, rustic: see *villain*.] An Italian rustic part-song without accompaniment, the precursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also *villotte*.

villanelle (vil'ā-nel'), *n.* [*F.*, *< It. villanella*: see *villanella*.] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the *virelay*. It consists of nineteen lines on two rhymes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1534-1602), beginning "J'ai perdu ma tourterelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate Its heartfelt Woes In "six" and "eight"? Or felt his manly Bosom swell Within a French-made *Villanelle*?

A. Dobson.

villanette (vil'ā-net'), *n.* [*< villa + -ette*.] A small villa or residence.

villanizet, *v. t.* See *villanize*.
villanizert, *n.* See *villanizer*.
villanous, **villanously**, etc. See *villainous*, etc.

Villarsia (vi-lär'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after the French botanist Dominique Villars (1745-1814).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceae* and tribe *Menyantheae*. It differs from *Menyanthes* (the type) in its usually four-valved capsule, and its entire or irregularly sinuate leaves. There are about 12 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They are herbs with long-stalked radical leaves, numerous yellow or white flowers in cymes which are loosely panicle, or crowded into corymbs, or condensed into an involucre head. Several species, as *V. cathifolia* and *V. reniformis*, sometimes known as *Renanthis*, are cultivated in aquariums under the name of *marsh-butcherbush*.

villatic (vi-lat'ik), *a.* [*L. villaticus*, of or pertaining to a villa or farm, *< villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill*, *village*.] Of or pertaining to a farm.

Assailant on the perched roosts
 And nests in order ranged
 Of tame villatic fowl. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1085.

villeggiatura (vi-le-j-i-tü'rij), *n.* [It., *< villeggiare*, stay at a country-seat, *< villa*, a country-seat: see *villa*.] The period spent at a country-seat; retirement in the country.

Beginning with the warm days of early May, and continuing till the *villeggiatura* interrupts it late in September, all Venice goes by a single impulse of dolce far niente. Howells, *Venetian Life*, iv.

Being just now in *villeggiatura*, I hear many wise remarks from my bucolic friends about the weather. Mortimer Collins, *Thoughts in my garden*, I. 5.

villain, *n. and a.* See *villain*.

villainage, villenage (vil'en-äj), *n.* [Also *villanage*; *< OF. villenage, vilenage, vilonage* (= *Sp. villanage*, *ML. villenagium*), servile tenure, *< villen*, *villan*, etc., a farm-servant, villain: see *villain*. (*Cf. villanage*.)] A tenure of lands and tenements by base—that is, menial—services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base or menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded, the tenure received the name of *pure villainage*; but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villainage*, and sometimes *villain socage*. The tenants in villainage were divided into two distinct classes. First, there were the *villani proper*, whose holdings, the hides, half-hides, virgates, and bovates (see *hide*, *holding*), were correlative with the number of oxen allotted to them or contributed by them to the manorial plow-team of eight oxen. Below the villani proper were the numerous smaller tenants of what may be termed the *cottier class*, sometimes called in *Liber Niger* *bordarii* (probably from the Saxon *bord*, a cottage), and these cottagers, possessing generally no oxen, and therefore taking no part in the common plowing, still in some manors seem to have ranked as a lower grade of villani, having small allotments in the open fields, in some manors five-acre strips apiece, in other manors more or less. Lastly, below the villani and cottiers were, in some districts, *romains*, hardly to be noticed in the later cartularies, of a class of *serfs*, or slaves, fast becoming merged in the cottier class above them, or losing themselves among the household servants or laborers upon the lord's demesne. (*See below*) (*See manor, yard-land, heriot*.) It frequently happened that lands held in villainage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villani became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord so long as they performed the required services. And although the villani themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villain services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but the entries in those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll*, and their tenure a *copyhold*.

The burden of *villanage* in England had not been heavy even under the Norman rule, when the coroll had under the shadow of his master's contempt retained many of the material benefits of his earlier freedom. But the English coroll had had slaves of his own, and the Norman lawyer steadily depressed the coroll himself to the same level. The coroll had his right in the common land of his township; his Latin name villanus had been a symbol of freedom; but his privileges were bound to the land, and when the Norman lord took the land he took the villani with it. Still the villani retained his customary rights, his house and land and rights of wood and hay; his lord's demesne depended for cultivation on his services, and he had in his lord's sense of self-interest the sort of protection that was shared by the horse and the ox. Law and custom, too, protected him in practice more than in theory. So *villanage* grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 264.

Pure villainage, in *feudal law*, a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him: opposed to *privileged villainage*.

villenous, *a.* See *villainous*.

villi, *n.* Plural of *villus*.

villiform (vil'i-förm), *a.* [*< L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *forma*, form.] Villous in form; like villi in appearance or to the touch; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; having the character of a set of villi.

villiplacental (vil'i-plä-sen'tal), *a.* [*< NL. villus* + *placenta*: see *placental*.] Having a tufted or villous placenta of the kind peculiar to indeciduate mammals, as the hoofed quadrupeds, sirenians, and cetaceans.

Villiplacentalia (vil-i-plas-en-tä'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *villiplacental*.] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the *Ungulata*, *Sirenia*, and *Cetacea*.

villitis (vi-lit'is), *n.* [NL., appar. *< villus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the coronary cushion or secreting substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect horn. Also called *coronitis*.

villoid (vil'oid), *a.* [*< NL. villus* + *-oid*.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

villous (vil'ös), *a.* Same as *villous*. Bailey.

villosity (vi-lös'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. villositates* (-tiz). [= *F. villosite*, *< L. villosus*, shaggy: see *villous*.]

1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shaginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hispidity; pilosity.

The villitities may also be peopled with numerous bacilli. Sanitarian, XVI. 529.

2. In bot., the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

villotte (vi-löt'), *n.* Same as *villanella*.

villous (vil'us), *a.* [= *F. villus* = *It. villosus*, *< L. villus*, hairy, shaggy, *< villus*, shaggy hair: see *villus*.] 1. Having villi; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hispid or hispid: as, a villous membrane.—2. In bot., pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven.—*Villous cancer*, papilloma.

villus (vil'us), *n.*; *pl. villi* (-i). [NL., *< L. villus*, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. In anat.: (a) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, of a conical, cylindric, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel as a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, inclosed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue. The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacteal vessels of the intestine. See also cut under *lymphatic*. (b) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under *uterus*. (c) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See cut under *hydranth*.—2. In bot., one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—**Arachnoid villi**, the Paechionian bodies or glands. — **Intestinal villi**. See def. 1.

Vilmorinia (vil-mö-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de Vilmorin (1746-1804), a noted French gardener.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeae* and subtribe *Robinieae*. It is characterized by odd-pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals, the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless acuminate stalked pod. The only species, *V. multiflora*, is an erect shrub, native in Hayti, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of handsome purple flowers, and is sometimes cultivated under glass under the name of *Vilmorin's pea-flower*.

vim (vim), *n.* [*< L. vim*, acc. of *vis*, strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence. = *Gr. ic* (**fic*), strength. The acc. form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent *L. phrases per vim*, by force, *vim facere*, use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this Coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach, a boldness, a sagacity, a vim, that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 7.

vimen (vi'men), *n.* [NL., *< L. vimen* (-in-), a plant twig, a withe, *< vireo*, twist together, plait: see *vine*, *withe*.] In bot., a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

viminal (vim'i-nal), *a.* [*< L. viminalis*, of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, *< vimen* (-in-), a twig: see *vimen*.] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. Blount.

Viminaria (vim-i-nä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twigg branches and petioles; *< L. vimen*, a twig: see *vimen*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Podalyrieae*. It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarely bearing from one to three small leaflets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, *V. denudata*, is a native of Australia, there known as *swamp-oak* and as *swamp-rush-broom*; its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes.

vimineous (vi-min'ë-us), *a.* [*< L. vimineus*, made of twigs or osiers, *< vimen* (-in-), a twig, a withe: see *vimen*.] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

In a Ilve's vimineous Dome
 Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home. Prior, *Alma*, III.

2. In bot., made up of or bearing long, flexible twigs; viminal.

vina (vö'nä), *n.* [Also *veena*; *Skt. vinä*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip. Also *hina*.

vinaceous (vi-nä'shi-us), *a.* [*< L. vinaceus*, pertaining to wine or to the grape, *< vinum*, wine: see *vine*.] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Wine-colored; claret-colored; red, like wine.

vinage (vi'näj), *n.* [*< vine* + *-age*.] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

Vinago (vi-nä'gö), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to *anas*, so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; *< L. vinum*, wine, grapes: see *vine*.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses: exactly synonymous with *Treron* (which see).—2. [*L. c.*] Any pigeon of this genus; formerly, some other pigeon.

vinaigrette (vin-ä-gret'), *n.* [*< F. vinaigrette*, *< vinaigre*, vinegar: see *vinegar*. Cf. *vinegar-ette*.] 1. A small bottle or box used for carrying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge.

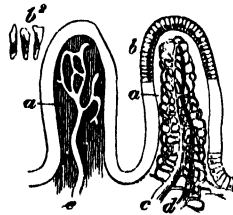
2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare].—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. Simmonds. [Rare.]

vinaigrier (vi-nä'gri-ër), *n.* [= *F. vinaigrier*, *< vinaigre*, vinegar: see *vinegar*.] The whip-scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*: same as *grampus*, 6. See *vinegerone*.

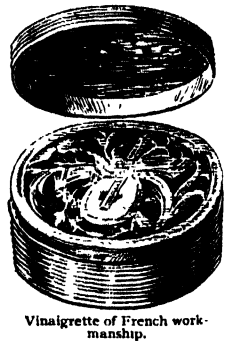
vinaigrous (vi-nä'grus), *a.* [*< F. vinaigre*, vinegar, + *-ous*.] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it. Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii.

Vinalia (vi-nä'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of vinalis*, of or pertaining to wine, *< vinum*, wine: see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, in which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.



Two Villi of the Small Intestine, magnified about fifty diameters.
a, lymphatic tissue of the villus;
b, its columnar epithelium, three detached cells of which are seen at *b*, *c*, the artery, and *d*, the vein, with their connecting capillary network enveloping and hiding *a*, the lacteal radicle, which occupies the center of the villus and opens into a network of lacteal vessels at its base.



Vinaigrette of French workmanship.

vinarian (vi-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*L. vinarius*, of or pertaining to wine, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] Having to do with wine.—**Vinarian cup**, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin.

vinarious (vi-nā'ri-us), *a.* Same as *vinarian*. *Blount*, 1670.

vinasse (vi-nas'), *n.* [*F. vinasse* = *Pr. vinaci* = *Sp. vinacea* = *It. vinaccia*, dregs of pressed grapes, *< L. vinacea*, a grape-skin, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] The potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press; also, the residuum in a still after the process of distillation.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called *vinasse*, which contains all the original potash salts. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 258.

Calced vinasse, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcining the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermented beet-root. From it are obtained various potash salts. It is technically called *salin*.

vinata (vi-nā'tā), *n.* [*It.*] An Italian vintage-song.

vinatico (vi-nat'i-kō), *n.* [*Pg. vinhatico*, wine-colored, *< vinho*, wine: see *wine*.] A laureaceous tree, *Phæbe* (*Persea*) *Indica*, or its wood. It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse mahogany, sought for fine furniture and turning.

Vinca (ving'kū), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), earlier as *Pervinea* (Tournefort, 1700), and *Vincapervinea* (Brunfels, 1530), *< L. vinca*, *vincapervinea*, and *vinca pervinea*, periwinkle: see *periwinkle*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumeriæ*, and subtribe *Euphimeriæ*. It is characterized by solitary axillary flowers, a stigma densely and plumosely tufted with hairs, a disk consisting of two scales, biserial ovules, and a fruit of terete follicles. There are about 12 species, of two sections: *Lochnera*, containing 3 tropical species with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers; and *Pervinea*, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region, with usually six to eight ovules in each carpel, and with peculiar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad connective. They are erect or procumbent herbs or undershrubs, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowers of moderate size. The species are known as *periwinkle* (see *periwinkle*), and cuts under *periwinkle* and *opposite*. *V. major* is locally known in England as *band-plant* and *cut-finger*, and *V. rosea* in Jamaica as *old-maid*.

Vincian (vin-sen'shian), *a.* [*Vincent* (St. Vincent de Paul) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Saint Vincent de Paul (1576-1660): specifically applied to certain religious associations of which he was the founder or patron.—**Vincian Congregation**, an association of secular priests, devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

vincetoxicum (vin-sē-tok'si-kum), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. vincere*, conquer, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*.] The official name of the swallowwort or tunic-poison, *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic properties.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vincible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The *vincibility* of such a love. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (*Danvers*.)

vincible (vin'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. vincibilis*, that can be easily gained or overcome, *< vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible*, and criminal). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less *vincible*, than that of profane minds against religion. *J. Howe*, The Living Temple, Works, I. 1.

vincibleness (vin'si-bl-ness), *n.* Vincibility.

vinciture (vingk'tūr), *n.* [*< L. vincitura*, a bandage, a ligature, *< vincere*, bind.] A binding. *Blount*, 1670.

vincula, *n.* Plural of *vinculum*.

Vincularia (vin-kū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (De-france), *< L. vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] The typical genus of *Vinculariidae*, whose members are found fossil from the Carboniferous onward and living at the present time.

Vinculariidae (vin'kū-lā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Vincularia* + *-idae*.] A family of chlostomatous gymnomatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vincularia*, having no epistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called *Microporidae*.

vinculate (ving'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vinculated*, ppr. *vinculating*. [*< L. vinculatus*, pp. of *vinculare* (*< It. Vincolare* = *Sp. Pg. vincular*), bind, *< vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] To tie; bind. [*Rare*.]

Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham—the man whom Dr. Cox described as “angel *vinculated* between two apostles.” *The Congregationalist*, July 7, 1887.

vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vincula* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< L. vinculum*, contr. *vinculum*, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, *< vincere*, bind.]

1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In alg., a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together:

thus, $a + b \times c$, indicates that the sum of *a* and *b* is to be multiplied by *c*; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that *b* is to be multiplied by *c*, and the product added to *a*.—3. In printing, a brace.—4. In anat., a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—**Divorce a vinculo matrimonii**, in law, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—**Vincula accessoria tendinum**, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—**Vinculum subflavum**, a small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See *vincula accessoria tendinum*.

vin-de-fines (F. pron. van'dē-fēm'), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. *Simmonds*.

vindemia (vin-dē-mi-ā), *a.* [*< LL. vindemia*, pertaining to the vintage, *< L. vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage, *< vinum*, wine, + *demere*, take off, remove, *< de*, away, + *mere*, take: see *empton*. Cf. *vintage*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Blount*, 1670.

vindemiate (vin-dē-mi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vindemiated*, ppr. *vindemiating*. [*< L. vindemiatus*, pp. of *vindemiare*, gather the vintage, *< vindemia*, gathering grapes, vintage: see *vindemia*.] To gather the vintage. [*Rare*.]

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, August.

vindemiation (vin-dē-mi-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< vindemiate* + *-ion*.] The operation of gathering grapes. *Barley*, 1727.

Vindematrix (vin-dē-mi-ā'triks), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L. vindemiator*, also *providemiator* (tr. Gr. *τροπώτρις* or *ποπρωτρίς*), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintager,' *< vindemiare*, gather grapes: see *vindemiare*.] A star of the constellation Virgo (which see).

vindicability (vin'di-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vindicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. [*Rare*.]

vindicable (vin'di-kā-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **vindicabilis*, *< vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicare*.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [*Rare*.]

vindicate (vin'di-kat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vindicated*, ppr. *vindicating*. [Formerly also *venedicate*; *< L. vindicare*, pp. of *vindicare*, archaically also *vindicere* (sometimes written *vindicare*), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. *vindex* (*vindic-*), a claimant, vindicator, *< ven-*, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of *venia*, favor, permission, or else *vim*, acc. of *vis*, force (as if *vim dicere*, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see *vim*), + *dicere*, proclaim, *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Hence ult. (*< L. vindicare*) *E. venge*, *avenger*, *revenge*, etc.] 1. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [*Rare*.]

His body so pertaineth unto him that none other, without his consent, maye *vindicate* therein any propertie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, II. 3.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain? The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain. *Pope*, Essay on Man, III. 38.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like: as, to *vindicate* an official.

He deserves much more That *vindicat* his country from a tyrant Than he that saves a citizen. *Massey*.

Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will arise and maintain his own cause, and *Vindicate* his Honour in due time. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them. *D. Webster*, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can; But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 16.

We can only *vindicate* the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

The senate And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely *vindicate*, Not only any fact, but any practice Or purpose against the state. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, IV. 4.

—*Syn. 2 and 3. Assert, Defend, Maintain*, etc. See *assert*. **vindicat** (vin'di-kat), *a.* Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly *vindicat* from this imputation. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 2.

vindication (vin'di-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. vindicatio* (*n.*), a claiming, a defense, *< vindicare*, claim: see *vindicare*.] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (a) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. *Broom*, Notes on the Odyssey, IV. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal *vindication*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

(b) The act of supporting by proof or legal process: the proving of anything to be true or just: as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right. (c) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the *vindication* of the rights of man, the *vindication* of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress a humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*. *Sir M. Hale*, Humility.

vindicative (vin'di-kā-tiv or vin-dik'a-tiv), *a.* [*< F. vindicatif*; *< ML. *vindicativus*, *< L. vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicare*. Cf. *vindictive*.] 1. Tending to vindicate.—2. Punitory.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his *vindicative* justice. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 267.

3. Vindictive; revengeful.

He in heat of action Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shak.*, T. and C., IV. 5. 107.

Not to appear *vindicative*, Or mindful of contempt, which I contemned, As done of impotence. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

vindicativeness (vin'di-kā- or vin-dik'a-tiv-ness), *n.* Vindictiveness.

vindicator (vin'di-kā-tōr), *n.* [*< LL. vindicator*, an avenger, *< L. vindicare*, vindicate, avenge: see *vindicare*.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

A zealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

vindictory (vin'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vindicare* + *-ory*.] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory. —2. Punitive; inflicting punishment; avenging.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *vindictory* than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., II.

vindicatress (vin'di-kā-tres), *n.* [*< vindicator* + *-ess*.] A female vindicator.

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* [Shortened from *vindicative*, after *L. vindicta*, vengeance, *< vindicare* (*vindicere*), vindicate: see *vindicare*.] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon*, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent . . . with all the *vindictive* and punitive parts of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188.

Vindictive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damages*). —*Syn. 1.* *Vindictive* is stronger than *spiteful* or *resentful*, and weaker than *revengeful*.

vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-ness), *n.* The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

vine (vin), *n.* [*< ME. vine*, *ryne*, *vinghe*, *vigne*, *< OF. vine*, *rygne*, *F. vigne*, a vine, = *Sp. viña* = *Pg. vinha*, a vineyard, = *It. vigna*, a vine, *< L. vinea*, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of *vinus*, of or pertaining to wine, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine: often called specifically

the vine. It is of the genus *Vitis*, and of numerous species and varieties, the primary species being the *V. vinifera* of the Old World. See *grape*¹ and *Vitis*.

I have seen great trees covered with single vines, and those vines almost hid with the grapes.

Beeverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 15.

2. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-vine; the vines of melons.

The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping vine.

The Century, XXVI. 643.

Alleghany vine, climbing fumitory, *Adiantum cilirostris*.—**Harvey's vine**. See *Sarcopetalum*.—**India-rubber vine**. See *India-rubber*.—**Isle-of-Wight vine**. See *Tamus*.—**Mexican vine**. Same as *Madeira-vine*.—**Milk vine**. (a) See *Periploca*. (b) A plant of Jamaica, *Porterandia floribunda* of the Apocynaceae, yielding an excellent caoutchouc.—**Red-bead vine**, *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.—**Scrub vine**, an Australian plant of the genus *Cassytha*, especially *C. melantha*. The species are leafless parasites with filiform or wiry twining stems resembling dodder. Though anomalous in habit, the genus is classed in the Laurineae on account of the structure of the flowers.—**Seven-year vine**, a plant of the morning-glory kind, *Ipomoea tuberosa*, widely diffused through the tropics. It has a very large tuber, and climbs to the top of high trees; the flowers are 2 inches long, bright-yellow. Also *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Sorrel vine**. See *sorrel-vine*.—**Spanish arbor-vine**. Same as *seven-year vine*.—**To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree**. See *dwelt*.—**Vine bark-louse**.

(a) *Pulvinaria vitis*, a large coccid with large white eggs, common on the vine in Europe. (b) *Apidiotus vitis*, a small, round, inconspicuous scale occurring on grape-canes in the United States, also, *A. vitis*, a closely allied species occurring in Europe.—**Vine cidaria**. Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine colaspis**, a leaf beetle, *Colaspis brunnea*, which feeds upon the foliage of the vine, and passes its larval state at the roots of the strawberry. Compare cut under *Colaspis*.—**Vine fidia**, a small brown leaf-beetle, *Fidia longipes* (*viticola* of Walsh), which feeds on the leaves of the vine, and is an especial pest in Missouri and Kentucky. See *Fidia*.—**Vine flea-beetle**, one of the jumping leaf-beetles, *Haltica chalybea*, which infests the vine. See *flea-beetle*.—**Vine gall-louse**, the above-ground form (*Gallioidea*) of the grape vine phylloxera.—**Vine inch-worm**, the larva of *Cidaria diorhina*, a geometrid moth. The larva is reddish in color, and 1½ inches in length when full-grown; it feeds upon the leaves of the grape. Also called *grape web-worm*, *vine cidaria*, and *vine measuring-worm*. See cut under *Cidaria*.—**Vine leaf-folder**. See *Dermis*.—**Vine leaf-gall**, any gall formed upon the leaves of the vine. Especially (a) The trumpet grape-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*, a small, elongate, conical reddish gall, 1 of an inch long. (b) The grape-vine filbert-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-corymbosa*, a rounded mass of galls 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, springing from a common center, and composed of from ten to forty woolly greenish galls, the larger ones the size and shape of a filbert. (c) The grape-vine tomato-gall of *Lasiophora vitis*, a mass of irregular succulent swellings on the leaf-stalks of the vine, yellowish-green with rosy cheeks, or sometimes entirely red. (d) The grape-vine apple gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*, a globular, fleshy, greenish gall, nearly an inch in diameter, attached by a rough base to the stem of the vine. (e) The leaf-gall of the above-ground form of *Phylloxera vastatrix*.—**Vine leaf-hopper**. See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.—**Vine leaf-roller**. Same as *vine leaf-folder*.—**Vine measuring-worm**. Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine of Sodom**, a plant referred to in Deut. xxxi. 32, thought to have been the colocynth, which may also have been the "wild gourd" of 2 Ki. iv. 39.—**Vine procria**, *Procria americana*. See *Procria* (with cut).—**Vine root-borer**, any insect which bores into the roots of the vine. (a) The broad-necked *Prionus latidorsis*, or the tile-horned *P. imbricatus*. See *Prionus*, and cut under *Phytaphaga*. (b) *Sesia politiformis*, a small hornet-moth whose larva bores in the roots of the vine.—**Vine saw-fly**, a saw-fly common in the United States, *Blennocampa pygmaea* (formerly known as *Selandria vitis*), whose larva feed in company on the leaves of the vine, like those of the vine procria. **White vine**, the bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; also, the traveler's joy, *Clematis vitalba*. [Old or prov. Eng.]—**Wild vine**. (a) Same as *white vine*; also, the black bryony, *Tamus communis*. (b) *Vitis Labrusca*, the northern fox-grape of America. See *Vitis*.—**Wonga-wonga vine**. See *Tecoma*.—**Wood-vine**, the bryony. (See also *cross-vine*, *cyprus-vine*, *quarter-vine*, *silk-vine*, *silver-vine*, *squaw-vine*, *stiff-vine*, *strainer-vine*, etc.)

vinea (vin'ē-ā), n. [L.: see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shed or gallery movable on wheels, serving to protect bestegers and to connect their works.

vineal (vin'ē-āl), a. [*L. vinealis*, of or pertaining to the vine, < *vinea*, vine: see *vine*.] Relating to or consisting of vines: as, *vineal plantations*. Sir T. Browne.

vine-black (vin'ē-blak), n. Same as *blue-black*, 2.

vine-borer (vin'ē-bōr'ēr), n. 1. One of the vine root-borers.—2. The red-shouldered sinuoxylon, *Sinuoxylon basilaris*.—3. *Ampelogypter sesostris*. See *vine-gull*, 1.

vine-bower (vin'ē-bou'ēr), n. A species of *Clematis* or virgin's-bower, *C. viticella*, of southern Europe, a handsome cultivated vine.

vine-clad (vin'ē-klad), a. Clad or covered with vines.

All in an oriel on the summer side,

Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream,

They met. Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

vine-culture (vin'kul'chūr), n. Same as *viticulture*.

vine-curculio (vin'kér-kū'li-ō), n. 1. *Ampelogypter sesostris*. See *vine-gull*.—2. *Craponius inaequalis*, a small weevil which infests grapes. Also *vine-weevil*.

vined (vind), a. [*< vine + -ed*.] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine-leaves.

Wreathed and vined and Figured Columns.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 21.

vine-disease (vin'di-zēz'), n. Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the phylloxera. See *grape-mildew*, *grape-rot*, and cut under *Phylloxera*.

vine-dresser (vin'dres'ēr), n. 1. One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.—2. The larva of a sphingid moth, *Ampelophaga* (*Darapsa* or *Everys*) *myron*. It cuts off the leaves of the vine in the United States, and also sometimes severs half-grown bunches of grapes.

vine-feeder (vin'fe'dēr), n. Any insect which feeds upon the grape-vine. See the more distinctive names preceding and following this entry, and phrases under *vine*.

vine-forester (vin'for'es-tēr), n. Same as *forester*, 5.

vine-fretter (vin'fret'ēr), n. Any aphid or plant-louse which feeds on the grape-vine.

vine-gall (vin'gāl), n. 1. The wound-gall, an elongated knot or swelling on the stem of the vine, made by the larva of *Ampelogypter sesostris*, a curculio one eighth of an inch long, of a reddish-brown color, with a stout head half as long as its body. See cut under *Ampelogypter*.—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See *vine leaf-gall*, under *vine*.

vinegar (vin'ē-gär), n. [Early mod. E. also *vineger*; < M.E. *vinegre*, < OF. *vinagre*, *vinegre*, F. *vinagre* (= Pr. Sp. *vinagre* = It. *vinagro*), lit. 'eager (i. e. sour) wine,' < vin, wine, + *aigre*, sour, acid: see *wine* and *eager*¹.] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the acetous fermentation. In wine-countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but elsewhere it is procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation, or from apple cider. Common and distilled vinegars are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.

I'll spend more in mustard and vinegar in a year than both you in beef. Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, i. 3.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. Also used attributively to signify sour or crabbed.

And other of such vinegar aspect

That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,

Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 54.

3. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid, or vinegar; acetum.—**Aromatic vinegar**. See *aromatic*.—**Beer vinegar**. See *beer*¹.—**Beet-root vinegar**. See *beet-root*.—**Flowers of vinegar**. See *flower*, *fermentation*, 2, and *vinegar-plant*.—**Mother of vinegar**. See *mother*, 2, *fermentation*, 2, *vinegar-plant*.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.—**Radical vinegar**. Same as *glacial acetic acid*. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Raspberry vinegar**. See *raspberry*.—**Thieves' vinegar**. See *thief*¹.—**Tollet vinegar**. Same as *aromatic vinegar*.—**Vinegar Bible**. See *Bible*.—**Vinegar of lead**, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.—**Vinegar of opium**. Same as *black-drop*.—**Vinegar of the four thieves**. See *thieves' vinegar*.—**Wood-vinegar**, an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Also called *pyroligneous acid* or *vinegar*.

vinegar (vin'ē-gär), v. t. [*< vinegar*, n.] 1. To make into vinegar, or make sour like vinegar.

Hoping that he hath vinegered his senses

As he was bid. B. Jonson. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To apply vinegar to; pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar.

The landlady . . . proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the splinter aunt.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, x.

vinegar-cruet (vin'ē-gär-krō'et), n. A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.

vinegar-eel (vin'ē-gär-ēl), n. A free-living nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidae*, as *Anguillula aceti-glutinis* (or *Leptodera oxyphila*), and other species found commonly in

vinegar. See *vinegar*, n. 1.

And alle aboute theise Dyches and Vyneres is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wyde Beates. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 216.

vine-rake (vin'rāk), n. In *agri.*, a horse-hoe or rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. E. H. Knight.

vinery (vi'nēr-i), n.; pl. *vineries* (-iz). [*< vine + -ery*.] 1. A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse

vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *Anguillulidae*, and cut under *Nematodea*.

vinegarette (vin'ē-ga-ret'), n. [*< vinegar + -ette*, after *vinagrette*.] A vinaigrette.

And at parting I gave my dear Harry

A beautiful vinegarette!

Thackeray, *The Almack's Adieu*.

vinegar-fly (vin'ē-gär-fī), n. One of several dipterous insects of the family *Drosophilidae*, which are attracted by fermentation, and develop in pickles, jam, and preserved fruit. They belong mainly to the genus *Drosophila*.

vinegarish (vin'ē-gär-ish), a. [*< vinegar + -ish*.] Like vinegar; hence, sour; sharp.

Her temper may be vinegarish.

The Rover, New York, 1844.

vinegar-maker (vin'ē-gär-mā'kēr), n. The whip-tailed scorpion; translating its West Indian name *vinagrier*. See *Thelyphonus*, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

vinegar-plant (vin'ē-gär-plant), n. The microscopic schizomycetous fungus, *Microascus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, which produces acetous fermentation. It oxidizes the alcohol in alcoholic liquids, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the anaerobic form, which produces a mucilaginous mass known as *mother of vinegar*, and the aerobic form, called the *flowers of vinegar*. See *fermentation*, 2.

vinegar-tree (vin'ē-gär-trē), n. The stag-horn sumac, *Rhus typhina*, the acid fruit of which has been used to add sourness to vinegar.

vinegary (vin'ē-gär-i), a. Having the character of vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed.

Altogether, the honeymoon which follows the opening of a new administration has a vinegary flavor.

The American, III. 99.

vinegar-yard (vin'ē-gär-yärd), n. A yard where vinegar is made and kept. *Simmonds*.

vineger, n. An obsolete spelling of *vinegar*.

vinegerone (vin'ē-ge-rō-nē), n. [A corrupt form, < *vinegar*.] The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*; so called on account of the strong vinegar-like odor of an acid secretion noticeable when the creature is alarmed. Also called *vinagrier* and *vinegar-maker*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*. [West Indies and Florida.]

vine-grub (vin'grub), n. Any grub infesting the vine.

vine-hopper (vin'hōp'ēr), n. See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.

vine-land (vin'land), n. Land on which vines are cultivated.

There are in Hungary upwards of 1,000,000 acres of vine-land. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

vine-leek (vin'lēk), n. See *leek*.

vine-louse (vin'lous), n. 1. The grape-phylloxera. See *Phylloxera*.—2. *Siphonophora viticola*, a brown plant-louse found commonly on grape-vines in the United States, preferably clustering on the young shoots and on the under sides of young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

vine-maple (vin'mā'pl), n. See *maple*¹.

vine-mildew (vin'mil'dū), n. See *grape-mildew*, *Oidium*, *grape-rot*.

vine-pest (vin'pest), n. Same as *phylloxera*, 2. See cuts under *oak-pest* and *Phylloxera*.

vine-plume (vin'plūm), n. A handsome plume-moth, *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*. Its larva fastens together the young terminal leaves of grape-shoots, and feeds upon the parenchyma and the young bunches of blossom. The moth is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster. See cut under *plume-moth*.

vine-puller (vin'pul'ēr), n. A machine for pulling up vines, etc. It consists of a truck-frame on which is mounted a double-pivoted lever with a chain from which is suspended a pair of double-grip pincers. E. H. Knight.

viner¹ (vi'nēr), n. [*< OF. vigner* = Sp. *viflero* = Pg. *vinhero*, one who takes care of a vineyard, = It. *vignajo*, < ML. *vinearius*, a vine-dresser, < LL. *vinearius*, of or belonging to vines, < L. *vinca*, a vine: see *vine*. Cf. *viner*.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' Company. Marvell.

viner², n. [ME., also *rynere*, < OF. **vinere*, *vinerie*, a place where wine is made or sold, < vin, wine: see *wine*, and cf. *vine*, *vinery*.] A vineyard.

And alle aboute theise Dyches and Vyneres is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wyde Beates. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 216.

vine-rake (vin'rāk), n. In *agri.*, a horse-hoe or rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. E. H. Knight.

vinery (vi'nēr-i), n.; pl. *vineries* (-iz). [*< vine + -ery*.] 1. A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse



Vinegar-eel (*Leptodera oxyphila*), enlarged about 40 times. m, mouth; o, ovaries.

for the cultivation of grapes.—3. Vines collectively.

Overgrown with masses of *vinery*.

The Century, XXVI, 729.

vine-slug (vin'slug), *n.* The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under *vine*).

vine-tie (vin'ti), *n.* A stout grass, *Ampelodesmos tenax*, of the Mediterranean region.

vinetta (vi-net'ä), *n.* [It.] A diminutive of *vinata*.

vinette (vi-net'), *n.* Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. *Heyl*, Import Duties.

vinew† (vin'ü), *n.* [*< vinewed.*] Moldiness. *Holland*.

vinewed† (vin'üd), *a.* See *finewed*.

vinewedness† (vin'üd-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. *Bailey*.

vine-weevil (vin'wē-vl), *n.* Same as *vine-curculio*, 2.

vinewort (vin'wört), *n.* A plant of the order *Vitaceæ*. *Lindley*.

vineyard (vin'yärd), *n.* [Formerly also *vinyard*; *< ME. vynegerde*; *< vine + yard*²; substituted for the earlier *vineyard*, *q. v.*] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

Wherein every man had his *Vineyard* and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

vineyarding (vin'yärd-ing), *n.* [*< vineyard + -ing*¹.] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [*Rare.*]

Profits of *vineyarding* in California.

The Congregationalist, May 19, 1870.

vineyardist (vin'yärd-ist), *n.* [*< vineyard + -ist*¹.] One who cultivates grapes.

Vineyardists began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 257.

vingt-et-un (van'tä-un'), *n.* [*F.*, twenty-one: *vingt*, *< L. vīginti*, twenty; *et*, *< L. et*, and; *un*, *< L. unus*, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, coat-cards being considered as ten, and the ace as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also *vingt-un*.

vinic (vi'nik), *a.* [*< L. vinum*, wine (see *wine*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wine; found in wine; extracted from wine.

viniculture (vin'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of the vine, with especial reference to wine-making; viticulture.

viniculturist (vin-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*< viniculture + -ist*¹.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the *viniculturist*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX, 327.

vinificateur (vin'i-fak-tür), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. vinum*, wine, + *factor*, a maker: see *wine* and *factor*¹.] Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for making wine.

viniferous (vi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. vinifer*, wine-bearing, *< vinum*, wine, + *ferre* = *F. bear*¹.] Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

vinification (vin'i-fi-kä-shün), *n.* [= *Sp. vinificación*, *< L. vinum*, wine, + *-ficatio(n)-*, *< facere*, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [*Rare.*]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of *vinification*.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

vinificator (vin'i-fi-kä-tör), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *-ficator*, *< facere*, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a conical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. *E. H. Knight*.

vinipote†, *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*¹.] A wine-bibber. *Blount*, 1670.

vinny† (vin'i), *a.* [See *vinewed*, *finewed*, *fenny*¹.] Moldy; musty. *Malone*.

violence†, *n.* Same as *violency*. *Bailey*.

violency† (vin'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *violent(t) + -cy*¹.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. *Bailey*.

violent† (vin'ō-lent), *a.* [*< ME. violent*, *< OF. violent* = *Sp. Pg. It. violento*, *< L. violentus*, drunk, full of wine, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*¹.] 1. Full of wine.

Al *violent* as *botel* in the spence.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 228.

2. Intoxicated.

In *wommen violent* is no defence.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 467.

vinometer (vi-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (van ör-dē-när'). [*F.*: *vin*, wine; *ordinaire*, ordinary, common: see *wine* and *ordinaire*¹.] Common wine; low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

vin santo (vë'nō sän'tō), [*It.*: *vin*, wine; *santo*, holy: see *wine* and *saint*¹.] A sweet wine of northern Italy.

vinose (vi'nōs), *a.* [*< L. vinosus*: see *vinous*¹.] Same as *vinous*. *Bailey*. [*Rare.*]

vinosity (vi-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. vinosité* = *Sp. vinosidad* = *Pg. vinosidade* = *It. vinosità*, *< L. vinositas* (t), the flavor of wine, *< vinosus*, full of wine: see *vinous*¹.] The state or property of being vinous. *Blount*, 1670.

vinous (vi'nus), *a.* [*< F. vineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. vinoso*, *< L. vinosus*, full of wine, having the flavor of wine, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*¹.] 1. Having the qualities of wine: as, a *vinous* flavor; pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—2. In *zoöl.*, wine-colored; vinaceous.—3. Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a *vinous* mist
My college friendships glimmer.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vinous fermentation, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from *aerobic fermentation*.—**Vinous hydromel liquor**, etc. See the nouns.

vint (vint), *v. t.* [*< vintage*, assumed to be formed from a verb **vint + -age*¹.] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was
vinted after it had lain here a couple of years.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* [Altered, by association with *vintner*, from *ME. vundage*, *vendage*, *< OF. vendange*, *vindange*, *F. vendange*, *< L. vindemia*, a gathering of grapes. *vintage*: see *vindemia*¹.] 1. The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. *Blount*.

The *vintage* time . . . is in September.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The ancient mythology seems to us like a *vintage* ill
pressed and trod. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi, lnt.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine
vintage. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

The so-called *vintage* class, which are the finest wines
of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce
of that particular year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 608.

3. Wine in general. [*Rare.*]

Whom they with meats and *vintage* of the best
And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

vintage† (vin'tāj), *v. t.* [*< vintage*, *n.*] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs
of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private
suitors. *Bacon*.

vintager (vin'tāj-ēr), *n.* [*< vintage + -er*¹.] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a *vintager* to his basket.

Jer. vi. 9. (tr. of Septuagint version).

At this season of the year the *vintagers* are joyous and
negligent. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

vintner (vin'ti-nēr), *n.* [*< OF. vintener*, *vingt-nier*, *< vngt*, twenty, *< L. vīginti*, twenty: see *twenty*¹.] The commander of a twenty. See *twenty*, *n.*, 3.

vintner (vint'nēr), *n.* [*< ME. ryntner*, *vintener*, *ryntnere*, *ryntnyner*, corrupted from the earlier *vintner*, *vintier*, *< OF. vinetier*, *vinotier*, *F. vinetier* = *Sp. vinatero* = *Pg. vinhateiro*, *< ML. vinetarius*, *vinitarius*, a wine-dealer, *< L. vinetum*, a vineyard, *< vinum*, wine: see *wine*¹.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale

To their best profit; & it were as good
That he should be a gainer as the brood
Of cut-throat *vintners*.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The *Vintners* drink Carouses of Joy that he [the Attorney-General] is gone.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17.

vintnery (vint'nēr-i), *n.* [*< vintner + -y*³ (cf. *vintry*¹).] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

vintry (vin'tri), *n.*; pl. *vintries* (-triz). [*< ME. vinierie*, *< OF. *vinetierie*, *< vinetier*, *vintner*:

see *vintner*¹.] A storehouse for wine. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the
Vintrie, with vast wine-vaults beneath.

Pennant, London, II. 466.

vinum (vī'nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. vinum*, wine: see *wine*¹.] In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine.

vinyl (vi'ni), *a.* [*< vine + -yl*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baie's *vinyl* coast.

Thomson, Liberty, I.

The pastures fair

High-hung of *vinyl* Neuchâtel.

Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2†. Vine-like; clasping or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with
mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with *vinyl* embraces
to give any eye a perfect model of affection.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vinyl (vī'nil), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *-yl*¹.] The compound univalent radical CH_2CH , which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—**Vinyl bromide**. Same as *ethylene bromide*, a potent cardiac poison.

viol¹ (vi'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *violl*, *viall*, *voyall*, *vogol*; = *D. viol* = *G. viol* (also *viola*, *< It.*) = *Sw. Dan. fiol*, *< OF. viole*, *violle* = *Pr. viola*, *viola* = *Sp. Pg. It. viola*, a viol; prob. = *OHG. fidula* = *AS. *fithle*, *E. fiddle* (see *fiddle*), *< ML. vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, appar. so called from its liveliness (cf. *vitula jocosus*, 'the merry viol'), being prob. *< L. vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, *< vitulus*, a calf: see *vcal*¹. Cf. *fiddle*, prob. a doublet of *viol*. Hence *violin*¹, *violinello*, etc.] 1. A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or body, made up of a front or belly (which is pierced with one or two sound-holes of varying shape), a back (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and sides of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a *sound-post*, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority; a more or less elongated neck, often with a special finger-board in front, and surmounted by a head, part of which serves as a peg box; several strings, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a tail-piece, stretched thence over a bridge and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to pegs by which their tension and tune can be adjusted, and a bow for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of horse-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of rosin. The differences between different instruments of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the velle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument, transplanted into southern Europe, and modified by contact with the traditions of the lyre and monochord. By others great historic importance is attached to the Celtic crowd of western Europe. The problem is greatly complicated by the confusing use of terms in the middle ages, the same name being given to quite distinct instruments, and the same instrument being known by two or three different names. Apparently, also, somewhat distinct lines of development went on simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, and in western Europe. Probably the medieval viol, which reached its most distinctive development in the fifteenth century, was the joint result of several more or less distinct tendencies. It was characterized by a flat back, from five to seven strings tuned in fourths and thirds, a broad, thin neck, and a close amalgamation of the neck with the body. This viol was made in several sizes. The smallest (*treble* or *descant viol*) passed over later into the modern *violin*; the next larger (*tenor*), into the *viola da braccio* and *viola d'amore* and the modern *viola*; the next (*bass*), into the *viola da gamba* and the modern *violinello*; and the largest (*double-bass*), into the *violaone* and the modern *double-bass viol*.

What did he doe with her breast bone? . . .

He made him a *viall* to play thereupon.

The Miller and the King's Daughter ('Child's Ballads, II. 1858).

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' *Viols*,

And act his part too in a comedy.

Brome, Antipodes, I. 5.

2†. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as *messenger*, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—**Bass viol**, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see def. 1), or the modern violinello.—**Chest** or **consort** of viols. See *chest*¹.—**Division viol**. Same as *viola da gamba*.—**Viol d'amore**. See *viola d'amore*, under *viola*¹.

Above all for its sweetness and novelty, the *viol d'amore* of 5 wire-strings played on with a bow, being but an ordinary violin, played on lyre way. *Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 20, 1679.

viol¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *viol*.

viola¹ (vê-ô'lä or vi-ô-lä), *n.* [*It. viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] 1. Same as *viol*.—2. Specifically, in modern usage, the large violin, properly the alto violin, though generally called the *tenor*, in size about one seventh larger than the violin. It is provided with four strings tuned in fifths, thus: A, D, G, and C (next below middle C), the two lower strings being wound with silver wire. The viola was probably the first member of the modern string quartet to be developed. Its tone is not so brilliant or varied as that of the violin, though susceptible of a peculiar pathetic quality under the hand of a good player, while in concerted music it is highly effective. Music for the viola is usually written in the alto clef. Also called *alto*, *tenor*, *bratche*, *quint*, and *taille*.—**Viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or viola da gamba, mounted with sympathetic strings like a *viola d'amore*; a barytone. See *barytone*, *n.*, 1 (b).

The original viola da gamba when so string came to be called the *viola bastarda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 244.

Viola da braccio, a tenor or "arm" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *bass viol*, or *viola da gamba*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: G, D, A, F, C, and G (the second below middle C), but the lowest string was omitted in the eighteenth century. It has been superseded by the modern viola. Also *viola da spalla*.—**Viola da gamba**. (a) A bass or "leg" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *viola da braccio*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: D, A, E, C, G, and B (the second below middle C). It has been superseded by the modern violoncello.

The division or solo bass viol, usually known by its Italian name of *viola da gamba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 243.



Viola da Gamba. (From Harl. MS.)

(b) In *organ-building*, a stop with metal pipes of narrow scale and ears on the sides of the mouth, giving tones of a penetrating, string-like quality.—**Viola d'amore**, a kind of bass viol, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having usually seven ordinary gut strings, with from seven to fourteen (or even twenty-four) supplementary strings of metal under the finger-board which sound sympathetically. The gut strings were usually tuned thus: D, A, F, D, A, F, D (next below middle C). The sympathetic strings, if few, were tuned diatonically in the scale of D, or, if many, chromatically. The tone of the instrument was highly attractive, but the practical difficulties entailed by the numerous sympathetic tones were great, and prevented its use in the orchestra. Also called *viola*, and sometimes *English violet*.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the *viola d'amore*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 243.

Viola da spalla. Same as *viola da braccio*.—**Viola di bordone**. Same as *barytone*, 1 (b).—**Viola di fagotto**. Same as *viola bastarda*.—**Viola pomposa**, a species of *viola da gamba*, invented by J. S. Bach, having five strings, tuned thus: E, A, D, G, C (the second below middle C).

Viola² (vi-ô-lä), *n.* [*NL*. (Rivinus, 1699, earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < *L. viola*, violet: see *violet*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Violariæ* and tribe *Violæ*, including the pansies and violets. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, these and the lower petal both prolonged at the base, the latter into a spur or sac, and by an ovoid or globose three-valved capsule with roundish seeds. Over 250 species have been enumerated, perhaps to be reduced to 150. They are herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, persistent stipules, and axillary peduncles. The north temperate species are typically, as in *V. odorata*, delicate plants of moist shady banks, with rounded crenate leaves on long angular stalks, solitary nodding violet-colored flowers, five orange yellow anthers forming a central cone, and ovate capsules which open elastically into three boat-like persistent horizontal valves. The stipules are usually conspicuous, often large and leaf-like, in *V. tricolor*, the pansy, deeply plunatifid and often larger than the leaves. (See first but under *leaf*.) The leaves are of various forms, as cordate, arrow-shaped, lanceolate, rotundate, pedate, etc. The peduncles often bear two flowers, as in *V. biflora*, the twin-flowered violet, a scarious species with brilliant golden-yellow flowers, found from the Alps to Cashmere and in the Rocky Mountains. The petals are colored, most often in shades of bluish-purple, white, or yellow, frequently pencilled with dark-blue or purple lines. In some species they are of several colors, as in *V. pedata*, var. *bicolor*, the pansy-violet, or velvet violet, and in *V. tricolor*, which in its wild state, the heart's-ease, combines purple, yellow, and blue. Many species are dimorphic in their flowers, producing through summer minute apetalous ones which are more fertile and are self-fertilized, a fact first observed by Linnaeus in the small mountain species *V. mirabilis*. In some, as *V. Chamissoniana*, the common Hawaiian violet, the later flowers, though minute, are well developed and petal-bearing. There are 22 species in Canada and over 30 in the United States, of which 17, besides 2 or 3 introduced, occur in the North-eastern States, and 16 in the Southern, where they diminish southward, only 4 extending into Texas. The native American species are distinguished into two groups, the stemless violets, chiefly eastern or central, as *V. pal-*

mata, in which the long-stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, as *V. canina* and *V. striata*, with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under *violet*). Several species produce long runners, as *V. blanda*, the sweet white violet; *V. Canadensis*, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and *V. pedata*, the largest-flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The 18 Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, showy, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs: *V. pedunculata*, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; *V. ocellata* of the Mendocino forests is remarkable for its purple spots. *V. Langsdorffii* is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are 6, of which *V. odorata*, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called *tea-violet* in cultivation; and *V. canina* is the dog- or hedge-violet, without odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 56 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which *V. Patrini* is the most common, and 11 in the mountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 80 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is *V. hederacea*, 2 in New Zealand, and 2 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which *V. robusta* produces a woody stem sometimes 5 feet high, and *V. helioscopia* a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 inches across. A few somewhat shrubby species occur northward, as *V. arborescens*, the tree-violet. *V. scandens* of Peru is a climbing and *V. arguta* a twining shrub; *V. decumbens* of Cape Colony, a much-branched procumbent shrub; *V. filiculis* of New Zealand, a smooth, slender mountain-creeper. The pansy and other species are of some medicinal use. For *V. tricolor*, see *pansy* and *heart's-ease* (its small form is known in the United States as *Johnny-jump-up* and *lady's-delight*). For other species, see *violet*.

violable (vi-ô-lä-bl), *a.* [= *F. violable* = *Sp. violable* = *Pg. violavel* = *It. violabile*, < *L. violabilis*, that may be violated, < *violare*, violate: see *violet*.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. *Bailey*.

violably (vi-ô-lä-bli), *adv.* In a violable manner.

Violaceæ (vi-ô-lä'sê-ô), *n. pl.* [*NL*. (Lindley, 1829), fem. pl. of *L. violaceus*, of a violet, of a violet color: see *violaceous*.] Same as *Violariæ*.

violaceous (vi-ô-lä'shius), *a.* [*L. violaceus*, of a violet color, < *viola*, a violet: see *violet*.] 1. Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red, sometimes violaceous.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the *Violariæ* (*Violaceæ*).—**Violaceous plantain-eater**, *Musophaga violacea*, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 17½ inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some



Violaceous Plantain-eater (*Musophaga violacea*).

parts; the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red, fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, *M. rosea*, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumorbital area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. *M. violacea* was so named by Isert in 1789, when the genus was instituted, and is the *turacoo violet* or *macquet* of Levaillant, 1806; *M. rosea* was named by Gould in 1851.

violaceously (vi-ô-lä'shius-li), *adv.* With a violet color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

violaniline (vi-ô-lan'i-lin), *n.* [*L. viola*, violet, + *E. aniline*.] Same as *nigrosine*. Compare *induline*.

Violariæ (vi-ô-lä-ri-ê-ô), *n. pl.* [*NL*. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Violaria*, for *Viola*, + *-æ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Parietales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pistil, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentas and a me-

dium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are over 270 species, belonging to 25 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which the types are *Viola*, *Pappayrola*, *Alnodelia*, and *Sauvagesia*, the last being aberrant in the presence of staminalodes. With the exception of the genus *Viola*, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and axillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panicle cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly loculicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of *Ionidium*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha. The order is largely American: two genera, *Viola* and *Ionidium*, occur within the United States. Also *Violaceæ*.

violaceous (vi-ô-lä'sê-ô), *a.* A variant of *violaceous*.

violaster (vi-ô-lä'stêr), *n.* [*ME. violastre*, < *OF. violastre*, *F. violâtre*, of a violet color, purplish, < *violet*, violet: see *violet*.] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept *Violastres* (for here colour is liche Violet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle harde and fulle precyous. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 160.

violate (vi-ô-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *violated*, ppr. *violating*. [*L. violatus*, pp. of *violare* (< *It. violare* = *Sp. Pg. violar* = *F. violer*), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < *vis*, strength, power, force, violence: see *vim*, *violent*.] 1. To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; outrage.

An impious crew
Of men conspiring to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds; violating the ends
For which our country is a name so dear.
Milton, S. A., l. 893.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.
The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been violated by the savage hand of cultivation.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.
Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before
Did violate so itself. *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 10. 24.
Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts.
Milton, P. R., III. 160.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to violate confidence.

Thou makest the vestal violate her oath.
Shak., Lucres, l. 883.

The condition was violated, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions.
Bacon, Physical Fables, III.

Those Danes who were settl'd among the East-Angles, erected with new hopes, violated the peace which they had sworn to Alfred.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape on.

The Sabins violated Charms
Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms.
Prior, Carmen Seculare.

violation (vi-ô-lä'shon), *n.* [*F. violation* = *Sp. violacion* = *Pg. violação* = *It. violazione*, < *L. violatio* (n-), an injury, a profanation, < *violare*, violate: see *violet*.] 1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the violation of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a violation of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most strict & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation whereof we make great consciences.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in violation of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in violation of their engagements with their allies.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing violation.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 3. 21.

violative (vi-ô-lä-tiv), *a.* [*L. violatus* + *-ive*.] Violating; tending to or causing violation.

Violative of a vested legal right.

Andrews, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

violator (vi-ô-lä-tôr), *n.* [= *F. violateur* = *Pr. violator*, *violador* = *Sp. Pg. violador* = *It. violatore*, < *L. violator*, one who does violence, < *violare*, violate: see *violet*.] 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a violator of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses: as, a violator of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a violator of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

An hypocrite, a virgin-violator.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 41.
Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, Becket.

viol-block (vi'ol-blok), *n.* A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

violet, *v. t.* [*< OF. violer, < L. violare, violate: see violate.*] To violate.

Violes (vi'ol-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < Viola² + -es.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Violariaceae*, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 8 genera, of which *Ionidium* and *Viola* (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, *Anchithea* and *Corynophyllis* each include 8 climbing and *Noisetia* 8 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 2 others are American and 1 Polynesian.

violence (vi'ol-ēns), *n.* [*< ME. violence, < OF. violence, F. violence = Sp. Pg. violencia = It. violenza, < L. violentia, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < violentus, vehement, forcible: see violent.*] 1. The state or character of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about.

Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 125.

The violence of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that commeth within it.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 89.

Disturb'd and torn
With violence of this conflict.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

Mark me with what violence she first loved the Moor,
but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below.
—4. Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

To prevent the tyrant's violence.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, IV. 4. 29.

File, Master Morose, that you will use this violence to a man of the church!

B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, III. 2.

5. Ravishment; rape.—6. In *law*: (a) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. *Robinson*. (b) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (c) The unlawful use of physical force.—To do violence on, to attack; murder.

But, as it seems, did violence on herself.

Shak., *R. and J.*, V. 3. 264.

To do violence to or unto, to outrage; force; injure.

He said unto them, Do violence to no man. Luke III. 14.

They have done violence unto her tomb,
Not granting rest unto her in the grave.

Beau., and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, V. 2.

—Syn. 1 and 2. Passion, fury, fierceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.

violence (vi'ol-ēns), *v. t.* [*< violence, v.*] 1. To do violence to; assault; injure.

Mrs. Fitz. It may begot some favour like excuse,
Though none like reason.

Wit. No, my tuneless mistress?
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
Nor nature, violence in both of these.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

Like our late misnam'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were violence'd by ambition and malice. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, II. 64.

violency (vi'ol-ēn-si), *n.* [*As violence (see -cy).*] Same as *violence*. *Jcr. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, III. II. 3.

violent (vi'ol-ēnt), *a. and n.* [*< ME. violent, violent, < OF. violent, F. violent = Sp. Pg. It. violento, < L. violentus, vehement, forcible, < vis, strength, power, force: see vim.*] I. *a.* 1. Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash
And violent onset.

Luci's *Dominion*, IV. 2.

Violent fires soon burn out themselves.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, II. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

No violent state can be perpetual.

T. Burnet.

Truly I don't care to discourage a young Man—he has a violent Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of Hanging.

Congreve, *Love for Love*, II. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

Then laid they violent hands upon him: next Himself imprisoned, and his goods seized. *Mariotte*, *Edw. II.*, I. 2.

We would give much to use violent thefts.

Shak., *T. and C.*, V. 3. 21.

When with a violent hand you made me yours,
I curs'd the doer.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, II. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?
The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,
But rebels scorning law, appear thus violent?

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, IV. 7.

His Love, however violent it might appear, was still founded in Reason.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 345.

Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those violent Airs.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme: as, a violent contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

Discreet maistris seyn that the feure agi comounly is causid of a violent reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

It was the violentest Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island.

Howell, *Letters*, I. IV. 24.

The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with violent sickness after eating the fish caught in it.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 235.

Rouge, if too violent, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness. *The Century*, XXXV. 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

All violent marriages engender hatred betwixt the married.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 297.

Ease would recant

Vows made in pain, as violent and void.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 97.

Violent motion. See *motion*.—**Violent power**. See *power*.—**Violent profits**, in *Scots law*, the penalty due on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed.—**Syn.** 1. Turbulent, boisterous.—5. Polignant, exultant.

II. *n.* One acting with violence.

Such violents shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.

Decay of Christian Piety, p. 53. (Latham.)

violent (vi'ol-ēnt), *v.* [*< violent, a.*] I. *trans.* To urge with violence.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries violented any thing against him under that queen.

Fuller, *Worthies*, III. 610.

II. *intrans.* To act or work with violence; be violent.

This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,

And violenteth in a sense as strong

As that which causeth. Shak., *T. and C.*, IV. 4. 4.

violently (vi'ol-ēnt-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less violently, and both more gently and more universally, than the fire.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 484.

The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so violently upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melea Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 393.

During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1795, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became violently rainy after the cannonading commenced.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 385.

violēt (vi'ol-ēr), *n.* [*< viol + -er.*] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

To the French violer for his quarters paye, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Prince Henry's Book of Payments (1609). (Nares.)

One . . . stabs a violer . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.

Fountainhall, *Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session*, I. 364. (Jamieson.)

violescent (vi-o-les'ent), *a.* [*< L. viola, a violet, a purple color (see violet), + -escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

violet¹ (vi'ol-ēt), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *violette*; < ME. *violet, vyolet, violet, vyalet, violette*, < OF. *violette, f., violet, m., F. violette* = Sp. Pg. *violeta* = It. *violetta*, dim. of *L. viola* (It. Sp. Pg. *viola*, OF. *virole*), a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. *iov* (**Fiov*), a violet.] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Viola*, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See *Viola*, compound names below, and cut in next column.

Daisies pied and violets blue. Shak., *L. L. L.*, V. 2. 904.

2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from *h* to *V*, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of illumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the



1, Stemmed Violet (*Viola tricolor*, var. *arvensis*): *St.*, stem.
2, Stemless Violet (*Viola palmata*, var. *scutellata*): *s.*, scape.

quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so reduced as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polyommatus*, and allied genera.—**Acid violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of di-methyl-rosaniline tri-sulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Aniline violet**. Same as *mauve*.—**Arrow-leaved violet**, *Viola sagittata* of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—**Bird's-foot violet**, a low stemless species, *Viola pedata*, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitish flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—**Calathian violet**, the marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. According to Gerard, the true plant was a Campanula. *Britain and Holland*.—**Canada violet**, *Viola Canadensis*, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—**Common or early blue violet**, *Viola palmata*, especially in the variety *scutellata*, very common in moist ground in North America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed, or in the variety only crenate. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep- or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—**Corn-violet**. See *Specularia*.—**Crystal violet**. See *crystal*.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dama's violet*.—**Dog-tooth violet**, a plant of the genus *Erythronium*. The yellow dog-tooth violet is *E. americanum*.—**Dog-violet**, *Viola canina* of the northern Old World, and in the variety *Muhlenbergii* of North America. It is a stemless violet a few inches high, with light-violet petals and a short cylindrical corolla.—**English violet**. See *sweet violet*.—**Fringe or fringed violet**, *Arthropodium paniculatum* and *Thysanotus tuberosus*, liliaceous plants of Australia with rather small pancelled blue flowers, those of the former with crisp inner segments.—**Green violet**. See *Ionidium*.—**Hoffmann's violet**. Same as *dahlia*, 3.—**Hooded violet**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Corynophyllis* (*Calyptriem*), related to the violets.—**Horned violet (or pansy)**, *Viola cornuta* of the Pyrenees, having pale-blue or mauve-colored sweet-scented spurred flowers, produced abundantly and continuously, long cultivated in Europe, and forming an excellent border- or bedding-plant.—**Lance-leaved violet**, the American *Viola lanceolata*, with small white flowers.—**Long-spurred violet**, *Viola rostrata* of the eastern and central United States, having a low stem and pale-violet flowers with a slender spur.—**Manganese violet**, in *ceram*, the purple color obtained by the use of manganese.—**March violet**, the sweet violet. *Britain and Holland*. [Local, Eng.]—**Marian's violet**. Same as *marlet*.—**Marsh-violet**. (a) *Viola palustris*, a species with small blue flowers marked with purple; found northward in both hemispheres. (b) Locally, same as *bag-violet*.—**Mars violet**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, used as a pigment by artists. It resembles Indian red, but is darker in color. Also called *mineral purple*.—**Mercury's violet**. Same as *Marian's violet*.—**Naphthalene violet**. Same as *naphthamem*.—**Neapolitan violet**. See *sweet violet*.—**New fast violet**. Same as *pallacyanine*.—**New Holland violet**. Same as *spurple violet*.—**Pale violet**, *Viola striata* of central and eastern North America, a stemless species having white petals lined with purple.—**Pansy violet**, a local name for the variety *beccardii* of the bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata*. The two upper petals are of a deep-violet color and as if velvety. Also *velvet violet*.—**Paris violet**. Same as *methyl-violet*.—**Perkin's violet**. Same as *indian*.—**Primrose-leaved violet**, *Viola primulaefolia* of the eastern United States, with small white flowers.—**Rosaniline violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochloride of mono- and di-phenyl-rosaniline. They produce a dull but moderately fast violet color on cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *phenyl violet*, *spirit violet*, *Parina violet*, *imperial violet*, etc.—**Round-leaved violet**, *Viola rotundifolia* of cold woods in eastern North America, a species with small yellow flowers, the leaves at first erect, roundish-ovate, an inch broad, in summer 3 or 4 inches long, lying flat on the ground, shining above.—**Sand violet**, *Viola arenaria*, a small tufted stemless species with pale-blue flowers, found in the northern Old World.—**Spurless violet**, specifically, *Viola hederacea* of Australasia, once classed as a distinct genus *Erythron*, a tufted or widely creeping plant with rather small blue flowers.—**Spurred violet**, a pretty South

European species, *Viola calcarata*, allied to the horned violet, and having large purple flowers, which in the Alps sometimes form sheets of color.—**Stemless violets**, that class of violets in which the stem does not rise above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes. See cut above.—**Stemmed violets**, that class of violets which have a leafy stem and usually large stipules. See cut above.—**Sweet violet**, a favorite sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia: in America often called *English violet*. It is a stemless species with bluish-purple or white flowers, cultivated in many varieties, single and double, and produced in large quantities for the market, yielding also a perfumers' oil. A continuously blooming variety is much grown about Paris. The Neapolitan is a well-known variety with double light-blue flowers, now surpassed by the "Marie Louise." The flowers of the "cesar" are very large and sweet; those of the "queen-of-violets," white and very large; etc.—**Tongue-violet**. See *Schweiggeria*.—**Tooth-violet**. Same as coralwort, 1.—**Tree-violet**, *Viola arborea*, a shrubby species with erect branching stems, growing from crevices of rocks in the western Mediterranean region.—**Tricolored violet**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*.—**Trinity violet**, the spiderwort, *Tradescantia virginica*, from its blue flowers and time of blooming. Britten and Holland. [Local, Eng.]—**Twin-flowered violet**. See *Viola*.—**Velvet violet**. See *pansy violet*, above.—**Violet family**, the plant-order *Violariaceae*.—**Violet-powder**, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-powder or other perfume: used for nursery and other purposes. (See also *bog-violet*, *hedge-violet*, *horse-violet*, *methyl-violet*, *water-violet*, *wood-violet*.)

II. a. Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.—**Violet bee**, a European carpenter-bee, *Xylocopa violacea*. See cut under *carpenter-bee*.—**Violet carmine**, a brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkanet, *Alkanna (Anchusa) tinctoria*. It is little used, as it changes color rapidly on exposure.—**Violet land-crab**, the West Indian crab *Geocarcinus rufocincta*.—**Violet quartz**, amethyst.—**Violet sapphire**, schorl.—**Violet tanager**, *Euphonia violacea*, partly of the color said.

Violet (vi'ô-let), n. [*It. viola*, a viol.] A *viola d'amore*. Sometimes called *English violet*.

violet-blindness (vi'ô-let-blind'nes), n. A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish violet.

violet-blue (vi'ô-let-bl8), n. See *blue*.

violet-cress (vi'ô-let-kres), n. A Spanish cruciferous plant, *Ionopsisidium (Cochlearia) acaule*.

violet-ear, violet-ears (vi'ô-let-êr, -êrz), n. A humming-bird of the genus *Petaspheora*. Six species are described, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, as *P. anna* and *P. cyanotis*. They are rather large hummers, 4½ to 5½ inches long, with metallic-blue ear-coverts (whence the name).

violet-shell (vi'ô-let-shel), n. A gastropod of the family *Ianthinidae*. See cut under *Ianthina*.

violet-snail (vi'ô-let-snäl), n. Same as *violet-shell*.

violet-tip (vi'ô-let-tip), n. A handsome American butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*, whose



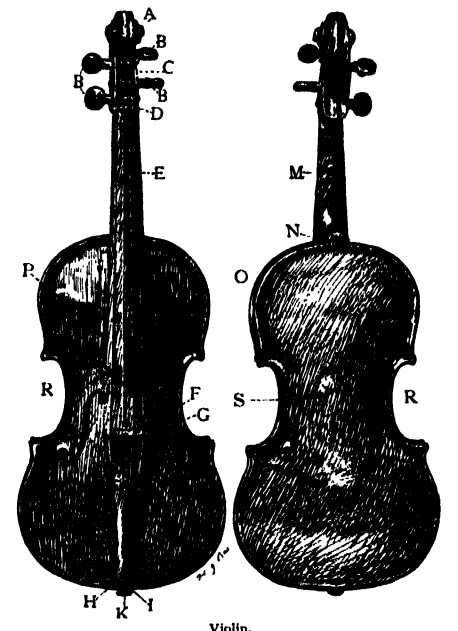
Violet-tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*), right wings reversed. (Female, about natural size.)

wings are reddish with brown mottlings and violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. S. H. Scudder.

violet-wood (vi'ô-let-wüd), n. 1. Same as *king-wood*.—2. See *myall*.—3. The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata*.

violin (vi'ô-lin'), n. [= *Sp. violin* = *Pg. violino* = *G. violone* = *Sw. Dan. violin*, < *It. violino*, dim. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*. Cf. *F. violon*, a violin.] 1. The modern form of the smaller medieval *viola da braccio*. The violin group of instruments is distinguished from the true *viola* especially by having the back slightly arched like the belly, and by the number and tuning of the strings. It is probable that the change from the viol model was first made in the tenor viol, or *viola*, and thence transferred to the smaller size, or *violino*. The true violin, both large and small, began to be made about the middle of the sixteenth century, particularly in the North Italian towns of Cremona and Brescia. The greatest refinement of shape and construction was attained about 1700 by Stradivari, and has never since been surpassed. In its most approved form, the violin is further distinguished from the viol by a comparative thinness between belly and back, by sides or ribs of a peculiar shape, by bouts (indentations in the sides to facilitate the use of the bow) between double corners, by a finely adjusted correlation of position between the bridge, the sound-post, and the f-shaped sound-holes, by the complete independence of the neck from the body, by a peg-box with transverse pegs, and by a daintily

carved scroll for a head. Four strings are used, tuned thus: E, A, D, and G (next below middle C), of which the lowest is wound with silver wire, while the others are of gut. The first string is often called the *chanterelle*. In



A, scroll; B, pegs; C, peg-box; D, upper saddle; E, finger-board; F, sound-holes; G, bridge; H, tail-piece; I, tail-piece ring; K, tail-piece button; M, neck; N, neck-plate; O, back; P, front or belly; R, bouts; S, waist. Inside the violin are six blocks (namely, neck-block, end-pin block, and four corner-blocks), twelve hoop-lings, a bass-bar, and a sound-post.

the construction of the instrument maple and pine, very carefully selected, are the chief components. The minutest details of wood, model, jointing, varnish, etc., are important, so that a really fine instrument is an elaborate work of art. The bow by which the violin is sounded has also been gradually refined in shape, so as to present the utmost strength, elasticity, and lightness (see *bow*, 3 (a)). In actual use the violin is held nearly horizontally by the player's extended left arm, the lower part of the body being supported on his left collar-bone. The first position of his left hand is so close to the nut that the pressure of the first finger on any one of the strings will raise its pitch a half-step, that of the second finger will raise it a whole step, etc. The second position, or *half shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the first position. The third position, or *whole shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the second position. (See *position*, 4 (c), and *shift*, 2.) Eleven different positions are recognized, so that the compass of the instrument, which in the first position extends only to two octaves and a major third, reaches by means of other positions to nearly four octaves. Harmonics are producible by lightly touching a string at one of its nodes, so that the available compass is still longer. The tone of the violin is more capable of expression than that of any other instrument: hence it holds the leading position in the modern orchestra, the central section of which is made up of the first and second violins, the violas, and the violoncellos, all of which are essentially violins in model. It is also a favorite instrument for solos, both with and without accompaniment. While the pitch of the tones used is determined by the stopping of the strings with the left hand, their force and quality—that is, their expressiveness—depends on the method of bowing. To a certain extent, two or even three strings may be sounded together, so as to produce harmonic effects: such playing is called *double-stopping*. *Pizzicato* tones are produced by plucking the strings with the finger, after the manner of the guitar. A peculiar veiled tone is obtained by attaching a weight called a *mute* or *ordino* to the bridge so as to check its vibrations. The violin is often colloquially called a *fiddle*.

Sharp violins proclaim

Their jealous pangs and desperation.

Dryden, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, st. 5.

2. A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the first violin of an orchestra.—**Key-stop violin**. See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin**. See *keyed*.—**Nail-violin**. Same as *nail-fiddle*.—**Tenor violin**. See *viola*.—**Three-quarter violin**. Same as *violin piccolo*.—**Violin clef**, in musical notation, a G clef on the second line of the staff; the treble clef. See *figure*.—**Violin diapason**, in organ-building, a diapason of unusually narrow scale and string-like tone.—**Violin-players' cramp** or *palsy*, an occupation-neurosis of violin-players, similar to writers' cramp (which see, under *writer*).—**Violin²** (vi'ô-lin), n. [*Viola*² + *-in*².] An emetic substance contained in all parts of the sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*. It has not been obtained pure, and is perhaps identical with emetin from *ipecaecuanha*.

violins (vê-ô-lê-n8), n. [*violin*¹.] In organ-building, a stop having narrow metal pipes, and thin, incisive, string-like quality. It is usually of four-feet tone.

violin-bow (vi'ô-lin'bô), n. A bow for sounding a violin.

violine (vi'ô-lin), n. [*L. viola*, a violet color, + *-ine*².] A blue precipitate obtained by treat-

ing aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxid of lead: same as *mauve*.

violinette (vi'ô-li-net'), n. [*violin* + *-ette*.] Same either as *violin piccolo* or as *kit*⁸.

violinist (vi'ô-lin'ist), n. [= *G. Sw. Dan. violinist* = *Sp. Pg. It. violinista*; as *violin* + *-ist*. Cf. *F. violoniste*.] A performer on the violin.

violino (vê-ô-lê-nô), n. [*It.*: see *violin*¹.] Same as *violin*.—**Violino piccolo**, a small or miniature violin, differing from the kit in being of the same proportions as the violin; a three-quarter fiddle. Such violins were once used for children's practice. They were usually tuned a third higher than the violin.

violin-piano (vi'ô-lin'pi-an'ô), n. Same as *harmonic*.

violist (vi'ô-list), n. [= *D. violist*; as *viol* + *-ist*.] 1. A performer on the viol.

He [Kenelm Digby] was a violinist, and the two former violists. *Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1858-9.

2. A performer on the viola.

violoncellist (vê-ô-lon-chel'ist or vi'ô-lon-sel'ist), n. [= *It. violoncellista*; as *violoncello* + *-ist*.] A performer on the violoncello. Often abbreviated to *cellist*, 'cellist.

violoncello (vê-ô-lon-chel'ô or vi'ô-lon-sel'ô), n. [*It.*, dim. of *violone*, q. v.] 1. The modern form of the medieval *viola da gamba*. It is properly a bass violin rather than a small violone, as its name suggests, since its form is that of the violin rather than of the true viol. Its size is about double that of the violin. It began to be popular for concerted music early in the seventeenth century, and for solo use about a century later. Its four strings are tuned thus: A, D, G, C (the second below middle C), the third and fourth being silver strings. In playing, the violoncello is rested vertically by means of a wooden peg or standard on the floor between the player's knees. The method of playing is otherwise very similar to that of the violin, including the same special effects. The tone is very sonorous and expressive, combining the advantages of the violin tone with the breadth of a tenor compass. The bow used is similar to that for the violin, but larger. In modern music the violoncello stands next in importance, among the stringed instruments, to the violin, both as a member of the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Commonly abbreviated *cello*, 'cello.

2. In organ-building, a pedal stop of eight-feet tone, having metal pipes of narrow scale and a very string-like quality.—**Violoncello piccolo**, a small or miniature violoncello, having the same proportions and tuning. It was used especially for solos.

violone (vê-ô-lô-ne), n. [= *F. violon* (dim.), a violin, < *It. violone*, aug. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] 1. The largest of the medieval viols; a double-bass viol. It was originally a very large *viola da gamba*, sometimes provided with six strings, but usually with only three or four. The three-stringed form was tuned thus: G, D, A (the third below middle C), which is the tuning of the modern three-stringed double-bass, with which the violone is nearly identical.

2. In organ-building, a pedal stop of sixteen-feet tone, resembling the violoncello.

violoust (vi'ô-lus), a. [*viol(ent)* + *-ous*.] Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Gl. Where's your son?

Fra. He shall be hang'd in flots;

The dogs shall eat him in Lent: there's cats' meat

And dogs' meat enough about him. . . .

Gl. You are so *violoust*!

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 1.

viparious (vi-pâ'ri-us), a. [*Irreg.* < *L. vita*, life, or *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *viper* and *viviparous*.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives.

Bulwer, *Caxtons*, xii. 2.

viper (vi'pêr), n. [*OF. vipere*, *F. vipère* (also *OF. vivere*, *F. vivre*) = *Sp. víbora* = *Pg. víbora* = *It. vipera*, < *L. vipera*, a viper, adder, serpent, contr. for **vivipara*, fem. of an adj. found in *L.L.* as *viviparus*, bringing forth alive (applied to some fish, as distinguished from oviparous fish), < *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth. Cf. *vire*¹ and *viver*, *wivern*, from the same source. See *weever*.] 1. A venomous snake of the family *Viperidae*: originally and especially applied to the only serpent of this kind occurring in the greater part of Europe, *Vipera communis* or *Pellias berus*. This is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as *vipers*, *asps*, or *adders*. See *Viperidae*, and cuts under *adder*, *Cerastes*, and *daboya*.

2. Any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake; a viperine; a cobraform and not crotali-



Head and Tail of Common Viper (*Pellias berus*), with erect fangs.

This is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as *vipers*, *asps*, or *adders*. See *Viperidae*, and cuts under *adder*, *Cerastes*, and *daboya*.

form serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes, especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous: as, the water-viper, *Anelrodon platycorpus*, the water-moccasin, poisonous; the blowing-viper and black viper, *Heterodon platyrhinos* and *H. niger*, both harmless, though of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under asp, cobra-de-capello, copperhead, moccasin, and pit-viper.

3. In her., a serpent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word serpent and use viper instead, there being no difference in the representations.

4. One who or that which is mischievous or malignant.

Where is that viper? bring the villain forth.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 285.

Thou painted viper!

Beast that thou art!

Shelley, The Cenci, l. 3.

Black viper. See def. 2.—**Blowing-viper.** Same as *hognose-snake*. [U. S.]—**Horned viper.** Any serpent of the genus *Cerastes*.—**Indian viper.** the Russellian snake. See cut under *daboya*.—**Pit viper.** See *pit-viper*.—**Plumed viper.** a puff-adder. See *Crotalus*.—**Red viper.** Same as copperhead, 1.—**Viper's dance.** St. Vitus's dance. *Hall's well.* (Prov. Eng.)—**Water-viper.** See def. 2.—**Yellow viper.** See *yellow*.

Vipera (vi'pĕ-ră), n. [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the *Viperidae*. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparous species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family *Viperidae*, of which the common viper of Europe (*V. aspis*, *V. communis* or *Pelias berus*) is the type, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril between two plates. Also called *Pelias*. See *Viperidae*, and cuts under *adder* and *viper*.

viperess (vi'pĕ-rĕs), n. [*< viper + -ess.*] A female viper.

Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess,

My Sons I would have poison'd: *Viperess*!

Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

viper-fish (vi'pĕ-rĭsh), n. A fish of the family *Chauliodontidae* and genus *Chauliodus*, specifically *C. sloani*. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish below, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ventral fins.

viper-gourd (vi'pĕ-rĕ-gōrd), n. Same as *snake-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Viperidae (vi'pĕ-rĭ-dĕ), n. pl. [NL., < *Vipera* + *-idae*.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder *Viperina* or *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*, is divided, distinguished from the *Crotalidae* by the absence of a pit between the eye and the nostrils, and from the *Attractaspididae* and *Causidae* by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the *Viperidae* are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes 7 genera: *Vipera*, of which *Pelias* is a synonym; *Dabota* (see *daboya*); *Cerastes*, the horned vipers; *Bitis* (with which *Echidna* is synonymous); *Crotalus*,

see *viper*.] I. a. Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the *Viperina*, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from *colubrine*, more strictly contrasted with *crotaline*.—**Viperine snake.** (a) Any member of the *Viperina*. (b) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, *Tropidonotus viperina*, colored much like the true viper. See cut under *snake*.

II. n. A member of the *Viperina*; a viper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 198.

viperish (vi'pĕ-rĭsh), a. [*< viper + -ish*.] Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a *viperish* old woman.

viperling (vi'pĕ-rĭng), n. [*< viper + -ling*.] A young or small viper.

viperoid (vi'pĕ-rĭd), a. [*< viper + -oid*.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Viperoidae*.

Viperoidae, Viperoides (vi'pĕ-rĭ-dĕ-ĕ, -dĕ-z), n. pl. [NL.: see *viperoid*.] Same as *Viperina*, 1.

viperous (vi'pĕ-rĭ-us), a. [*< viper + -ous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

Which, though it reaped the world, yet is it least beholding to her *viperous* offspring.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and *viperous* glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

viperously (vi'pĕ-rĭ-us-ly), adv. In a viperous manner; like a viper.

Having spoken as maliciously & *viperously* as he might . . . of Wilkies life.

Holmes, Richard II., act. 1377.

viper's-bugloss (vi'pĕ-rĭz-bŭ'glos), n. See *Echium*.

viper's-grass (vi'pĕ-rĭz-grās), n. See *Scorzonera*.

viper-wine (vi'pĕ-rĭ-win), n. See the quotation.

When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called *viper-wine*, to restore nature.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 112, note.

viraginian (vir-ă-jĭn'ĭ-an), a. [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ian.*] Having the qualities of a virago; termagant.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trolls.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

viraginity (vir-ă-jĭn'ĭ-ti), n. [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ity.*] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viraginous (vi-ră-jĭn'ĭ-us), a. [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ous.*] Same as *viraginian*.

A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described [riding the stang], so that he may be supposed to represent . . . his henpecked friend. . . . He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the *viraginous* lady.

Brockett, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

virago (vi- or vi-ră'gō), n. [*< L. virago, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, < vir, man: see virile.*] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

She . . . proceedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husband was burnt, casting her self into the same fire.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 24).

"To arms, to arms!" the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies.

Pope, ll. of the L., v. 37.

Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked instead to some antique *virago*, whose gnawing passions, and long hoarded spleen, shall make me curse my folly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 2.

3. [cap.] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of *Anatinae*: so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is *V. punctata* (or *castanea*) of Australia.

virago-sleeve (vi-ră'gō-slĕv), n. A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces. The spaces between the adventitia and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

vire (vĕr), n. [*< ME. vyre, < OF. vire = Pr. Sp. Pg. vira, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. virote, It. verretta, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. viora = Pg. viora, a viper, = OF. *vivre, also vire (> E. wiver), F. viere, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. vipera, a viper: see viper and viver.* The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. *viret*, turn.] 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also *vireton*.

The head of a *vire* or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.

H. S. Cuming, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In her., same as *annulet*. *Cassans*.

vire (vĕr), v. An obsolete spelling of *veer*.

virelay (vir'ĕ-lă), n. [*< F. virelai, < viret, turn, change direction (see veer), + lai, a song, lay: see lay*.] An old French form of poem, in short lines, running on two rimas; also, a succession of stanzas on two rimas, and of indeterminate length, the rime of the last line of each becoming the rime of the first couplet in the next, thus: a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b; b, b, c, b, b, c, b, c; c, c, d, c, c, d, c, c, d; etc. In a nine-line lay the rime-order is as follows: a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b. The *virelai nouveau* is written on two rimas throughout; and the lines of the first couplet reappear alternately at irregular intervals throughout the poem, concluding it in reverse order. No rime should be repeated. [This form has been written in English but sparingly. Except by example, it is difficult to explain it. Here is the beginning of one:

Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!

Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!

In the street the flower-girls cry:

In the street the water-carts ply;

And a fluter, with features a-wry,

Plays fitfully, "Scots, wha hae!"

And the throat of that fluter is dry;

Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!

And over the roof-tops nigh

Come a waft like a dream of the May,—etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!

A. Dobson, July.]

Of swich matere made he many layes,

Songes, compleintes, roundels, *virelayes*.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

Virelay. Round, Freeman's Song. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

Virelay, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freeman's song.

Blount, 1670.

And then the band of flutes began to play,

To which a lady sang a *virelay*.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

virent (vi'rĕnt), a. [*< L. virent(-s), ppr. of virere, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. virid, verd, verdant, etc.*] Green; verdant; fresh.

In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

Vireo (vir'ĕ-ō), n. [NL., < L. *vireo*, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family *Vireonidae*, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See *Vireonidae*, and cuts under *greenlet* and *solitary*.—2. [l. c.] A greenlet; any bird of the family *Vireonidae*, especially of the genus *Vireo*.—**Arizona vireo**, the gray vireo. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874.—**Bell's vireo**, *V. belli*, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—**Black-capped or black-headed vireo**, *V. atricapillus*, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W. Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—**Black-whiskered vireo**, one of the mustached greenlets, *V. barbatulus*, of Florida and the West Indies. See *whip-tom-kelly*.—**Blue-headed vireo**, the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—**Cassin's vireo**, the green variety of the solitary vireo. *Xantus*, 1859.—**Gray vireo**, *V. vicinior*, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Hutton's vireo**, *V. huttoni*, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. *Cassin*, 1851.—**Lead-colored vireo**, the plumbeous vireo. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874.—**Least vireo**, *V. pusillus*, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—**Mustached vireo**, one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—**Philadelphia vireo**, the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by John Cassin near the city of that name, and originally described by him in 1851 as *Vireoniviva philadelphia*. It belongs with the red-eye in the slender-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Hudson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—**Plumbeous vireo**, *V. plumbeus*, of the southern Rocky Mountain region and southward, discovered by Coues in Arizona in 1864. It resembles the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—**Red-eyed vireo**, the red-eye (which see, with cut). Also called *red-eyed flycatcher* (after Catesby, 1771, Latham, Pennant, etc.), and formerly *olive-colored flycatcher* (Edwards).—**Solitary vireo**. See *solitary*.—**Vigors's vireo**. Same as *Vigors's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Warbling vireo**, *V. gilvus*, of all temperate eastern North America and southward. It is one of the smaller species, about 5 inches long and 8½ in extent, and very plainly colored; it inhabits high woodland, and has an exquisitely melodious warble, often heard from the shade and ornamental trees of parks and cities.—**White-eyed vireo**, *V. noveboracensis* (formerly *Muscicapa noveboracensis*, *V. cantatrix*, *V. muscivora*, etc.), a small stout-bodied greenlet notable for the brightness of the olive parts, the richness of the yellow about the face and eyes and along the sides, and especially the white iris. It is scarcely 5 inches long and 8 in extent; it inhabits the



Plumed Viper, or Puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*), one of the *Viperidae*.

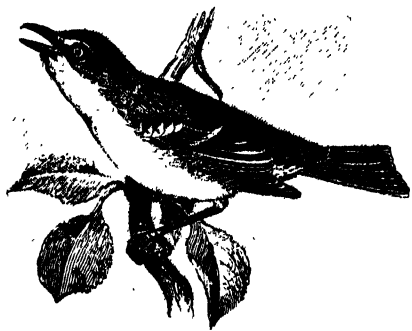
the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as *C. arietans* of Africa; *Echis* of Merren, called *Toxica* by Gray; and *Atheris* of Cope, also called *Pocillostolus*. In the two latter the urosteges are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under *viper*, 1.

viperiform (vi'pĕ-rĭ-fōrm), a. [*< L. vipera, a viper, + forma, form.*] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with *cobriform* and *crotaliform*.

Viperina (vi'pĕ-rĭ-nă), n. pl. [NL., < L. *vipera*, a viper, + *-ina*.] 1. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from *Colubrina*. Also called *Nocua*, *Thanatophidia*, *Venenosa*.—2. More exactly, one of two suborders of *Ophidia*, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder *Solenoglypha*, as distinguished from *Proteroglypha*, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under *rattlesnake*, and cuts cited under *viper*, 2.

viperine (vi'pĕ-rĭn), a. and n. [*< L. viperinus, of or like a viper, < vipera, a viper, serpent:*

eastern United States, west regularly to the great plains and sometimes beyond, breeds in all its United States range, and winters from the Southern States to the West Indies and Guatemala. It abounds in shrubbery and tangle, is vivacious and sprightly, has a medley of voluble



White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*).

notes, and hangs its nest in a low bush. Scraps of newspaper usually enter into this fabric, whence the white-eye was nicknamed "the politician" by Wilson. This is one of the longest- and best-known of its family, and was known to the earlier ornithologists as the *green flycatcher* (Pennant), *hanging flycatcher* (Latham), *green wren* (Bartram), etc. White-eyed vireos, like Maryland yellowthroats and summer yellowbirds, are among the most frequent foster-parents of the cowbird. Also called *white-eyed greenlet*.—**Yellow-green vireo**, *V. flavoviridis*, a near relative of the red-eye and whip-tom-kelly, but yellower, of Mexico and over the United States border.—**Yellow-throated vireo**. See *yellow-throated*.

Vireonidae (vir-ē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of small denticrostral oscine passerine birds, related to the *Laniidae* or shrikes; the vireos or greenlets. They have a hooked bill, rictal bristles, ten primaries, scutellate tarsal, and toes coherent at the base. They are all small birds, under 7 inches long, of simple and mostly greenish coloration, and are confined to America, where they are migratory in the northern parts. The genera are *Vireo*, especially characteristic of North America, containing some 80 species in its several sections, with *Laletes*, *Cyclarhis*, *Hylophilus*, *Vireolanus*, and *Neochloe*, and probably *Dulus* and *Phainicomanes*. *N. brevipennis* is a Mexican type; *L. oahuensis* is peculiar to Jamaica. The *Vireonidae* are remarkable in possessing either ten, or apparently only nine, primaries in closely related forms, owing to the variable development of the spurious first primary, which is sometimes quite rudimentary. The species of *Vireo* are insectivorous, and inhabit woodland and shrubbery, have an earnest and voluble, often highly melodious song, weave penicillate nests, and lay spotted eggs. See the phrase-names under *Vireo*, and cuts under *Dulus*, *Hylophilus*, *red-eye*, *solitary*, *Vireo*, and *whip-tom-kelly*.

Vireoninae (vir-ē-ō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo* (n-) + *-inae*.] The *Vireonidae* rated as a subfamily of *Laniidae*.

vireonine (vir-ē-ō-nīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vireonidae*; resembling or related to a vireo.

The usual *Vireonine* style of architecture . . . a closely-matted cup swung pensile from a forked twig, nearly hemispherical in contour, and rather large for the size of the bird. *Coues*, Birds of Colorado Valley, I. 528.

Vireosylva (vir-ē-sil'vi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Vireo* + *Sylvia*, *q. v.*] A genus of vireos, or section of *Vireo*, including the larger greenlets with comparatively slender bill, as the common red-eyed vireo, the black-whiskered vireo, the whip-tom-kelly, and others. See cut under *greenlet*.

virescence (vi-res'ens), *n.* [*vi*rescen(t) + *-ce*.] 1. Greenness; viridescence.—2. In bot., the abnormal assumption of a green color by organs normally bright-colored, as when the petals of a flower retain their characteristic form, but become green.

virescent (vi-res'ent), *a.* [*vi*rescen(t)-s, *ppr.* of *vi*rescere, grow green, inceptive of *vi*vere, be green; see *virant*.] Greenish; slightly green; turning or becoming green.

vireton (vir'e-ton), *n.* [OF. *vireton*, dim. of *vire*, a crossbow-bolt; see *virel*.] Same as *virel* 1.

virga (vēr'gā), *n.*; *pl.* *virgæ* (-jē). [NL., < *L. virga*, a rod.] The penis.

virgal (vēr'gal), *a.* [*L. virga*, a rod, twig, + *-al*.] Made of twigs.

virgaloo, *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

virgarius (vēr-gā'ri-us), *n.*; *pl.* *virgarii* (-i). [ML., < *L. virga*, a rod; see *verge* 1, *virgate* 2.] The holder of a virgate or yard-land. See *yard-land*.

virgate 1 (vēr'gāt), *a.* [*L. virgatus*, made of twigs, striped, resembling a rod, < *virga*, a rod, twig; see *verge* 1.] Having the shape of a wand or rod; slender, straight, and erect: as, a *virgate* stem; a *virgate* polyp.

virgate 2 (vēr'gāt), *n.* [*L. virga*, a rod, in LL. a measure of land (like *E. rod*, *pole*, or *perch*): see *verge* 1. Cf. *virgate* 1.] A measure of surface (corresponding to the ML. *terra virgate*,

measured land). Different areas have been so called, without much uniformity. Compare quotation under *holding*, 3 (a).

The half-*virgate* or bovaté [corresponds] with the possession of a single ox. *Seeborn*, Eng. VII. Community, p. 65.

virgated (vēr-gā-ted), *a.* [*virgate* 1 + *-ed* 2.] Same as *virgate* 1.

virget, **virger**. Old spellings of *verge* 1, *verger* 1.

Virgilia (vēr-jil'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1793), so called in honor of Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the Roman poet, with ref. to the botanical interest of his "Georgics."] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by papilionaceous rose-purple flowers with a broad banner-petal, falcate wings, and connate keel-petals, and by a sessile ovary which becomes a coriaceous, wingless, flattened two-valved pod. The only species, *V. Capensis*, is an evergreen tree of Cape Colony, from 15 to 30 feet high, cultivated under the name *Cape Virgilia*; it bears pinnate leaves with small leaflets, and handsome flowers in short terminal racemes. *V. lutea*, the American yellow-wood, is now referred to *Cladrastis*.

Virgilian (vēr-jil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Vergilian*; < *L. Virgilius* (prop. *Vergilius*) (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the greatest Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.): as, the *Virgilian* poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

The young candidate for academical honours was no longer required to write Ovidian epistles or *Virgilian* pastorals. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., III.

virgin (vēr'jin), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. virgine*, *ver-gine*, < OF. *virgine*, vernacularly *vierge*, *F. vierge* = Sp. *virgen* = Pg. *virgem* = It. *vergine*, < *L. virgo* (*virgin-*), a maid, virgin, girl or woman (in eccl. writers also of males), as adj. unwedded, fresh, unused; root uncertain.] 1. *n.* 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid. Gen. xxiv. 16.

Sure there is a power
In that great name of virgin that binds fast
All rude uncivil bloods, all appetites
That break their confines.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 1.

The decencies to which women are obliged made these *virgins* stifle their resentment so far as not to break into open violence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 80.

2. A man who has preserved his chastity.

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins*. *Rev. xiv. 4.*

Before the sepulchre of Christ there is mass said euerie day, and none may say the mass there but a man that is a pure *virgin*. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 26.

The Saints are *virgins*;
They love the white rose of virginity; . . .
I have been myself a *virgin*.

Tennyson, Harold, III. 1.

3. One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the *early church*, one of a class or order of women who were vowed to lifelong continence.—4t. The state of virginity.

St. Jerom affirms that to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder than to keep our *virgin* pure. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

5. A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no fecundation for some generations by the male.—6. Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.—7. [*cap.*] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See *Virgo*.

When the bright *Virgin* gives the beauteous days.
Thomson, Autumn, I. 23.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary. See *dolor*.—**English virgins**. See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary*.—**Espousals of the Blessed Virgin**. See *espousal*.—**Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary**. See *presentation* 1.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin**. See *Institute*.—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin**. See *office*.—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary**. See *nativity*.—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary**. See *presentation* 1.—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin**. See *purification*.—**Servants of the Holy Virgin**. See *Servite*.—**The Virgin, or the Blessed Virgin, the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ**.

This image [that we have conceived] of a beautiful figure with a pleasant expression cannot but have the tendency of afterwards leading us to think of the *Virgin* as present when she is not actually present, or as pleased with us when she is not actually pleased.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 50.

Virgin Mary's cowl, honeysuckle, milkdrops, popular names of the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. It has spotted leaves, owing, according to a wide-spread tradition, to drops of the Virgin Mary's milk. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Virgin Mary's nut**, a tropical nut or bean cast ashore on the western coasts of the British Isles, and popularly considered an amulet against the evil eye. Also called *make's-eye*.—**Virgin Mary's thistle**, properly, the milk-thistle, *Silybum (Carduus) Marianum*; referred by Halliwell to the blessed thistle, *Centaurea (Ononis) benedicta*. *Britten and Holland*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty.
Shak., *Ham. V.*, v. 2. 322.

The Day shall come that Men shall see the King of all living Things, and a *Virgin* Lady of the World shall hold him in her Lap. *Hovell*, Letters, IV. 48.

The *virgin* captives, with disorder'd charms
(Won by his own, or by Patroclus's arms),
Rush'd from the tents with cries; and, gath'ring round,
Beat their white breasts, and fainted on the ground.
Pope, *Iliad*, xviii. 38.

2. Unsullied; undefiled: as, *virgin* snow; *virgin* minds.

The *virgin* Lillie, and the Primrose trew.
Spenser, *Prothalamion*, I. 32.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight.
Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 3. 13.

As Phœbus steals his subtil Ray
Through *virgin* Crystal. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, II. 110.

Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the *virgin* air.

Bryant, *Yellow Violet*.

3. Untouched; not meddled with; unused; untied; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, *virgin* soil.

Tell him the valour that he shew'd against me
This day, the *virgin* valour, and true fire,
Deserves even from an enemy this courtesy.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 4.

Vierge escu, a *virgin* shield, or a white shield, without any devices, such as was borne by the tyros in chivalry who had not performed any memorable action.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 14, note.

Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were *virgin*, unwrought, the brute metal of decision.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

It is impossible to produce, and at the same time to obtain an account of, what may be called a *virgin* sensation, such as may be conceived to be the impression of an infant mind, if indeed even this may be supposed to exist pure from all accretions of transmitted association.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 38.

The Sierra Madres in Mexico are still *virgin* of sportsmen and skin-hunters. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 878.

4. In zool., parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, *virgin* reproduction. See *agamogenesis*.—**Virgin birth** or **generation**, parthenogenesis.—**Virgin clay**, in industrial arts, as glass-making and pottery, clay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it.—**Virgin honey**. See *honey*.—**Virgin mercury**, native mercury. See *mercury*.—**Virgin oil**. See *olive-oil*.—**Virgin parchment**. See *parchment*.—**Virgin scammony**. See *scammony*.—2.—**Virgin steel**, a deceptive name given to articles made merely of good cast-iron.—**Virgin stock**. See *stock* 1, 26 (b).—**Virgin swarm**, a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season. *Halliwell*.

virgin (vēr'jin), *v. i.* [*virgin*, *n.*] To play the virgin; be or continue chaste: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

My true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3. 48.

virginal 1 (vēr'jin-əl), *a.* [*OF. virginal*, *virgeal*, *F. virginal* = Sp. Pg. *virginal* = It. *virginale*, < *L. virginialis*, maidenly, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), a maiden; see *virgin*.] 1. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: as, *virginal* reserve.

With mildness *virginal*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 20.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 2. 45.

"Bertha in the Lane" is treasured by the poet's admirers for its *virginal* pathos—the sacred revelation of a dying maiden's heart. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 129.

2. In zool., virgin; parthenogenetic: as, the *virginal* reproduction of plant-lice.

virginal 2 (vēr'jin-əl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. virginal*; said to be so called because "commonly played by young ladies or virgins"; < *virgin-al*, *a.*] A spinet, or small harpsichord (which



Virginal used by Queen Elizabeth, now in South Kensington Museum, London.

viridigenous (vir-i-dij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. viridis, green, + -genus, producing: see -genous.*] Producing viridity; in *zool.*, specifying certain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed as food by such mollusks as the oyster and clam, impart a green tinge to the flesh.

viridine (vir'i-din), *n.* [*< viride (see def.) + -ine².*] An alkaloid, supposed to be the same as jervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

viridite (vir'i-dit), *n.* [*< L. viridis, green, + -ite².*] In *lithol.*, the name given by Vogelsang to certain minute greenish-colored scaly, filamentary, or granular bodies frequently seen in microscopic sections of more or less altered rocks, especially such as contain hornblende, augite, and olivin. They are too small to have their exact nature distinctly made out, but probably generally belong to the chlorite or serpentine families.

viridity (vi-rî'dî-tî), *n.* [*< L. viriditas (-is), greenness, verdure, < viridis, green: see virid, verd.*] 1. Greenness; verdure; the state of having the color of fresh vegetation.

This dedication of their trees amongst other things, besides their age and perennial viridity. . . .
Boehm, Sylva, iv. § 13.

2. In *zool.*, specifically, the greenness acquired by certain mollusks after feeding on viridigenous organisms; greenness, as of the oyster.

viridness (vir'id-nēs), *n.* Greenness; viridity.

virile (vir'il or vir'il), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) viril = Sp. Pg. viril = It. virile, < L. virilis, of a man, manly, < vir, a man, a hero, = Gr. ἥρως (for ἦρως), a hero (see hero), = Skt. vira, a hero, heroic, = Zend vira, a hero, = Lith. vyra, a man, = Ir. fear = Goth. wair = OS. OHG. wer, a man (see werl, werold, werwolf, etc.); root unknown.*] From *L. vir* are also ult. *E. virility, virago, virtue, etc.*, and the second element in *duumvir, triumvir, decemvir, etc.* 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation: as, the *virile* power.

Little Rawdon . . . was grown almost too big for black velvet now, and was of a size and age befitting him for the assumption of the *virile* jacket and pantaloons.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

2. Masculine; not feminine or puerile; hence, masterful; strong; forceful.

Nor was his fabrique raised by soft and limber stud, but sturdy and virile.
H. L'Ettrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1055), p. 92.

Only the *virile* and heroic can fully satisfy her own nature, and master it for good or evil.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

The men [of Greece] were essentially *virile*, yet not rude; the women as essentially feminine, yet not weak.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 714.

Virile member (*membrum virile*), the penis. = *Syn. Manly, etc.* See masculine.

virilence (vir-i-les'ens), *n.* [*< viriliscen(t) + -ce.*] The state of the aged female in which she assumes some of the characteristics of the male. (*Dunglison.*) It is no uncommon condition of fowls which are sterile, or those which have ceased to lay.

virilicent (vir-i-les'ent), *a.* [*< L. virilis, virile, + -cent.*] Assuming some characteristics of the male, as a female: as when a hen past laying acquires a plumage like that of the cock, and tries to crow.

virilia (vi-rî'lî-â), *n. pl.* [*L., neut. pl. of virilis, virile: see virile.*] The male organs of generation.

virility (vi- or vi-rî'lî-tî), *n.* [*< F. virilité = Sp. virilidad = Pg. virilidade = It. virilità, < L. virilita(-t)s, manhood, < virilis, manly: see virile.*] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and acquired the power of procreation. — 2. The power of procreation.

We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection *virility* increases.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1890, p. 1030.

3. Character or conduct of man, or befitting a man; masculine action or aspect; hence, strength; vigor.

Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage and lionlike look of his [Alexander's].
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1038.

A country gentleman pretty much famed for this *virility* of behaviour in party disputes.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 26.

The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil *virility*.

W. Wilson, State, § 1195.

viripotent (vi-rip'ō-tent), *a.* [*< L. viripotent(-is), fit for a husband, marriageable, < vir,*

man, husband, + *potens, able, having power: see potent.*] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Which was the cause wherefore he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor *viripotent* or mariable.
Bolinshead, Hen. II., an. 1177.

virtooti, *n.* An unexplained word found in the following passage:

What eyleth yow? Som gay geri, God it woot,
Hath brought yow thus upon the *virtoot*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

[The word is variously spelled *virtoot*, *vyrtote*, *veritate*, *verytrot*, *myrtot*. Compare it with the word *virtrate*.]

virtrate, *n.* An opprobrious term, as yet not satisfactorily explained, found in the following passage:

This somonour clappeth at the wydowes gate:
"Com out," quod he, "thou olde *virtrate*."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 284.

[The MSS. read *virtrate*, *virtrate*, *vertrate*, *verye crate*, *virrate*, *vertrate*, *verytrate*. Tyrrwhitt has the reading *thou olde verytrate*, based upon two MSS., and regards *trate* as used for 'trot,' a common term for an old woman. The explanation is not satisfactory.]

virmillion, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *vermillion*.

virolait, *n.* Same as *virolay*.

virola-tallow (vir'ō-lā-tal'ō), *n.* A concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica (Virola) sebifera*.

virole (vi-rōl'), *n.* [*< OF. virol, virole, also vi-reulle, virole, F. virole, a ring, ferrule, < ML. virola, a ring, bracelet, equiv. to L. virola, a bracelet, dim. of viria, a bracelet, armet: see ferrule², which is a doublet of virole.*] A circlet or little hoop of iron put round the end of a cane, a knife-handle, and the like; a ferrule; hence, in *her.*, a hoop or ring; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn. Some writers apply it especially to the funnel-shaped opening at the larger end.

virolé (vir'ō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *veruled*.

virole (vi-rōld'), *a.* [*< virole + -ed².*] Same as *veruled*.

virown, *n.* [*ME. viroun, also contr. vyrrne, later verne, early mod. E. fearne (Cotgrave), < OF. virom, for emvrom, around, about, viromner, surround: see emvrom.*] A circuit. *Haliwell.*

Vyrne or *sercle* (cerkyll, P). *Girus, ambitus, circulus.*
Prompt. Parv., p. 510.

virownry, *n.* [*< virom + -ry.*] Environment.

Her streaming rayes have pierced the cloudie skies,
And made heav'n's traitors blush to see their shame;
Cleared the world of her black *virownries*,
And with pale feare doth all their treason tame.
C. Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 85.

virose (vi-rōs), *a.* [*< L. virosus, poisonous, foul, < virus: see virus.*] 1. Full of virus; virulent; poisonous: as, the *virose* sting of some spiders. — 2. In *bot.*, emitting a fetid odor.

viros (vi-rōs), *a.* [*< L. virosus, poisonous: see virose.*] Possessing poisonous properties; charged with virus.

virtu (vir-tū'), *n.* [*Also vertu; = It. virtù, ver-tù, virtue, excellence, a love of the fine arts: see virtue.*] A word used chiefly in the phrase *article of virtue*, an object interesting for its precious material, fine or curious workmanship, antiquity, rarity, or the like, such as gems, medals, enamels, etc.: usually an object of some quality of art which appeals to fancy or to a curious taste.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtu*.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

His shop was a perfect infirmary for decayed *articles of virtu* from all the houses for miles around. Cracked china, lame tea-pots, broken shoe-buckles, ricketty tongs, and decrepit fire-irons, all stood in melancholy proximity, awaiting Sam's happy hours of inspiration.
H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 24.

virtual (vēr'tū-āl), *a.* [= *F. virtuel = Sp. Pg. virtual = It. virtuale, < ML. virtualis (Duns Scotus), < L. virtus, strength, virtue: see virtue.*] 1. Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to *real, actual, formal, immediate, literal*.

Shall this distinction be called real? I answer, it is not properly real actual in the sense in which that is commonly called real actual which is a difference between things and in act, for in one person there is no difference of things on account of the divine simplicity. And as it is not real actual, so it is not real potential, for nothing is there in power which is not in act. But it can be called . . . a virtual difference, because that which has such a distinction in itself has not thing and thing, but is one thing having virtually or eminently, as it were, two realities, for to either reality, as it is in that thing, belongs the property which is in such reality as though it were a distinct thing: for so this reality distinguishes and that does not distinguish, as though this were one thing and that another.
Duns Scotus, Opus Oxoniense (trans.), l. ii. 7.

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest example of the word in Latin.]

Love not the heavenly spirits and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, *virtual* or immediate touch?
Milton, P. L., viii. 617.

But America is virtually represented. What? does the electric force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantic than pervade Wales, which lies in your immediate neighbourhood, or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is *actual* and palpable?
Burke, Conciliation with America.

Attributes a few chapters to the *virtual* compiler of the whole.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, p. 73.

2. Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

Fomented by his *virtual* power. *Milton, P. L., xi. 339.*

We have no nitre of our own *virtual* enough to whiten us.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 393.

The resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection as the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.

Sir M. Hale, Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

3. In *mech.*, as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase *virtual velocity*, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a velocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force. The principle of virtual velocities is that, if a body is in equilibrium, the sum of all the forces each multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application is, for every possible infinitesimal displacement of the body, equal to zero. The epithet appears to have been derived from an older statement that when, by means of any machine, two weights are brought into equilibrium, the velocities are inversely as the weights; so that *virtual* would here mean practical, as in def. 1. — **Virtual coefficient.** See *coefficient*. — **Virtual cognition** (*notitia virtualis*), the implicit existence in the mind of a concept as part of another, without special attention to this secondary concept. The term is due to Duns Scotus. — **Virtual difference.** See *difference*. — **Virtual displacement.** An infinitesimal arbitrary displacement, essentially the same as a virtual velocity. — **Virtual focus.** In *optics*, a point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if sufficiently produced, although the rays themselves do not actually reach it. See *focus*, 1. — **Virtual head.** See *head*. — **Virtual image.** In *optics*, an apparent image; an image which has no real existence. See under *lens*, *mirror*. — **Virtual moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Virtual monopoly.** See *monopoly*. — **Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity* (which see, under *intensive*). — **Virtual resistance.** See *resistance*, 2. — **Virtual velocity.** See def. 3.

virtuality (vēr'tū-āl'i-tî), *n.* [= *It. virtualità; as virtual + -ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being virtual or not actual. — 2. Potentiality; potential existence.

In one grain of corn . . . there lieeth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.*

virtually (vēr'tū-āl-i), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

They *virtually* deprived the church of every power and privilege which, as a simple society, she had a claim to.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Ded.

The Lords of Articles . . . were *virtually* nominated by himself; yet even the Lords of Articles proved refractory.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Weight, mobility, inertia, cohesion are universally recognized — are *virtually*, if not scientifically, understood to be essential attributes of matter.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Though it was obvious that the war north of the Alps was *virtually* over, yet Prussia was still pouring troops into Austrian territory.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

virtuater (vēr'tū-ät), *v. t.* [*< virtue + -ate².*] To make efficacious.

Potable gold should be endowed with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat and radical moisture, or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials.
Harvey.

virtue (vēr'tū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertue*; < *ME. vertu (pl. vertues, vertus, vertus, vertous, vertuis), < OF. vertu, F. vertu = Sp. virtud = Pg. virtude = It. virtù, virtù, < L. virtus (virtut-), the qualities of a man, strength, courage, bravery, capacity, worth, manliness, applied to physical and intellectual excellence; also of moral excellence, virtue, morality; < vir, man: see virile.*] 1. Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

And so much *vertu* was in Leodogan and his men that thei made hem remove and forsake place.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 385.

Pindar many times prayeth highly virtuous of small moment, matters rather of sport than *virtue*.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

You are brave captains,
Most valiant men; go up yourselves; use *virtue*;
See what will come on't. *Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.*

2. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vicio*.

In snaric degree and sort of men *virtue* is commendable, but not equally: not only because mens estates are vnequal, but for that also *virtue* it self is not in every respect of equal value and estimation.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

He daub'd his vice with show of *virtue*.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 5. 29.

If *Virtue* be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Punishment, we have a solid ground to go upon.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, II. § 8.

To do good for its own sake is *virtue*, to do it for some ulterior end or object, not itself good, is never *virtue*; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

Hutcheson, who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of *virtue* more powerfully than perhaps any other moralist, resolved all *virtue* into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the *virtue* of temperance or of charity.

For, if our *virtues*

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike

As if we had them not. *Shak., M. for M., I. 1. 34.*

Being a Prince so full of *Virtues*, . . . he [the Black Prince] left no Place for any Vice.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 127.

The *virtues* of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great *virtues* in excess.

De Quincy, Style, I.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 164.

Hast. I believe the girl has *virtue*.

Mar. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, IV.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparring impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing *virtue*.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *virtue* of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting.

Emerson, Eloquence.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zif zou lyke to knowe the *Vertues* of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowne noight), I schalle telle zou. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.*

This Salomon was wise and knew the *vertues* of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. lxxxvi.

I see there's *virtue* in my heavenly words.

Marlowe, Faustus, I. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes?

Mark v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much *virtue* in If.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 108.

These I can cure, such secret *virtue* lies in herbs applied by a virgin's hand.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The *virtues* are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light, Thrones, dominations, principdoms, *virtues*, powers! Hear my decree. *Milton, P. L., v. 601.*

8†. A mighty work; a miracle.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye reproof to othees in whiche ful manye *vertues* of him weren doon. *Wyclif, Mat. xi. 20.*

By *virtue* of, in *virtue* of, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

By *vertu* of the auctorite that he hath of the church.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 21.

The king then assumed the power in *virtue* of his prerogative.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Cardinal *virtues*. See *cardinal*.—*Material virtue*. See *material*.—*Moral virtue*. See *moral*.—*Theological virtues*, the three *virtues* faith, hope, and charity.—*The seven chief or principal virtues*. See *seven*.—*To make a virtue of necessity*, to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to make a *virtue* of necessity, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.

=*Syn. 2. Morals, Ethics*, etc. (see *moral*); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

virtued (vèr'tūd), *a.* [*< virtue + -ed.*] Endued with power or *virtue*; efficacious.

But hath the *virtu'd* steel a pow'r to move?

Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?

Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

virtuosity (vèr'tū-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virtuosityed*, ppr. *virtuositying*. [*< virtue + -fy.*] To give *virtue* to; impart the quality of *virtue* to. [*Rare.*]

It is this which *virtuosityes* emotion, even though there be nothing *virtuous* which is not voluntary.

Chalmers, Constitution of Man, II. (Encyc. Dict.)

virtueless (vèr'tū-less), *a.* [*< virtue + -less.*] Destitute of *virtue*, potency, or efficacy; worthless.

And these digressive things Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd from kings,

And kings not poor nor *virtueless*) you cannot hold me base, Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men meet disgrace.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 107.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms, Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.

Fairfax.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*.

Ruskin, Mod. Painters, II. v. 1.

virtue-proof (vèr'tū-prōf), *a.* Irresistible in *virtue*.

No vell She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought infirm

Alter'd her cheek. *Milton, P. L., v. 384.*

virtuosa (vir-tō-ō'sā), *n.*; pl. *virtuosae* (-se). [*It.*: see *virtuoso*.] The feminine of *virtuoso*.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famous *virtuosa*, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.

Gray, Letters, I. 76.

virtuoso (vir-tō-ōs'), *a.* [*< It. virtuoso*: see *virtuoso*.] Same as *virtuosic*.

Mme. Carreno is essentially a *virtuoso* player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.

The Academy, May 17, 1890, p. 346.

virtuosi, *n.* Italian plural of *virtuoso*.

virtuosic (vir-tō-ō'sik), *a.* [*< virtuoso + -ic.*] Exhibiting the artistic qualities and skill of a *virtuoso*. [*Rare.*]

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even *virtuosic*, schools.

The Academy, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

virtuosity (vir-tō-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< virtuoso + -ity.*] 1. Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the *virtuosi*.

It was Zum Grunen Ganse, . . . where all the *virtuosity* and nearly all the intellect of the place assembled of an evening.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 3.

2. In the *fine arts*, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technique. *Virtuosity* is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, *virtuosity* is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical *virtuosity* . . . was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.

G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their *virtuosity*.

The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

Brilliance of technique is now the property of nearly every public performer, and instrumental music is being threatened by that decadence which all art history proves is the constant companion of *virtuosity*.

The Century, XXXV. 2.

virtuoso (vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *virtuosos*, *virtuosi* (-sōz, -si). [= *F. virtuose*, *< It. virtuoso*, a *virtuoso*, lit. one who is excellent, i. e. excels in taste: see *virtuosus*.] 1†. An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation. *Boyle*.—2. One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a *virtuoso* who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.

Dryden, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious *virtuoso*, as we found by a handsome collection of books, medals, . . . and other antiquities.

Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1644.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these *virtuosos* about a cabinet of medals, decanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticity of the several pieces that lie before them.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

If this *virtuoso* excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes.

Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the *virtuoso*. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness.

Fielding, Amelia, III. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See *virtuosity*, 2.

The *virtuoso* afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

virtuosanship (vir-tō-ō'sō-ship), *n.* [*< virtuoso + -ship.*] The occupation or pursuits of a *virtuoso*. *Bp. Hurd.*

virtuous (vèr'tū-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuous*; *< ME. vertuous*, *< OF. vertuosus, vertuosus*, *F. vertueux* = Sp. Pg. *It. virtuoso*, *virtuosus*, excellent, effective, efficacious, *< LL. virtuosus*, good, *virtuosus*, *< L. virtus*, excellence, *virtue*: see *virtue*.] 1†. Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Morlin saugh the Salanes so *vertuous*, he ascribde the kynge Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght haue hem putte oute of the place longe aeth, for ye be moo people be that oon half than thi be."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 595.

Must all men that are *virtuous*

Think suddenly to match themselves with me?

I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting *virtue*; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a *virtuous* man.

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add *vertuous*, he had been complete.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that *virtuous* men should attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good.

Dryden, Amboyna, Ded.

A *virtuous* mind cannot long esteem a base one.

Hamilton, To Miss Schuyler (Works, I. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a *virtuous* man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing *virtuous* actions.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 82.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a *virtuous* deed; a *virtuous* life.

If what we call *virtue* be only *virtuous* because it is useful, it can only be *virtuous* when it is useful.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

The beauty of a *virtuous* action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the *virtuous* character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a *virtuous* life, or to the general condition of a *virtuous* state of society.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 67.

If there is any *virtuous* action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it *virtuous* is the motive of universal love which is its impelling force.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare,

She was both *virtuous* and fair.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; potent; effective.

There nas no man nowhere so *vertuous*;

He was the besto beggere in his hous.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 251.

This priuyltee is so *vertuous* that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Culling from every flower

The *virtuous* sweets. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 5. 76.*

The ladies sought around

For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,

They squeez'd the juice and cooling ointment made.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 418.

=*Syn. 2 and 3. Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous. See morality.*

virtuously (vèr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a *virtuous* manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*.

Sir P. Sidney.

I knew you lov'd her, *virtuously* you lov'd her.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 2.

And I'll be your true servant,

Ever from this hour *virtuously* to love you,

Chastely and modestly to look upon you.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

virtuousness (vèr'tū-us-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuousness*; *< virtuous + -ness.*] The state or character of being *virtuous*.

Polemon . . . from thenceforth became a Phil'er [philosopher] of singular gravities, of incomparable sobriety, of most constante *vertuousness*, and so continued all his lif aftr.

Idall (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the *vertuousness* of Belphebe.

Spenser, To Raleigh. Prefix to F. Q.

virulence (vir-ō-lens), *n.* [*< F. virulence* = Sp. Pg. *virulencia* = *It. virulenza*, *< LL. virulentia*, an offensive odor, *< L. virulentus*, full of poison: see *virulent*.] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (a) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the *viru-*

lence of the cobra's venom. (b) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; rancor.

Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters—which indeed is very often too justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancor and virulence with which works of this nature generally abound.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

The virulence theologians will display towards those who differ from them will depend chiefly on the degree in which the dogmatic side of their system is developed.

Lecky, Rationalism, II. 39.

=Syn. (a) Poisonousness, venom, deadliness. (b) Asperity, harshness. See acrimony.

virulency (vir'ō-len-si), n. [*virulence* (see -cy).] Same as *virulence*.

The virulency of their calumnies.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

virulent (vir'ō-lent), a. [*virulent* = Sp. *virulento*, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison, < *virus*, poison: see *virus*.] 1. Full of virus; extremely poisonous or venomous.

A contagious disorder, rendered more virulent by uncleanness.

Her elfin blood in madness ran,

Her mouth foamed, and the grass, therewith besprent,
Withered at dew so sweet and virulent. Keats, Lamia, l.

2. Due to the action of a virus: as, a virulent inoculation.—3. Very bitter or spiteful; malignant: as, a virulent invective; a virulent libel.

Bp. Fell, . . . In the Latin translation of Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," had converted eulogium into the most virulent abuse.

I. D'Iraceli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 294.

He had a virulent feeling against the respectable shop-keeping class, and . . . nothing was likely to be more congenial to him than the gutting of retailers' shops.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.

Virulent bubo, a suppurating bubo accompanying chancre.

virulent = Syn. 3. Acrimonious, bitter. See acrimony.

virulent (vir'ō-lent), a. [*virulent* + -ed².] Filled with poison.

For, they say, certain spirits virulent from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 56.

virulently (vir'ō-lent-ly), adv. In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

viruliferous (vir'ō-lif'ē-rus), a. [*virulifer* (see -fer).] Containing a specific virus.

virus (vi'rus), n. [= F. *virus* = Sp. *virus* = Pg. *virus*, < L. *virus*, a slime, poison, slimy liquid, venom, an offensive odor, a sharp taste, = Gr. *ἰός* (for **ἰός*), poison, = Skt. *visha*, poison, = Ir. *β*, poison.] 1. The contagium of an infectious disease; a poison produced in the body of one suffering from a contagious disease, and capable of exciting the same disease when introduced into another person by inoculation.

Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process—a morbid poison.

Dunglison, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which causes a degraded mental or moral state; moral or intellectual poison: as, the virus of sensuality.

Whilst the virus of depravity exists in one part of the body politic, no other part can remain healthy.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

3. Figuratively, virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.—**Attenuated virus**, virus which has been reduced in potency by means of successive inoculations in animals or by culture.—**Humanized virus**, vaccine virus modified by passage through a human being.—**Vaccine virus**. Same as *vaccine*.

vis (vis), n. [*vis*, also *vis*, < OF. *vis*, F. *vis*, look, face, < L. *visus*, a look, vision: see *visage*.] Vision; sight; appearance.

Therfore we may nochte hafe the vis of His lufe here in fulfilling. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

vis (vis), n. An old spelling of *vis*.

vis (vis), n. [*vis*, pl. *viros*, strength, force, energy, might, hostile force, violence, = Gr. *ἰς* (orig. **ἰς*), sinew, force. From this source are ult. E. *vim*, *violat*, *violent*, etc.] Force. The term has been used in dynamics, but generally without definite meaning, embodying vague ideas dating from the seventeenth century.—The principle of *vis viva*, the principle that, when only positional forces are considered, any changes in the *vis viva* of a system depend only on the initial and final situations of the particles.—**Vis conservatrix**. Same as *vis medicatrix nature*.—**Vis formativa**, plastic force.—**Vis inertia**. (a) In mech., same as *inertia*. 2. Hence—(b) Moral indisposition to commit one's self to an energetic line of action; mental sluggishness.—**Vis medicatrix nature**, in med., the remedial power of nature; the natural tendency of a patient to get well without medicine.—**Vis mortua**, dead force; a striving toward motion.—**Vis motiva**, moving force; the power of a moving body to produce mechanical effect.—**Vis nervosa**, nervous force; the peculiar power or property of nerves of conveying either motor or sensory impressions.—**Vis primitiva**, a certain original power which constitutes a body, and makes it something more than a mere movable place.—**Vis vitæ** or *vis vitalis*,

vital force.—**Vis viva**, in older writers, the mass into the square of the velocity, or the measure of the mass multiplied by the square of that of the velocity; but recent writers frequently use the phrase to denote one half of the above quantity. The term was invented by Leibnitz. Also called *active* or *living force*.

visage (viz'āj), n. [*visage*, < OF. (and F.) *visage* = Sp. *visaje* = Pg. *visagem* = Oit. *visaggio*, < ML. as if **visaticum*, < L. *visus*, a look, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*, and cf. *vis*.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal: chiefly applied to human beings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect.

Thel iyen alle in the Watre, saf the visage, for the gret hete that there is. Mandeville, Travels, p. 163.

Of his visage children were asferd.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 628.

His visage was so marred, more than any man.

Isa. III. 14.

As he draws back from the door, an all-comprehensive benignity blazes from his visage.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=Syn. Countenance, etc. See face.

visage (viz'āj), v. t. [*visage*, < ME. *visagen*; < *visage*, n.] 1. To face; confront; brave.

Al hadde man seyn a thyng with both hise eyen,

Yit shul we wommen visage it hardly.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1029.

2. To put a (certain) face upon; make (a thing) appear in a (certain) fashion.

But, Sir, my Lord was with the Kyng, and he visaged so the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is asferd ryght sore.

Paston Letters, I. 150.

visaged (viz'ājd), a. [*visage* + -ed².] Having a visage or countenance of a kind specified.

Arcite is gently visag'd.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

visard, n. and v. An obsolete form of *visor*.

vis-à-vis (vîz'ā-vî), adv. and a. [F.: *vis*, face, visage (< L. *visus*, look); *à*, to; *vis*, visage, face.] In a position facing one another; standing or sitting face to face.—**Vis-à-vis harpsichord**. See *harpsichord*.

vis-à-vis (vîz'ā-vî), n. [*vis-à-vis*, adv.] 1. One who or that which is opposite to, or face to face with, another: used especially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

Miss Blanche was indeed the vis-à-vis of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvi.

2. A light carriage for two or four persons, who are seated facing each other; in general, any vehicle in which the seats are arranged so that the occupants sit face to face; specifically, same as *sociable*, l.—3. A kind of couch: same as *sociable*, 3.

Could the stage be a large vis-à-vis,
Reserved for the polished and great,
Where each happy lover might see
The nymph he adores tête-à-tête.

H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xl.

viscacha, vizcacha (vis-, viz-kach'ā), n. [Also *biscacha*, *bizcacha*, *vischacha*, *vishacha*, etc.; = F. *viscacha*, < Amer. Sp. *viscacha*, *biscacha*, prob. of Peruv. origin.] A South American rodent mammal, of the family *Chinchillidae* and genus *Lagotomus*, *L. trichodactylus*, inhabiting the



Viscacha (*Lagotomus trichodactylus*).

pampas, and playing there the same part in the fauna that is taken in North America by the prairie-dogs and other spermophiles. It is of stout form, and about 2 feet long; the colors are varied, especially on the face, giving a harlequin visage. Its burrows are so numerous as to constitute a danger to travel, especially at night, the holes being so deep that a horse is almost certain to fall if he steps in one. The skins are valued for their fur. Alpine viscacha, *Lagotomus cuvieri*. See *Lagotomus*, and cut under *rabbit-squirrel*.

viscachera (vis-ka-chā'rā), n. [Amer. Sp., < *viscacha*, q. v.] A village or settlement of viscachas, resembling a prairie-dog town.

Viscum (vis'ē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Viscum* + -ex.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Loranthaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers with a simple perianth, the calyx without any conspicuous margin. It includes 13 genera (or all in the order but two), of which *Viscum*, the mistletoe, is the type; two of the others, *Arenthobium* and *Phoradendron*, include the American mistletoes.

viscera, n. Plural of *viscus*.

viscerad (vis'ē-rad), adv. [*viscera* + -ad².] Toward the viscera; head; ventrad.

visceral (vis'ē-rāl), a. [= F. *viscéral*; as *viscéra* + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to the viscera; having the character of a viscous; forming or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, as a part or organ of the body; splanchnic: as, visceral anatomy; a visceral cavity; visceral disease; the visceral loop of the nerves of a mollusk; the visceral as distinguished from the reflected or parietal layer of a serous membrane.

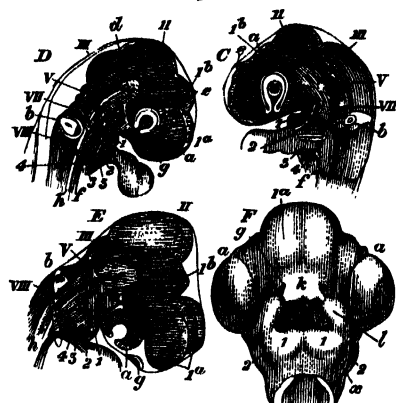
Love is of all other the inmost and most visceral affection; and therefore called by the apostle "Bowels of Love."

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xl.

To begin with, every sensation of the skin and every visceral sensation seems to derive from its topographic seat a peculiar shade of feeling, which it would not have in another place.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 155.

2. Belonging to or situated on that side of the body of a vertebrate which contains the viscera of the thorax; abdominal; ventral or hemal, as distinguished from dorsal or neural.—**Visceral anatomy**. Same as *splanchnotomy*.—**Visceral arches**, certain folds or thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, extending transversely, and ultimately uniting in front in the middle line;



Head of Embryo Chick at third (C), fourth (D), fifth (E), and sixth (F) days of incubation, showing development of . . . the visceral arches; C, D, E, side views; F, under view; II, III, second and third cerebral vesicles; IV, vesicle of cerebral hemisphere; V, vesicle of third ventricle; VI, VII, VIII, fifth, seventh, and eighth cranial nerves; a, eye; b, ear; c, infundibulum; e, pineal body; f, parathyroid; g, olfactory organs; h, notochord; i, nasal process; j, maxillary process; x, first visceral (left or right). The mouth, in advance of x, is best seen in fig. F, bounded by k, l, and i.

branchial, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary arches, the last three persistent and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts, the first persistent only in branchiate vertebrates, where they become the gill-arches. Only a small part of the first branchial arch persists in higher vertebrates. In man it is found in the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See *thyrohyoid*, and cuts under *cerebral* and *frontonasal*.—**Visceral aura**, premonitory symptoms of an epileptic attack, consisting in sensations of various kinds referred to the abdominal region.—**Visceral cavity**, that cavity of the body which contains the viscera: the subvertebral or splanchnic cavity; the body-cavity, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure; the coeloma.—**Visceral clefts**, pharyngeal slits (see *pharyngeal*). See *slit*, n., 5.—**Visceral crisis**, violent spasmodic pain in one of the abdominal organs, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Visceral hump**, visceral dome, in mollusks, the heap of viscera which makes a prominence of the dorsal region; the cupula.—**Visceral inversion**. Same as *transposition of the viscera*. See *transposition*.—**Visceral lamina**. See *lamina*.—**Visceral loop**, in mollusks, the loop, twist, or turn of the viscera or of their nerves. See cut under *Pulmonata*.—**Visceral nervous system**, the subvertebral or sympathetic system of nerves.—**Visceral pleura**. See *pleura*.—**Visceral skeleton**, the skeleton of the visceral arches.—**Visceral slit**. Same as *visceral cleft*.—**Visceral tube**, the visceral cavity, especially when tubular, or, in an early state of the embryo, when it is comparable to the neural tube that contains the spinal cord.

visceralgia (vis'ē-rāl'jī-ā), n. [*viscera* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestine; enteralgia.

viscerate (vis'ē-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *viscerated*, ppr. *viscerating*. [*viscera* + -ate². Cf. L. *visceratio* (n-), a public distribution of flesh or meat.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

viscericardiac (vis'ē-ri-kār'di-ak), a. [*viscericardium* + -ac.] Of or pertaining to the viscericardium; viscericardial.

viscericardium (vis'ē-ri-kār'di-um), n.; pl. *viscericardia* (-ā). [NL., < L. *viscera*, viscera, + Gr. *καρδιά*, heart.] The viscericardial sac, or peculiar pericardium of a cephalopod.

viscerimotor (vis'ē-ri-mō'tor), a. [*viscera*, viscera, + LL. *motor*, mover.] Innervating viscera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influence to any viscus, as either a cerebrospinal or a sympathetic nerve. Also *visceromotor*.

visceripericardial (vis'ē-ri-per-i-kār'di-əl), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + pericardium, pericardium.*] Common to the pericardium and other viscera: as, the peculiar visceripericardial sac of cephalopods. Also visceropericardial. *E. R. Lankester.*

visceromotor (vis'ē-rō-mō'tor), *a.* Same as viscerimotor.

Viscero-motor nerves: seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbosacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 108.

visceropericardial (vis'ē-rō-per-i-kār'di-əl), *a.* Same as visceripericardial.

The visceropericardial sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 677.

visceropleural (vis'ē-rō-plō'rāl), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + NL. pleura.*] Same as pleurovisceral.

visceroskeletal (vis'ē-rō-skēl'e-tal), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + NL. skeleton.*] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skeleton; splanchnoskeletal.

viscid (vis'id), *a.* [*LL. viscidus, clammy, sticky, < L. viscum, bird-lime, anything sticky; see viscum.*] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. *Blount, 1670.*

viscidit (vi-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. viscidité*; as *viscid + -ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. *Arbutnot, Aliments, i.—2.* A glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their stypticity.

Floyer, (Johnson.)

viscin (vis'in), *n.* [*L. viscum, bird-lime, + -in.*] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

viscometer (vis-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. viscum, bird-lime, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] Same as viscosimeter.

viscometry (vis-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *viscometer + -y*.] The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

viscosimeter (vis-kō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. viscosus, viscous, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, as oils. Also viscometer.

viscosimetric (vis'kō-si-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viscosimeter.

viscosimetric (vis'kō-si-met'rik), *a.* Same as viscosimetric.

viscosity (vis-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. viscosities (-tiz). [*F. viscosité = Sp. viscosidad = Pg. viscosidade = It. viscosità, < L. as if *viscosita(-s), < viscosus, viscous; see viscosus.*] 1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

Sub. And what's your mercury?

Face. A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.

Sub. How know you him?

Face. By his viscosity.

His oleosity, and his susceptibility.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

2. In physics, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to mobility. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called viscosity. as, the viscosity of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules, and is diminished by the effect of the wandering of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "viscosity" of the gas.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 619.

The viscosity of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 45.

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal viscosities.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 4.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity, also dynamic viscosity. See *cp.*

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efficient.—Magnetic viscosity, that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force.

viscount (vi'kount), *n.* [Formerly *vicount* (the *s* being a later insertion in imitation of the *F.*); < *ME. vicounte, viconte, < OF. viconte, visconte, < F. viconte, < ML. vicecomes (-comit-), < L. vice, in place of (see vice-), + comes, a companion; see count.*] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a county.

Vicount, alias Viscount (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sherliffe. Betwene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. Cowell, 1637.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under coronet.

A viscounts Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his souns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladies.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

viscountcy (vi'kount-si), *n.* [*viscount + -cy.*] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the Viscountcy of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver (Cromwell) on Charles Howard.

N. and Q., 1th ser., V. 446.

viscountess (vi'koun-tes), *n.* [*OF. vicomtesse; as viscount + -ess.*] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right.

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

Viscountesses (18 x 9). Encyc. Brit., XXII. 128.

viscountship (vi'kount-ship), *n.* [*viscount + -ship.*] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

viscounty (vi'koun-ti), *n.*; pl. viscounties (-tiz). [*F. viconté, < ML. vicecomitatus, < vicecomes, viscount; see viscount.*] Same as viscountship.

The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquesses and viscounties.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

viscous (vis'kus), *a.* [= *F. visqueux = Sp. P'g. It. viscoso, < L. viscosus, sticky, < L. viscum, viscus, bird-lime; see viscum.*] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a viscous substance, and loaded with black aphides.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Solborne, To D. Barrington, lxi.

2. In physics, having the property of viscosity.

See viscosity, 2.

When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a viscous fluid, however hard it may be.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 276.

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a viscous substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 156.

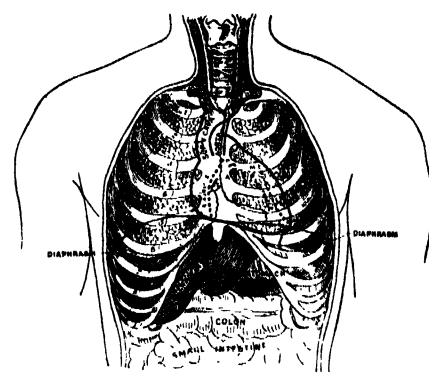
Viscous fermentation. See fermentation, 2.

viscousness (vis'kus-nos), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscum (vis'kum), *n.* [*< L. viscum, rarely viscus, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. ἰξός (iξός), mistletoe.*] 1. A genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe, type of the tribe Viscaceæ in the order Loranthaceæ. It is characterized by flowers usually clustered at the axils or summits of branches, and by anthers which are broad and adnate, opening by many pores on the inner face. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed throughout warm and temperate regions of the Old World. They are shrubs with opposite or dichotomous branches, parasitic on trees. The leaves are conspicuous, opposite, flat, and thickish, or are reduced to scales or minute teeth. The flowers are small, usually three to five together, sessile, and surrounded by two to three small bracts. Some of the species are distributed over a very wide area, especially *V. orientale* and *V. album*, the latter the well-known mistletoe.

2. [*l. c.*] Bird-lime.

viscus (vis'kus), *n.*; pl. viscera (vis'ē-rā). [*NL., < L. viscus, pl. viscera, any internal organ of the body.*] Any one of the interior organs of the body, contained in one of the four great cavities of the head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordi-



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragm which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior caval vein, with reference to the surface of the thorax; 1, 2, 3, first to tenth ribs; A, M, P, T, indicate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

many language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.

Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or alteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and viscera.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 6.

Thoracic viscera. See thoracic.—Transposition of the viscera. See transposition.

vise, **vise²** (vis), *n.* [*< ME. ryse, ryce, vis, < OF. vis, viz, a screw, vise, winding stair, = It. vite, a vine, vise, < L. vitis, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < √ vi, wind; see with², withy.*] 1. A screw.

His desk with a vise turning in it.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 164.

2. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding staircase.

I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,

Thill I a winding staire found

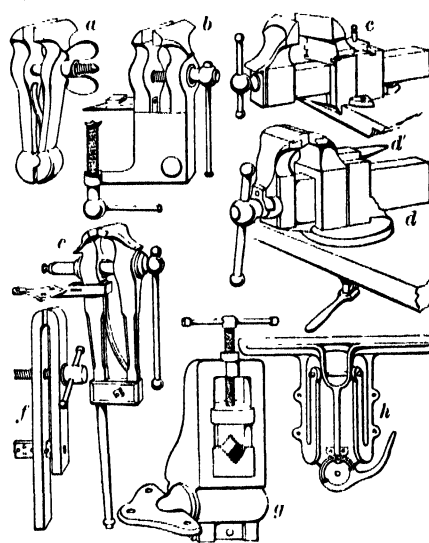
And held the newe eye in my hand.

The Tale of Ladies, I. 1312.

The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the Standard a vice with a chime.

Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in [Archer's King, Garner, II. 49.]

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts,



a, hand-vise; b, machinist's bench-vise; c, parallel vise; d, parallel vise, with small anvil; e, in combination; f, blacksmith's vise; g, carpenter's vise; h, pipe-vise; i, saw-filer's vise.

forming jaws either joined together by a spring or a hinge-joint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms are made adjustable at any angle; others have parallel motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied with many convenient attachments. They receive various names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as bench-vise, newel-vise, sudden-grasp vise, parallel vise, pipe-vise.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *cames* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—5. A grip or grasp.

An I but fast him once; an s' come but within my *vise*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 24.

6. The cock or tap of a vessel. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

vise¹, vice² (vîs), *v. t.* [*vise¹*, *n.*] 1†. To screw; force, as by a screw.

He swears . . .
As he had seen 't or been an instrument
To vice you to 't. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 416.

2. To press or squeeze with a vise, or as if with a vise; hold as if in a vise. *De Quincey*.

vise², *n.* Same as *vice*.

visé (vê-zâ'), *n.* [*F. visé*, pp. of *viser*, view, examine, inspect, < *ML. *visare*, freq. of *L. videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] An indorsement made upon a passport or the like by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Also *visa*.

Particular rules follow in regard to *visé* of the commander giving the notice, which is to be put on the ship's register, and for which the captain of the vessel overhauled and visited shall give a receipt.

Woolsey, *Introd.* to *Inter. Law*, p. 463, App. III.

The European door is closed, and remains closed until the native authorities may think proper to affix to the passport other *visas* and stamps, at sight of which frontier gendarmes will open the bars and set the captive free.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

visé (vê-zâ'), *v. t.* [*visé*, *n.*] To put a visé on; examine and indorse, as a passport. Also *visa*.

Before he and his baggage can pass the guarded door that leads into the restaurant . . . he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly viséed.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

vise-bench (vis'bench), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a work-bench to which a vise is attached.

vise-cap (vis'kap), *n.* A cap of metal or leather placed over the jaws of a vise to prevent injury of the surface of the work by its teeth.

vise-clamp (vis'klamp), *n.* 1. A supplemental vise-jaw of such form as to hold work of unusual shape or material without injury.—2. A clamp by which a vise can be temporarily secured to a bench or other object.

viseman, viceman (vis'man), *n.*; pl. *visemen, vicemen* (-men). A man who works at a vise.

vise-press (vis'pres), *n.* A former name in Great Britain for the screw-press.

visert, viseret, visernt, *n.* Old forms of *visor*.

Vishnu (vish'nô), *n.* [*Skt. Vishnu*.] In *later Hind. myth.*, the god who with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurti, or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshippers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon.

In the Vedas he appears only as a manifestation of the sun. The myths relating to Vishnu are chiefly characterized by the idea that whenever a great disorder affected the world Vishnu descended to set it right. Such descents are called *avatâras* or *avatars*, and consist in Vishnu's assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, and always endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as ten, nine of which are already past, the tenth, the *Kalki-avatâra*, being yet to come, "when the practices taught by the Vedas and the institutes of the law shall have ceased, and the close of the *Kali* or present age shall be nigh." Vishnu is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle, in another a disk as emblem of supreme power, in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment, and in the fourth a lotus as a type of creative power.



Vishnu. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*F. visibilité* = *Sp. visibilidad* = *Pg. visibilidade* = *It. visibilità*, < *LL. visibilitas* (-tas), the property or condition of being seen, < *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] 1. The state or property of being visible, or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility; the state of being exposed to view; conspicuousness.

Sir Richard Browne [during nineteen years' exile] . . . kept up in his chapel the liturgy and offices of the Church of England, to his no small honour, and in a time when it was so low, and as many thought utterly lost, that in various controversies, both with Papists and Sectaries, our divines us'd to argue for the *visibleness* of the Church from his chapel and congregation. *Keelyn*, *Diary*, June 4, 1660.

2†. A thing which is visible.

The *visibleness* [of the Holy Ghost] being on an effulgency of visible light. Quoted in *Watson's Complete Angler*, p. 23.

visible (viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. visibile*, < *OF. (and F.) visible* = *Sp. visible* = *Pg. visível* = *It. visibile*, < *LL. visibilis*, that may be seen, < *L. videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. *a.* 1. Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; open to sight.

Then the eightfold some borne of Melusin,
Thre eyes haung on in front *visible*;
Moche peple meruellyd and wonderd ther-in.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1269.

Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. *Jefferson*, *Works*, VIII. 69.

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous: as, a man with no visible means of support.

Though his actions were not visible.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 152.

The factions at court were greater, or more visible, than before. *Clarendon*.

3. In *entom.*, noting parts which are not concealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of the integument: opposed to *covered*.—**Visible church**, in *theol.*, the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—**Visible horizon**, the line that bounds the sight. See *horizon*.—**Visible means**, means or resources which are apparent or ascertainable by others, so that the court or a creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property.—**Visible spectrum**. See *spectrum*. 3.—**Visible speech**, a name applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, its inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol.—**Syn.** Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 203.

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all *visibles*.

A. E. Barr, *Friend Olivia*, III.

visibleness (viz'i-bl-ness), *n.* The state or property of being visible; visibility.

visibly (viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

visle, vizie (viz'i), *n.* [Also *vizy*; < *F. visée*, aim, < *viser*, aim, sight at: see *visé*.] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate. *Scott*.

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *vizy* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan. *Galt*, *Steam-Boat*, p. 143. (*Jamieson*.)

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

visier, *n.* See *visir*.

Visigoth (viz'i-goth), *n.* [*< LL. *Visigothi*, *Visigothæ*, West Goths, < *visi-*, *vis-*, repr. Teut. *west*, & *Goth*, *Gothæ*, Goths.] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goth*. The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goth*.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* [*< Visigoth* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

vision (viz'h'on), *n.* [*< ME. vision*, *visioun*, *visiun*, < *OF. vision*, *F. vision* = *Sp. vision* = *Pg. visão* = *It. visione*, < *L. visio* (-n-), the act or sense of seeing, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see, = *Gr. ideiv* (**ideiv*), *Skt. √ vid*, know, = *E. wit*: see *wit*.] From the *L. videre* are also ult. *E. visible*, *visage*, *visi*, *visit*, *visive*, *visual*, *advice*, *advise*, *device*, *devise*, *perwise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *provide*, *provision*, *revision*, *supervision*, etc., *evident*, *provident*, *evidence*, *providence*, etc., *purvey*, *survey*, etc., *invidious*, *envy*, etc.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there.

Hammond, *Practical Catechism*, I. § 3.

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity, color, form, and relative size of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, *vision* is correlated with *olfaction*, *audition*, *gustation*, and *taction*. See *sight*. 3. That which is seen; an object of sight; specifically, a supernatural or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; also, an imaginary appearance; an apparition; a phantom.

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe *Visiounes* of Revene. *Manderlille*, *Travels*, p. 43.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see *visions*. *Joel* II. 28.

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore

My soul beheld thy *vision*!

Coleridge, *Ode to the Departing Year*, IV.

Far in the North, like a *vision* of sorrow,

Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.

R. T. Cooke, September.

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

Visions of dominion and glory rose before him.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

Arc of vision, in *astron.*, the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.—**Axis of vision**. See *axis*.—**Beating vision**, in *theol.* See *beatific*.—**Binocular vision**, vision effected by the cooperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retinae are perceived as one; stereoscopic vision.

It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—**Center of vision**. Same as *point of vision*.—**Chromatic vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia.—**Day-vision**, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—**Dichromatic vision**, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of red is usually wanting.—**Direct or central vision**, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lutea.—**Direct-vision spectroscopy**. See *spectroscopy*.—**Double vision**, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia.—**Erect vision**. See *erect*.—**Field of vision**. See *field*.—**Indirect or peripheral vision**, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.—**Intuitive vision**. Same as *beatific vision*.—**Iridescent vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow: a form of chromatopsia.—**Limit of distinct vision**. See *limit*.—**Night-vision**, a condition of vision in which objects are perceived more clearly at night; day-blindness; nyctalopia.—**Persistence of vision**. See *persistence*.—**Point of vision**. See *point*.—**Reflected vision**, reflex vision. See *reflex*.—**Refracted vision**, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

vision (viz'h'on), *v. t.* [*< vision*, *n.*] 1. To see as in a vision; perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields

Visions before. *Southey*, *Joan of Arc*, VIII.

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

Carlyle, *Past and Present*, II. 8. (*Davies*.)

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It [truth] may be *visioned* objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . reasoned as out of the mind, . . . now as actual water *visioned* and flowing clear.

E. H. Sears, *The Fourth Gospel*, *The Heart of Christ*, pp. 72, 80.

visional (viz'h'on-al), *a.* [*< vision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. *Waterland*.

visionally (viz'h'on-al-i), *adv.* In a visional manner; in vision.

Visionally past, not eventually.

Trapp, *On Rev. xi. 14*, quoted in *Biblical Museum*, V.

visionariness (viz'h'on-ā-ri-ness), *n.* The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and *visionariness* from the aerial texture of the speculations.

De Quincey, *Style*, III.

visionary (viz'h'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. visionnaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. visionario*; as *vision* + *-ary*.] 1. *a.* 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a bad sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.

Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, I. 162.

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
Amid the ypress with which Dante crowned
His *visionary* brow.

Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, II. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a *visionary* scheme.

Some things like *visionary* flights appear;
The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.

Dryden, *Abn. and Achit*, I. 656.

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?

Why thy *visionary* Joys remove?

Congreve, *Semele*, II. 2.

Men come into business at first with *visionary* principles.

Jefferson, *To Madison* (Correspondence, II. 325).

That the project of peace should appear *visionary* to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.

Emerson, *War*.

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

visionary

The visionary hour
When musing midnight reigns.

Thomson, Summer, l. 556.

—*Syn.* 1. Imaginative, romantic. — 2. Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

II. *n.*; pl. *visionaries* (-riz). 1. One who sees visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the Visionary seem
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.

Scott, Rokeby, l. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a visionary. Lander, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were visionaries on the subject of education. V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

—*Syn.* Dreamer, enthusiast.

visioned (viz'h'nd), *a.* [*< vision + -ed*]. 1. Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired. [Rare.]

Oh! not the visioned poet in his dreams . . .
So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld.

Shelley, Queen Mab, l.

2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

My vision'd sight might yet prove true.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream
Of dark magician in his visioned cove.

Shelley, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's visioned space.

Lovell, Fact or Fancy?

visionist (viz'h'on-ist), *n.* [*< vision + -ist*]. One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions; a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorporeal beings (of an acquaintance with which these *visionists* so much boast) that we are not able to know anything of corporeal substances as abstract from their accidents. Ep. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 66.

The *visionist* has deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 215.

visionless (viz'h'on-less), *a.* [*< vision + -less*]. Destitute of vision; sightless; blind.

visit (viz'it), *v.* [*< ME. visiten, < OF. (and F.) visiter = Sp. Pg. visitar = It. visitare, < L. visitare, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of visere, look at attentively, behold, < videre, pp. visus, see: see vision.*] I. *trans.* 1. To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on.

And by the waye we *vynted* some holy places.

Sir R. Gygford, Flygymage, p. 18.

At Lyons I *visytd* the Reliques at the yle wher Sent Anne lyes and longons.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will *visit* you at supper-time.

Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers *visited* so often.

B. Jonson, Epicene, i. 1.

2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or at; enter.

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Clitie — yea, by help of art, in Conduits *visiteth* their private houses.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring
Visits the valley.

Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine; inspect.

I may excite your princely cogitations to *visit* the excellent treasure of your own mind.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l.

Achmet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or *visited*, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 506.

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been *visited*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

Fare. The house, sir, has been *visited*.

Love. What, with the plague?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

'Tis a house here
Where people of all sorts, that have been *visited*
With lunacies and follies, wait their cures.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (a) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh *visit* me with thy salvation. Ps. cvi. 4.

Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them.

Isa. xxi. 14.

(b) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

6771

I am persuaded that God has *visited* you with this punishment for my ungodliness.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 354.

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.

Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins.

Hos. viii. 13.

II. *intrans.* To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always *visiting* on Sundays.

Law, Serious Call, viii.

visit (viz'it), *n.* [*< F. visite = Sp. Pg. It. visita; from the verb.*] 1. The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one as a guest; a call on a person or at a place.

I'm come to take my last farewell,
And pay my last *visit* to thee.

Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only would keep a man from *Visits*, and his Doors shut.

Wycheley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Visits

Like those of angels, short and far between.

Blair, The Grave, II. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical *visits* were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains — the kings.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 379.

Domiciliary visit. See *domiciliary*. — **Right of visit.** Same as *right of visitation*. See *visitation*, 5. — **Visit to the Blessed Sacrament.** In *Rom. Cath. usage*, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in silent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

visitable (viz'i-ta-bl), *a.* [*< visit + -able*]. Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other *visitable* places upon Mount Olivet.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

visitant (viz'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. visitant(-)s, ppr. of visitare, see: see visit.*] I. *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
Upon the mountains *visitant*.

Wordsworth, Song at Feast of Brougham Castle.

II. *n.* 1. One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private *visitants*, my noble lady,

That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 2.

He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his *visitants* in.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty, . . . and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic *visitant* than of a being belonging to this nether world.

Scott, L. of L. M. (ed. 1880), Int.

His heart.

Where Fear sat thus, a cherished *visitant*.

Wordsworth, Excursion, l.

2. In *ornith.*, a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to *resident*: as, the snowy owl is a winter *visitant* from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitors are termed *stragglers*. See *straggler*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Annecy in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in various countries, and has been efficient in the education of young girls. The *Visitants* are also called *Salesians*, *Order of the Visitation*, *Nuns of the Visitation*, etc.

visitation (viz-i-ta'shon), *n.* [*< ME. visitacioun, < OF. (and F.) visitation = Sp. visitacion = Pg. visitaço = It. visitazione, < Ill. visitatio(n)-, a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. visitare, visit: see visit.*] 1. The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therefore I made my *visitaciouns*

To vigillies and to processiouns.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the *visitation* which he justly owes him.

Shak., W. T., i. 1. 7.

When a woman is delivred of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with *visitation* of Gossips, the space of forty dayes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers, . . .

My early *visitation*, and my last.

Milton, P. L., xi. 275.

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and reg-

visiting-book

ulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (*eccles.*), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in *visitations*, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable *visitations* which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far?

Isa. x. 3.

These were bright *visitations* in a scholar's and a clerk's life.

Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or of *visitation*.

6. [*cap.*] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.

7. In *zoöl.*, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a *visitation* of lemmings, of the Bohemian wax-wing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—8. In *her.*, an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftmen, etc. The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1686 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—*Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation.* See *visitant*, 3.—*Visitation of the sick*, an office of the Anglican Church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repent him truly of his sins.

visitatorial (viz'i-tä-to-ri-äl), *a.* [*< LL. visitator, a visitor (< L. visitare, see), + -i-äl*]. Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, *visitatorial* power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's *visitatorial* work or authority. Also *visitareth*.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with *visitatorial* authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

visit-day (viz'it-dä), *n.* A day on which callers are received.

On *visit-days* she hears

To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.

Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

visite (vi-zët'), *n.* [*F., visit: see visit.*] An outer garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

visiter (viz'i-tër), *n.* [*< visit + -er*]. Cf. *visitor*. Same as *visitor*.

His *visiter* observed the look, and proceeded. Dickens.

visiting (viz'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *visit*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was *visiting* and news.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, l.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a *visiting* acquaintance with.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious *visitings* of nature

Shake my fell purpose. Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

visiting (viz'i-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *visit*, *v.*] That visits; often, of persons, authorized to visit and inspect: as, a *visiting* committee.

visiting-ant (viz'i-ting-ant), *n.* The driver-ant.

visiting-book (viz'i-ting-bük), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be called upon or who have called.

The Bishop went and wrote his name down in the *visiting-book* at Gaunt House that very day.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lv.

visiting-card (viz'i-ting-kärd), *n.* A small card, bearing one's name, and sometimes an address, an official title, or the like, to be left in making calls or paying visits, or, upon occasion, to be sent as an act of courtesy or in acknowledgment of an attention.

visiting-day (viz'i-ting-dä), *n.* A day on which one is at home to visitors.

He keeps a *visiting day*; you and I'll wait on him.
C. Shadwell, *Humours of the Navy*, i. 1.

visitor (viz'i-tor), *n.* [Also *visiter*; < F. *visiteur* = Sp. Pg. *visitador* = It. *visitatore*, < LL. *visitator*, a visitor, protector, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] 1. One who visits. Specifically—(a) One who comes or goes to see or stay with another, as in civility or friendship.

She hated having *visitors* in the house while her health was so indifferent.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, xxiii.

(b) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed or executed.

I heard the *visitors* have taken this order, that every man shall profess the studie either of divinitie, law, or physick; and, in remembering thus well England abroad, they have in my opinion forgotten Cambrige itself.

Ascham, in Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 16.

2. In *zoöl.*, a visitant.—Syn. 1. (a) *Visitor*, *Caller*, *Guest*. *Caller* regards a person as coming to see another for a short interview of civility, formality, or friendship: as, she devoted the afternoon to receiving *callers*. *Visitor* regards the person as coming to see another, but making a longer stay than a *caller* and enjoying more of social intercourse. *Guest* regards the person as admitted to hospitality, and hence generally as welcome. (b) *Inspector*, *examiner*.

visitorial (viz-i-tō'ri-äl), *a.* [*< visitor + -i-äl.*] Same as *visitation*.

visitress (viz'it-ris), *n.* [*< visitor + -ess.*] A female visitor. Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxxiii.

visive (vi'siv), *a.* [*< F. visif = Sp. Pg. It. visivo, < L. videre, pp. visus, see: see vision.*] Of or pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

The object of the church's faith is, in order of nature, before the church, . . . and therefore cannot be enlarged by the church, any more than the act of the *visive* faculty can add visibility to the object.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 309.

Vismia (vis'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vandell, 1793), named from one *Visme*, a botanist of Lisbon.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Fumiceæ* in the order *Hypericaceæ*. It is characterized by a five-celled ovary, with numerous ovules in each cell. There are about 27 species, natives of tropical America, with 1 species in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, bearing on the leaves which are commonly large, closely woolly or hoary, and glandular-dotted. The flowers are yellow or whitish, in terminal and usually abundant and panicled cymes. The five petals are often downy; the stamens are in five united clusters opposite the petals; the fruit is a berry. Most of the species have a copious yellow juice, of energetic properties. *V. Brasiliensis*, of Brazil, and *V. Guianensis*, widely dispersed in Guiana and Brazil, are known as *wax-tree*, a name extended to the genus; the latter also as *gutta-um tree*; it is a small tree, the source of a drastic gum-resin analogous to gamboge, known as *gummi-gutta* or *American gamboge*, also obtained from other species, as *V. miorantha*.

Vismieæ (vis-mi'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1821), < *Vismia* + -æ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Hypericaceæ*. It is characterized by a fleshy indehiscent fruit with wingless seeds. It includes 4 genera, of which *Vismia* is the type, chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs; the others are mostly shrubs of tropical Africa.

visnet, *n.* [AF. *visne*, < OF. *visme*, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood: see *vicinage*.] Neighborhood. See *venue*, 2 (a).

visnomy (viz'nō-mi), *n.* [A corruption < *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance; visage.

I think it safer to sit closer, and so to cloud the sun of my *visnomy* that no eye discern it.

Chapman, *May-Day*, iii. 3.

vison (vi'son), *n.* [NL. (Brisson); origin unknown.] The name specifically given to the American mink by Brisson in 1756, and subsequently so used by most authors. The name was used absolutely by Buffon in 1766, and generically by J. E.

Gray in 1848. As a generic name it is equivalent to *Lutreola*, and includes semi-aquatic species of *Putorius*, of which the European and American minks are the best-known. As a specific term it is applicable only to the latter, *Putorius (Lutreola) vison*. See cut under *mink*.

vison-weasel (vi'son-wē'zli), *n.* Same as *vison*.

visor, visored, etc. See *vizor*, etc.

visory (vi'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. visor* (a doubtful word), a scout, lit. 'seer,' < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] Visual; having the power of vision.

But even the optic nerves and the *visory* spirits are corrupted.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 379.

viss (vis), *n.* [*< Tamil visai, Telugu vine.*] In southern India and Burma, a weight equivalent to about 3 pounds 5 ounces.

vista (vis'tä), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *visto*; < It. *vista*, sight, view, < *visio*, pp. of *vedere*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. A view or prospect, especially through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The tents are all ranged in a straight line: . . . and there is not a horrid uniformity in their infinite *vista* of canyons.

Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, II. 3.

Terminal figures, columns of marble or granite porticoes, arches, are seen in the *vistas* of the wood paths.

Hartburne, *Marble Faun*, viii.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a vision; a view presented to the mind in prospect or in retrospect by the imagination: as, a *vista* of pleasure to come; dim *vistas* of the past.

There is something exceedingly delusive in thus looking back through the long vista of departed years, and catching a glimpse of the fairy realms of antiquity.

Iring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 138.

Prima vista. See *prima*.

vistaed (vis'tiäd), *a.* [*< vista + -ed.*] Possessing or forming a vista or vistas.

visto (vis'tō), *n.* Same as *vista*. [Erroneous.]

Then all beside each glade and *visto*
You'd see nymphs lying like *Culisto*.
Gay, *To a Young Lady*.

visual (viz'ü-äl), *a.* [*< OF. visual, visuel, F. visuel = Sp. Pg. visual = It. visuale, < LL. visualis, of sight, < L. visus, sight, < videre, pp. visus, see: see vis, visage.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,

No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 620.

Visual perception sees a superficies, but it does not see a superficies as distinguished from a solid.

Hodgson, *Time and Space*, § 12.

2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, . . . the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness.

Burke, *Sublime and Beautiful*, § 115.

3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look: as, *visual* influences.—**Primary visual centers**, the lateral corpus culicatum; the pulvinar and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in cells of which the fibers of the optic tract originate.—**Visual angle**, the angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.—**Visual axis**. See *axis*.—**Visual field**, the extent of external world which is visible in any position of an eye.—**Visual line**. Same as *visual axis*.—**Visual plane**, the plane including the visual lines of the two eyes.—**Visual point**, in *persp.*, a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—**Visual purple**, a pigment found in the retina: same as *rhodopsin*.—**Visual rays**, lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.—**Visual white**, the final product of the photochemical changes undergone by visual purple when exposed to the action of light.—**Visual yellow**, an intermediate stage of the passage of visual purple to visual white under the action of light.

visualisation, visualise, etc. See *visualization*, etc.

visuality (viz'ü-äl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. visualities* (-tiz). [*< LL. visualita(-t-), the faculty of sight, < visualis, of the sight: see visual.*] 1. The state or property of being visual.—2. A sight; a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago.

Carlyle, *Cromwell*, i. 98.

visualization (viz'ü-äl-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*< visualize + -ation.*] The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled *visualisation*.

We have a problem of *visualization*—the mind is called upon to supply an optical image.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 811.

visualize (viz'ü-äl-iz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. visualized, ppr. visualizing*. [*< visual + -ize.*] I. *trans.* To make visual or visible; make that which is perceived by the mind only visible to the eye; externalize to the eye.

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualized* Idea in the Eternal Mind?

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 8.

Whatever may be the fate of these attempts to *visualize* the physics of the process, it will still remain true that to account for the phenomena of radiation and absorption we must take into consideration the shape, size, and complexity of the molecules by which the ether is disturbed.

Tyndall, *Radiation*, § 15.

Most persons . . . are less able to *visualize* the features of intimate friends than those of persons of whom they have caught only a single glance.

F. Galton, *Inquiries into Human Faculty*, p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

I find that a few persons can, by what they often describe as a kind of touch-sight, *visualize* at the same moment all round the image of a solid body.

F. Galton, *Inquiries into Human Faculty*, p. 98.

It is among uncivilized races that natural differences in the *visualizing* faculty are most conspicuous. Many of them make carvings and rude illustrations, but only a few have the gift of carrying a picture in their mind's eye, judging by the completeness and firmness of their designs, which show no trace of having been elaborated in that step-by-step manner which is characteristic of draughtsmen who are not natural artists.

F. Galton, *Inquiries into Human Faculty*, p. 101.

Also spelled *visualise*.

visualizer (viz'ü-äl-i-zér), *n.* [*< visualize + -er.*] One who visualizes. Also spelled *visualiser*.

Abnormally sensitive *visualizers*.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 295.

visually (viz'ü-äl-i), *adv.* In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

These spectral images have only a subjective existence, though *visually* they have all the vividness of presentment which belongs to realities.

Nature, XII. 417.

Vitaceæ (vi-tä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Vitis* + -acæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is also known as *Ampelidæ* (Kunth, 1821), or now as *Ampelidaceæ* (R. T. Lowe, 1857), and as the *vine family*—in each case from its type, *Vitis vinifera*, the *αἰνῆλος* of the Greeks. The order is characterized by a small calyx with imbricated lobes, and valvate caducous petals with the stamens opposite them. There are about 435 species, of which 44 species, principally of Asia and Africa, forming the genus *Vitis*, are erect tropical shrubs or small trees, with pinnate leaves without tendrils. The others, classed in 10 genera, and forming the tribe *Ampelidæ*, are shrubby tendril-bearing climbers or vines, with a copious watery juice, round, angled, or irregular stems thickened at the nodes (rarely herbaceous or subterranean), their wood abounding in large dotted ducts. They bear alternate or petioled leaves, which are simple, lobed, or digitately divided into three to five leaflets. The inflorescence is paniculate cymose or racemose, rarely spicate, and is developed opposite the leaves; the peduncles end in simple or divided tendrils. The small flowers are commonly greenish or inconspicuous. The fruit is a roundish juicy berry, commonly one-celled by obliteration of the two to five partitions, and containing two to five seeds. It is often large, sweet, and edible in *Vitis* and *Cissus*, or sometimes acid, astringent, or intensely acid. Three genera extend into the United States, *Vitis*, *Cissus*, and *Ampelopsis*. *Ampelocissus*, *Parthenocissus*, and *Tetradigma* also occur in tropical America; the others are small genera of the Old World. Their leaves are astringent, and sometimes furnish domestic remedies, especially those of tropical species of *Cissus*; another furnishes a blue dye; but the principal importance of the family is the production of grapes and wine. *Perisanthus*, a small aberrant genus, is one of the most singular of plants in its inflorescence, bearing its innumerable small flowers on a thin, flattened wing-like or leaf-like receptacle forming the expanded end of a slender tendril.

vitallet, vitaillet, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *victual*.

vital (vi'täl), *a.* [*< ME. vital, < OF. (and F.) vital = Sp. Pg. vital = It. vitale, < L. vitalis, of or belonging to life, < vita, life, < vivere, pp. victus, live, = Skt. √ jiv, live; cf. Gr. βίος, life. From the same root are ult. E. vic², vivid, revive, etc.*] 1. Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, *vital* energies.

Whose dismal tune bereft my *vital* powers.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 41.

As for living creatures, it is certain their *vital* spirits are a substance compounded of an airy and fiery matter.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 80.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life: as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—3. Containing life; living.

Spirits that live throughout.

Vital in every part.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 345.

His *vital* presence? his corporeal mould?

Wordsworth, *Laodamia*.

She is very haughty,

For all her fragile air of gentleness;

With something *vital* in her, like those flowers

That on our desolate steppes outlast the year.

T. B. Aldrich, *Pauline Pavlovna*.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

He spoke, and rising hur'd his forceful Dart,

Which, driv'n by Pallas, pierc'd a *vital* Part.

Pope, *Iliad*, v. 352.

A competence is *vital* to content.

Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are *vital* to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength. Story, Misc. Writings, p. 512.

5†. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, . . . and others . . . affirming the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Vital air, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—**Vital capacity** of the lungs. See *capacity*.—**Vital center**. Same as *center of respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Vital Christianity**. See *Christianity*, 1 (c).—**Vital congruity**, the mode of union of body and soul according to the English Platonists.—**Vital contractility**, the power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.—**Vital fluid**, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants, found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *latex*.—**Vital force**, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under *vitality*, 1.—**Vital functions**. See *function*.—**Vital-germ theory of contagion**, the theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasms which are descended from others originally healthy.—**Vital power**, the ability to live, or continue alive; *vitality*.

The movement of the bioplasm is *vital*, occurs only during life, and is due to *vital power*—which *vital power* of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living I. Beale, Bioplasm, p. 209.

Vital principle, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See *vitality*.—**Vital sense**, consciousness.—**Vital tripod**. See *tripod*.

vitalisation, vitalise, etc. See *vitalization*, etc.

vitalism (vi'tal-izm), *n.* [*vi'tal* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

vitalist (vi'tal-ist), *n.* [= *F. vitaliste*; < *vital* + *-ist*.] A believer in the existence of vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms.
vitalistic (vi'tal-ist-ik), *a.* [*vi'tal* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. Helmholz, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383.—2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under *vital*).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the *vitalistic* or germ theory. Nature, XLIII. 482.

vitality (vi'tal-i-ti), *n.* • [*F. vitalité* = *Sp. vitalidad* = *It. vitalità*, < *L. vitalitas* (t-s), *vital force*, life, < *vitalis*, *vital*: see *vital*.] 1. The exhibiting of vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; *vital force*. See *life*.

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant *vitality* compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate *vitality* of truth. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 30.

vitalization (vi'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*vi'talize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled *vitalisation*.

vitalize (vi'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitalized*, ppr. *vitalizing*. [*vi'tal* + *-ize*.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled *vitalise*.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts. Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 8.

vitalizer (vi'tal-i-zér), *n.* [*vi'talize* + *-er*.] One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled *vitaliser*.

vitality (vi'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitality* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. Bentley. (Johnson.)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, *vitality* important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and *vitality* related. Neither can advance beyond the other. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 96.

3. In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was *vitality* hit or hurt.

vitals (vi'talz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *vital*; short for *vital parts*.] 1. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound;

Though it pierce'd his body, it hath miss'd the *vitals*.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her *vitals* before Caesar had crossed the Rubicon.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1823.

vitascopé (vi'ta-sköp), *n.* [*L. vita*, life, + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus, based on the principle of the zoötrope, for projecting a great number of pictures of the same object in rapid succession upon a screen, thus producing the appearance of motion. Cinematograph, electroscope, kinographoscope, and veriscope are names applied to various machines essentially like the vitascopé.

The *vitascopé*, a far more complicated and powerful structure [than the kinetoscope], takes this same ribbon which has been prepared by the kinetoscope, and coils it up on a disc at the top of the machine, from which it is passed over a system of wheels and through a narrow, upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens, behind which there is an electric burner of high capacity. The light from this carbon burner blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the images on the negatives there, blended, to a distant screen, with great clearness, for the benefit of the audience. North Amer. Rev., CLXIII. 377.

vitaliveness (vi-tā'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the love of life—a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty.

vitellarian (vit-e-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*vitellarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the vitellarium: as, the *vitellarian* ducts. See cuts under *germarium*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. Huxley.

vitellarium (vit-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vitellaria* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the *germarium*, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See *germarium*, and cuts under *Trematoda* and *Rhabdocela*.

vitellary (vit'e-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*L. vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] 1. The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 28.

II. *a.* Same as *vitelline*.

The *vitellary* sac of the embryo. Huxley.

vitellicle (vi-tel'i-kl), *n.* [*NL.* **vitellculus*, dim. of *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the *umbilical vesicle*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

vitelligenous (vit-e-līj'e-nus), *a.* [*L. vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also *vitellogenous*. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

vitellin (vi-tel'in), *n.* [*vitell(us)* + *-in*.] The chief protoid constituent of the yolk of eggs. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt. It is associated with lecithin, and probably combined with it in the yolk of the egg.

vitelline (vi-tel'in), *a.* and *n.* [*vitellus* + *-ine*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk of an egg; forming a vitellus, as protoplasm: said especially of the large mass of food-yolk or deutoplasm of a meroblastic egg, or of the vitellicle.—2. In *entom.* and *bot.*, colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also *vitellary*.

Vitelline duct. See *ductus vitellinus*, under *ductus*, and cut under *embryo*.—**Vitelline membrane**. See *membrane*.—**Vitelline sac**, the vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle.

II. *n.* Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., 1. [Rare.]

vitellogene (vi-tel'ō-jēn), *n.* [*L. vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing.] The vitellarium.
vitellogenous (vit-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *vitelligenous*.

vitellolutein (vi-tel'ō-lū'tē-in), *n.* [*L. vitellus*, yolk, + *lutens*, golden-yellow, + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter found in the eggs of the spider-crab, *Maia squinado*.

vitellorubin (vi-tel'ō-rū'b-in), *n.* [*L. vitellus*, yolk, + *rub(er)*, red, + *-in*.] A reddish-brown coloring matter found in the eggs of *Maia squinado*.

vitellus (vi-tel'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. vitellus*, a yolk, a transferred use of *vitellus*, a little calf, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm

of an ovum; the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the embryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitellus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitellus proper, and the food yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo.—**Segmentation of the vitellus**. See *segmentation*.—**Vitellus formativus**, formative or true yolk. See *morpholecithus*.—**Vitellus nutritivus**, food-yolk. See *tropholecithus*.

Vitex (vi'teks), *n.* [*NL.* (Rivinus, 1690), < *L. vitex*, agnus castus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exerted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 75 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The genus is somewhat aromatic; several species are tender shrubs cultivated under glass. *V. agnus castus*, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as with variegated leaves, etc., under the names *chaetree*, *Abraham's-balm*, *hemp-tree*, *monk's pepper-tree*, and especially *agnus castus* (which see, under *agnus*). *V. trifolia* is known in India as *wild pepper*. *V. pubescens* (*V. arborea*) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as *tree-vitex*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *V. lignum-vite*, the lignum-vite of Queensland, and *V. capitata*, the bois léard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building timber, especially *V. torulata*, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 6 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull-red hairy flowers an inch long. (See *puriri*, and *New Zealand teak* (under *teak*).) *V. umbrosa* of the West Indies is one of the trees known as *boxwood* or *fiddlewood*.



Flowering Plant of *Vitex agnus-castus*, a flower.

vital (vish'i-al), *a.* [*L. vitium*, a fault, vice, + *-al*.] Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more *vital* than vital.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 387.

vitiare (vish'i-ā), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitiated*, ppr. *vitiating*. [Formerly also *viciare*; < *L. vitiatus*, pp. of *vitiare* (> *It. viciare* = *Sp. Pg. viciar* = *F. vicier*), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, < *vitium*, a fault, imperfection: see *vici*.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a *vitiating* taste.

This heautonsus Mald [Venice] hath been often attempted to be *viciated*. Howell, Letters, I. f. 30.

Wholesome meats to a *vitiating* stomach differ little or nothing from unwholesome. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiating* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession *vitiates*, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship].

Emerson, Friendship.

= *syn.* 1. Pollute, Corrupt, etc. (see *vain*), debase, deprave.

vitiatio (vish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. vitiatio* (n-), violation, corruption, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiating: see *vitiare*.] The act of vitiating. Specifically—(a) Impairment; corruption: as, *vitiatio* of the blood.

The strong *vitiatio* of the German idiom with English words and expressions. Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 316.

(b) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the *vitiatio* of a contract or a court.

vitiator (vish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [*L. vitiator*, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiating: see *vitate*.] One who or that which vitiates.

You cannot say in your profession *Plus non vitiat*; plus is the worst vitiator and violator of the Muses.

Lander, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, li.

Vitaceæ (vī-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schauer, 1848), < *Vitex* (-ic-) + *-æ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by an ultimately centrifugal cymose inflorescence composed of opposite dichotomous cymes aggregated into a trichotomous, thyrsoid, pyramidal, or corymbose panicle, and by an ovary with the ovules laterally affixed, commonly at first imperfectly but soon perfectly four-celled, drupaceous, and entire or four-lobed in fruit, usually pulpy or fleshy, the endocarp of four nutlets, or forming a single four-celled nutlet. It includes 18 genera, of which *Vitex* (the type), *Sectoria*, *Premna*, *Callicarpa*, and *Clerodendron* are the chief. *Genivia* of the Malay archipelago is exceptional in its usually five-celled ovary, and fruit with ten nutlets. The only member of the tribe within the United States is *Callicarpa Americana*, the French mulberry.

viticide (vit'i-sid), *n.* [*L. vitis*, vine, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] That which injures or destroys the grape or vine; a vine-pest, as the phylloxera.

viticulous (vī-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. vitis*, the vine, + *colere*, inhabit.] In bot. and zool., inhabiting or produced upon the vine, as very many parasitic and saprophytic fungi and various insects.

viticula (vī-tik'ū-lū), *n.*; *pl. viticulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *L. vitis*, vine; see *itis*.] In bot., a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticulose (vī-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*viticula* + *-osc*.] In bot., producing long, trailing, vine-like twigs or stems; sarmentaceous.

viticultural (vit-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*viticulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to viticulture: as, viticultural implements or treatises.

Of the Austrian-Hungarian empire Hungary, from a viticultural point of view, forms by far the most important part. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

viticulturalist (vit-i-kul'tūr-al-ist), *n.* [*viticultural* + *-ist*.] A viticulturist. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xviii. 4. [Rare.]

viticulture (vit'i-kul'tūr), *n.* [*F. viticulture*, < *L. vitis*, vine, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

viticulturist (vit-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*viticulture* + *-ist*.] One whose business is viticulture; a grape-grower.

To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and viticulturists.

Nature, XLIII. 38.

Vitiflora (vit-i-flō'rū), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), < *L. vitis*, vine, + *flos* (flor-), flower.] A genus of chats: a strict synonym of *Saxicola*. Also called *Oenanthe*.

Vitiflorinae (vit'i-flō-rī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vitiflora* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds: synonymous with *Saxicolinae*.

vitiligo (vit-i-lī'gō), *n.* [NL., < *L. vitiligo*, tetter, + *-oides*.] A skin-disease characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usually on the eyelids; xanthoma.

vitiligoides (vit'i-lī-goī'dē-jī), *n.* [*L. vitiligo*, tetter, + *-oides*.] A skin-disease characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usually on the eyelids; xanthoma.

vitiliginate (vit-i-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vitiliginated*, ppr. *vitiliginating*. [*L. vitiligatus*, pp. of *vitiligare*, quarrel disgracefully, calumniate, < *vitium*, a fault, vice (see *vicer*), + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously. *Bailey*, 1731.

vitiligation (vit-i-lit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*vitiliginate* + *-ion*.] Vexations or quarrelsome litigation.

It is a most toilsome task to run the wild goose chase after a well-breath'd Opinionist; they delight in vitiligation. *N. Ward*, Simple Coblur, p. 10.

I'll force you by right ratiocination

To leave your vitiligation.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1202.

vitiosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. vitiosities* (-tiz). [*L. vitiositas* (-t)s, corruption, vice, < *vitiosus*, corrupt, vicious; see *vicious*.] The state of being vicious or vitiated; a corrupted state; depravation; a vicious property.

My untamed affections and confirmed vitiosity makes me daily do worse. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, l. 42.

Vitiosities whose newness and monstrosity of nature admits no name. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

vitiosus, vitiously, etc. Obsolete spellings of *vicious*, etc.

Vitis (vī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Brunfels, 1530), < *L. vitis*, a vine, < *viere* (√ *vi*), trust, wind: see *with*, *withy*. Hence (< *L. vitis*) ult. *E. vicer*.] A genus of plants, in-

cluding the grape, type of the order *Vitaceæ* or *Ampelidaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamodiceous flowers, each with a cap of 5 coherent caducous petals. From *Cissus*, its tropical representative, it is further distinguished by its conical or thickened (not subulate) style; and from the other genera, as *Ampelopsis*, the common Virginia creeper or American ivy, by its pyriform seeds. There are about 80 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly within temperate regions. They are shrubby climbers with simple or lobed leaves (rarely digitate, like *Ampelopsis*), and long branching tendrils produced opposite the leaves, and also from the flower-stalk. The inflorescence is a thyrsus of inconspicuous flowers, often very fragrant, usually greenish, and peculiar in the fall of the unopened petals without expansion. The fruit, a pulpy berry, is normally two-celled and with two to four seeds, to which the pulp adheres in the American, but does not in the one or two European species. By Planchon (1872) the genus is divided into two sections—*Euvitis*, with a peculiar thin brown fibrous bark which soon separates and hangs in shreddy plates; and *Muscadinia*, consisting of *V. rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), the muscadine, and *V. Munsoniana*, the bird-grape of Florida, peculiar in their closely adherent punctate bark, nearly elliptical seeds, somewhat cymose inflorescence, and unbranched tendrils. The most important species, *V. vinifera*, is the vine of southern and central Europe, known in America as the *European*, *hot-house*, or *California* grape, native in Turkey, Persia, and Tataria, probably also in Greece and in the Himalayas, and now cultivated in the Old World from nearly 55° north to about 40° south latitude, sometimes up to the altitude of 3,000 feet. In England its fruit ripens in the open air only in favorable seasons, although in the eleventh and twelfth centuries an inferior wine was there made from it. It grows in all soils, but best in those which are light and gravelly. Some individuals in warm climates have attained in centuries a trunk 3 feet in diameter. In the United States the climate is not favorable to it, except in California. It is the source of thousands of varieties, obtained by propagation from seed. To continue the original variety in cultivation, propagation by layers, cuttings, grafting, or inoculation is practised. (See *vine* and *grape*, also *wine*, *raisin*, and *currant*.) The species are most abundant in the United States, there estimated by Munson at 23; they are especially numerous in Texas, which has 12 species, or 8 as recognized by Coulter. The eastern United States is thought richer in useful species than any other part of the world, 4 of the 8 Atlantic species having given rise to valuable cultivated varieties. Of these *V. Labrusca*, the common wild grape of the New England coast, extends from Canada through the Atlantic States to Tennessee, and from Japan to the Himalayas; it is the source of the Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Iona, Diana, and other grapes, and some claim that an Asiatic hybrid between it and *V. rotundifolia* was the original of *V. vinifera*. *V. bicolor* (formerly included with *V. rotundifolia*), the blue or winter grape, occurs from New York to Wisconsin and southward; and *V. setivalis*, the summer grape, from Virginia to Texas. From these come the Delaware and the most promising native American red-wine grapes, as the Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia. *V. riparia* (*V. palmata*), the river-grape, is widely distributed through all the Northern States and Canada to Colorado, and is the only Rocky Mountain species; in cultivation it is extensively used in France to supply phylloxera-proof stock for fine wine-producing varieties of *V. vinifera*. Many other valuable varieties have been formed from the American grapes by hybridizing with one another or with *V. vinifera*; these hybrids are in general proof against the phylloxera, and include by far the best American table-grapes. The fourth North Atlantic species, *V. cordifolia*, the frost, chicken, or possum-grape, ranges from New York to Iowa and the Gulf of Mexico, and is the most common of the 3 species of Canada. It produces small blackish or amber-colored fruit, sometimes used, after it has been touched by frost, for preserves. Among these species, *V. riparia* is readily distinguished by its leaves with a broad rounded basal sinus, and its growing tips enveloped with young undeveloped leaves, and *V. cordifolia* by leaves with both sides smooth and shining. The other three have the upper surface dark-green and more or less rugose: the lower in *V. bicolor* bluish with a bloom, in *V. setivalis* dusty-rucculent, with short broad stipules, and in *V. Labrusca* densely white or rusty with close tomentum, with long cordate stipules. Their berries are mostly small—in *V. bicolor* and *V. setivalis* apt to be astringent and white-dotted; those of *V. Labrusca* and *V. rotundifolia*, the fox-grapes, have a musky or foxy taste or odor (see *fox-grape*). The latter, the muscadine or bullace grape, the source of the scuppernong (which see), is the largest-fruited American species, and extends from Virginia to Texas, and from Japan to the Himalayas. Many other American species are quite local; 3 are confined to Florida, 7 mainly to Texas, as *V. candicans*, the mustang or cutthroat grape, and *V. monticola*, the sweet mountain grape; several others are nearly restricted to the Mississippi valley, as *V. cinerea*, the sweet winter grape, and *V. rupestris*, an ornamental species. *V. Arizonica*, the cañon-grape of Arizona, and *V. Gordiana*, of southern California, are small-fruited species; *V. Californica*, the vaumee of the Indians, bears large clusters of purple fruit of rather pleasant flavor. *V. Caribæa* is the Jamaica grape or water-



Vitis Labrusca.
a, inflorescence; b, apex of branch with leaves and tendrils; c, leaf.

with the West India, Mexico, and Central America. The only other American species not found in the United States is *V. Bianchii* of the Sierra Madre. A few species are peculiar to Asia, 5 to Japan, China, and India, *V. Amurensis* to Siberia. The numerous tropical and south temperate species formerly ascribed to *Vitis* are now referred to *Cissus*, including 17 in Australia. Several in mountains of India and Java produce edible fruit; 3 extend within the southern United States, 2 in Texas—the shrub *V. bipinnata* (now *Cissus edene*) and the ornamental vine known as *yerba del bucy*, *V. (C.) incisa*, and 1 in Florida, *V. (C.) nycoides*, for which see *china-root* and *bastard bryony* (under *bryony*).

vitler, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victualer*.

vitoe, *n.* [Tupi.] A South American nocturnal monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*, as *N. felinus*, the eia. See *douroucouli*.

vitrea, *n.* Plural of *vitrum*.

vitrea (vit'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous*.] A term used for antique glass vessels or fragments of the same. *H. S. Cumming*, J. A. A., X. 192.

vitrella (vit-rē'lā), *n.*; *pl. vitrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < *vitrum* + dim. -ella.] Same as *retinophora*.

Ommatidium consists of two corneagen cells, four vitrellæ, and seven reticular cells. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 386.

vitremite, *n.* An unexplained word which occurs in the following lines:

She that helmed was in starke stoures,
And wan by force toures stronge and toures,
Shal on hir heed now were a vitremyte.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 382.

[The early editions read *autremite*, the Six Texts and Tyrwhitt read as here, and the Harleian MS. has *wytemyte*. Skeat conjectures that it means a 'glass head-dress', as contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satisfactory has been proposed.]

vitreodentinal (vit'rē-dēn'ti-nāl), *a.* [*vitreodentine* + *-al*.] Of the character of vitreodentine; pertaining to vitreodentine.

vitreodentine (vit'rē-dēn'tin), *n.* [*L. vitreus*, of glass, + *E. dentine*.] A variety of dentine of particularly hard texture, as distinguished from *osteodentine* and *vasodentine*.

vitreo-electric (vit'rē-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [*L. vitreus*, of glass, + *E. electric*.] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

vitreosity (vit-rē-os'i-ti), *n.* [*vitreous* + *-ity*.] Vitreousness.

The pages bristle with "hard words," some of which are new to science. *Vitreosity* has an uncanny sound. *Nature*, XLI. 40.

vitreous (vit'rē-us), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *F. vitreux* and *Sp. vitreo* = *Fig. It. vitreo*; < *L. vitreus*, of glass, < *vitrum*, glass, orig. **vitrum*, a transparent substance, < *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *vitrine*, *verre*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass; resembling glass.—2. Consisting of glass: as, a vitreous substance.—3. Resembling glass in some respects; glassy: thus, an object may be vitreous in its hardness, in its gloss, in its structure, etc. Specifically, in anat. and zool., vitriform; glassy: like glass—(a) in transparency, as a clear jelly may resemble glass; hyaloid: as, the vitreous body or humor of the eye; (b) in translucency, thinness, or smoothness; hyaline: as, a vitreous shell; (c) in hardness and brittleness: as, the vitreous tablets of the skull; (d) in mode of cleavage; clean-cut: as, a vitreous fracture; (e) in chemical composition; silicious: as, a vitreous sponge.—**Vitreous body of the eye**, the pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens. See cut under *eye*.—**Vitreous degeneration**. Same as *hyaline degeneration* (which see, under *hyaline*).—**Vitreous electricity**, electricity produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity*. See *electricity*.—**Vitreous humor of the ear**, the fluid filling the membranous labyrinth of the ear: same as *endolymph*.—**Vitreous humor of the eye**, the vitreum.—**Vitreous lens**, the vitreous body of the eye: correlated with *crystalline lens*.—**Vitreous mesochorus**, *Mesochorus vitreus*, a hymenopterous hyperparasite which was supposed to destroy the army-worm.

—**Vitreous mosaic**, mosaic of the tesserae of which are of glass, especially in jewelry for personal adornment, where it differs from enamel-work in that the pieces of glass are cut out cold, and laid like gems.—**Vitreous silver**. See *silver*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a silicious sponge; a glass-sponge: correlated with *gelatinous*, *fibrous*, and *calcareous sponge*. See cut under *Tricinctella*.—**Vitreous structure**, in lithol. Properly speaking, in a perfectly vitreous rock there is an entire absence of structure, and of any appearance of individualization: such glassy material has no influence on polarized light. Inasmuch, however, as a perfectly vitreous condition is very rare, devitrification having almost always been begun at least, lithologists sometimes for convenience use the term *structure* in designating a rock as vitreous, or speak of a "vitreous structure".—**Vitreous table** (or *tablet*) of the skull. See *table*, n., 1 (c).—**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane**, minute roundish transparent bodies frequently found near the border of Descemet's membrane, on the posterior surface of the cornea.

I

Vitreous Mesochorus. (Line showing natural size.)

II. n. The vitreous body of the eye.

vitreousness (vit'rē-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous; vitreosity.

vitrescence (vi-tres'ens), *n.* [*< vitrescent(t) + -ce.*] The state of becoming glassy, or of growing to resemble glass.

vitrescent (vi-tres'ent), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + -escent.*] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

vitrescible (vi-tres'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. vitrescible*; as *vitrescent* (*ent*) + *-ible*.] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

vitreum (vit'rē-um), *n.*; pl. *vitrea* (-ē). [NL., neut. of *L. vitreus*, glassy: see *vitreous*.] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See cut under *eye*.

vitric (vit'rik), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + -ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any vitreous material.

vitrics (vit'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *vitric*: see *-ics*.] 1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2. The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare *ceramics*.

vitri-fac-tion (vit-ri-fak'shun), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + facere, pp. factus, make, do: see fac-tion.*] 1. The art or operation of turning into glass.—2. The act or process of becoming glass.

vitri-fac-ture (vit-ri-fak'tūr), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + factura, a making: see facture.*] The manufacture of glass.

vitri-fa-bility (vit-ri-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vitri-fa-bile + -ity (see -bility).*] The property of being vitrifiable.

vitri-fa-ble (vit'ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*< F. vitrifiable*; as *vitri-fy* + *-able*.] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion: as, flint and alkalis are *vitri-fa-ble*.—**Vitrifiable colors.** See *color*.

vitri-fic-a-ble (vit-rif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [*< vitri-fic(ate) + -able.*] Same as *vitri-fa-ble*. [Rare.]

vitri-fic-ate (vit'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitri-fic-ated*, ppr. *vitri-fic-ating*. [*< NL. *vitricatus*, pp. of **vitricare*, vitrify: see *vitri-fy*.] To vitrify. [Rare.]

vitri-fic-a-tion (vit'ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* [*< F. vitri-fication = Sp. vitrificacion = Pg. vitrificacão = It. vitrificazione*; as *vitri-fic-ate* + *-ion*.] Conversion into glass, or in general into a material having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minerals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the case when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See *devitrification*.

vitri-fied (vit'ri-fid), *p. a.* Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat: as, *vitri-fied tiles*.—**Vitrified fort or wall**, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of siliceous stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See *devitrification*.

vitri-form (vit'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + forma, form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance.

vitri-fy (vit'ri-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vitri-fied*, ppr. *vitri-fying*. [*< F. vitrifier = Sp. Pg. vitrificar = It. vitrificare*; *< NL. *vitricare*; *< L. vitrum, glass, + -ficare, < facere, make, do (see -fy).*] 1. *trans.* To convert into glass by the action of heat. See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To become glass; be converted into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not vitrify in the fire.

Arbutnot, Aliments, iv. § 1.

Vitrina (vi-trī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez, 1801), *< L. vitrum, glass: see vitreous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Vitridæ*, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as *V. pellucida*, *V. limpida*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A glass-snail of this genus.

vitrine (vit'rin), *n.* [*< F. vitrine, < vitre, window-glass, < L. vitrum, glass.*] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

Many caskets and vases are in upright vitrines standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases.

Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 480.

Vitridæ (vi-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Vitrina + -idæ*.] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Vitrina*; the glass-snails. They have the shell heliiform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw rib-

less and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also *Vitridinæ*, as a subfamily of *Limacidae* or of *Helicidae*.

vitri-noid (vit'ri-noid), *a.* [*< Vitrina + -oid*.] Like a glass-snail; resembling the *Vitridæ*, or related to them.

Hellouan has a vitri-noid shell.

P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

vitri-ol (vit'ri-ol), *n.* [Formerly also *vitriol*; *< ME. vitriol, vitriole, < OF. (and F.) vitriol = Sp. Pg. It. vitriolo = D. vitriool = G. Sw. Dan. vitriol, < ML. vitriolum, vitriol, neut. of vitriolus, var. of LL. vitreolus, of glass, glass, dim. of L. vitreus, of glass: see vitreous*.] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

Cered pokets, sal peter, vitriole.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

Blue vitriol, copper vitriol, hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature, it is called *chalcantinite* or *cyanosile*.—**Eluxir of vitriol**. See *elixir*.—**Green vitriol**. Same as *copperas*; in *mineral*, the species melanterite.—**Lead vitriol**. Same as *anglesite*.—**Nickel vitriol**, hydrated nickel sulphate; in *mineral*, the species morosinita.—**Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Red iron vitriol**, in *mineral*, same as *betryogen*.—**Red vitriol**. (a) A sulphate of cobalt; in *mineral*, the species bleberite. Also called *cobalt-vitriol*. (b) Ferric vitriol: same as *cothar*. Also called *vitriol of Mars*.—**Roman vitriol**, copper sulphate, or blue vitriol.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**White or zinc vitriol**, hydrated zinc sulphate; in *mineral*, the species goealarite.

vitri-olate (vit'ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitri-olated*, ppr. *vitri-olating*. [*< vitriol + -ate*.] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also *vitriolize*.

vitri-olate (vit'ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< vitri-olate, v.*] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

vitri-olation (vit'ri-ō-lā'shun), *n.* [*< vitri-olate + -ion*.] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also *vitriolization*.

vitri-olic (vit-ri-ol'ik), *a.* [= *F. vitriolique = Sp. vitriólico = Pg. It. vitriolico*; as *vitriol* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, vitriolic beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 100.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious.

Sensitive to his vitriolic criticism.

O. W. Holmes, Account of the Composition of "The Last Leaf."

Vitriolic acid, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—**Vitriolic ether**, sulphuric ether.

vitri-oline (vit'ri-ō-lin), *a.* [*< vitriol + -ine*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

A spring of a vitrioline taste and odour.

Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 300.

The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice or Salt dissolved.

Ray, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 198.

vitri-oliz-a-ble (vit'ri-ol-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< vitriolize + -able*.] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

vitri-oliz-a-tion (vit'ri-ol-i-zā'shun), *n.* [= *F. vitriolisation = Sp. vitriolización*; as *vitriolize* + *-ation*.] Same as *vitriolization*.

vitri-olize (vit'ri-ol-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitri-olized*, ppr. *vitri-olizing*. [= *Sp. vitriolizar*; as *vitriol* + *-ize*.] 1. Same as *vitriolate*.—2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive vitriolized himself.

Daily News (London), March 15, 1896. (Encyc. Dict.)

vitri-olous (vit'ri-ol-us), *a.* [*< vitriol + -ous*.] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

vitro-di-trina (vit'rō-di-trē'nā), *n.* [It.: *vitro, glass; di, of; trina, lace, galloon*.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare *reticulated glass*, under *glass*.

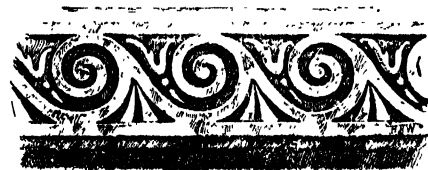
vitro-phyre (vit'rō-fir), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + (por)phyrites, porphyry*.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyritic rocks in which the ground-mass consists exclusively of a glassy magma. See *granophyre*.

vitro-phyr-ic (vit'rō-fir'ik), *a.* [*< vitro-phyre + -ic*.] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre.

Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites—of which both "trachytoid" and "vitro-phyr-ic" forms occur.

Phila. Mag., XXIX. 288.

Vitruvian (vi-trū'vi-an), *a.* [*< L. Vitruvius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.—**Vitruvian scroll**, an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of



Vitruvian Scroll.—From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

vitry (vit'ri), *n.* A fine kind of canvas, for making paulins and powder-cloths. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.*, I. 361.

vitta (vit'a), *n.*; pl. *vittæ* (-ē). [NL., *< L. vitta*, a band, a fillet, *< vireo*, bend or twist together, plait.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars.—2. One of the inflexes or lappets of a miter.

—3. In *bot.*, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most *Umbelliferae*. They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See *oil-tube*.

4. In *zoöl.*, a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or texture; a fascia.

vittate (vit'āt), *a.* [*< L. vittatus*, bound with a fillet, *< vitta*, a fillet: see *vitta*.] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in *bot.*, also, striped longitudinally.

vittlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victual*.

vitular (vit'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, calves.—**Vitular or vitulary apoplexy**, apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—**Vitular or vitulary fever**. Same as *vitular apoplexy*.

vitulary (vit'ū-lār-i), *a.* Same as *vitular*.

vituline (vit'ū-lin), *a.* [*< L. vitulinus*, of or pertaining to a calf or veal, *< vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

If a double allowance of *vituline* brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the *vituline* seal, the common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

vituperable (vi-tū'pē-rā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. vituperable, < OF. vituperable = Sp. vituperable = Pg. vituperavel = It. vituperabile, < L. vituperabilis*, blamable, *< vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate*.] Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. [Carton.]

vituperate (vi-tū'pē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vituperated*, ppr. *vituperating*. [*< L. vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare* (> *It. vituperare = Pg. vituperar = F. vituperer*), blame, censure, *< vitium*, fault, defect, + *parare*, furnish, provide, contrive.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; oburgate.

The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, vituperating each other in bad Latin.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxiii.

The Earl (Leicester) hated Norris more bitterly than before, and was perpetually vituperating him.

Molloy, Hist. Netherlands, II. 614.

= *Syn.* To revile, vilify, berate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature vituperated is directly addressed.

vituperation (vi-tū'pē-rā'shun), *n.* [*< OF. F. vituperation = Sp. vituperacion = Pg. vituperacão = It. vituperazione, < L. vituperatio(n)-*, blame, censure, *< vituperare*, blame: see *vit-*

perate.] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.

Domie, Hist. Septuagint (1638), p. 156.

vituperative (vi-tū'pē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *vituperativo*; as *vituperate* + *-ive*.] Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.

As those Cleopatra barges floated along with their soft burden, torrents of *vituperative* epithet were poured upon them by the rough children of Neptune.

W. Ware, *Zenobia*, I. 3.

vituperatively (vi-tū'pē-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vituperative manner; with vituperation; abusively.

vituperator (vi-tū'pē-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *lg. vituperador* = It. *vituperatore*, < L. *vituperator*, a blamer, a censurer, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate*.] One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

The election of Luttrell, one of the fiercest *vituperators* of the City democrats.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

vituperious (vi-tū'pē-ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *vituperate* + *-ious*.] Constituting or conveying vituperation; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A *vituperious* and vile name.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6. (*Latham*.)

viure (vū'ir), *n.* [OF. *viure*.] In *her*, a very slender band or ribbon which may cross the field in any direction, and as to the width and character of which much liberty is allowed. Thus, a *viure* *nebuly* in *band* may be a ribbon curved like the line nobly, and having a general direction bendwise. Also *viure* and *viurie*.

viuva (vyū'vū), *n.* A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastes* (*Sebastesomus*) *oralis*, one of the rockfishes of the coast of California, where it is found in deep water, and is not common. The body is deep, with almost oval profile; the color is olivaceous tinged with light red, especially on the under parts, and variously spotted with black both on the body and on the fins; the length attained is a foot or more.

viva (vū'vā), *interj.* [It. (= F. *vive*), (long) live, 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivere*, < L. *vivere*, live.] An Italian exclamation corresponding to the French *vive*, 'long live.' Often used substantively: as, the *vivas* of the crowd.

Whereat the popular exultation drunk
With indrawn *vivas* the whole sunny air,
While through the murmuring windows rose and sunk
A cloud of kerchiefed hands.

Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I.

vivace (vū'vā'che), *a.* [It., = E. *vivacious*.] In music, lively: noting passages to be rendered with rapidity of pace and brilliancy of style. The term is used either absolutely or to qualify indications of pace, as *allegro vivace*.

vivacious (vi- or vi-vā'shus), *a.* [= F. *vivace* = Sp. Pg. *vivaz* = It. *vivace*, < L. *vivax* (*vivax*), lively, quick, eager, also tenacious of life, long-lived, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] 1. Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious of life.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equality of heat, they will never be able to prove that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe.

Bentley.

'Tis in the Seventh Æneid—what, the Eighth?
Right—thanks, Abate—though the Christian's dumb,
The Latinist's *vivacious* in you yet!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 290.

2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.

People of a more *vivacious* temper . . . (than) more Hollanders.

Howell, *Forreine Travell* (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Here, if the poet had not been *vivacious*.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 43.

vivaciously (vi- or vi-vā'shus-li), *adv.* In a *vivacious* manner; with *vivacity*, life, or spirit.

vivaciousness (vi- or vi-vā'shus-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being long-lived; longevity.

Such their . . . *vivaciousness* they outlive most men.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Devonshire, I. 399.

2. The state or character of being *vivacious*; *vivacity*; *liveliness*. *Bailey*, 1727.

vivacissimo (vū'vā'chis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *vivace*: see *vivace*.] In music, very lively: noting passages to be rendered with great rapidity and brilliancy.

vivacity (vi- or vi-vā'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *vivacité* = Sp. *vivacidad* = Pg. *vivacidade* = It. *vivacità*, < L. *vivacitas* (*-tas*), vital force, tenacity or vigor of life, < *vivax* (*vivax*), lively, tenacious of life: see *vivacious*.] 1. Vital force; vigor.

Aire, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and full-est of *vivacity* and livelyhood.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 156.

2. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

James Sands of Horborn . . . in this county is most remarkable for his *vivacity*; for he lived . . . 140 years.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behavior; animation; life; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Heat and *vivacity* in age is an excellent composition for business.

Bacon, *Youth and Age*.

It is remarkable that those who want any one sense possess the others with greater force and *vivacity*.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 4.

Memory even in early childhood never functions alone; . . . It is or appears to be essentially connected with the *vivacity* of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judgments.

B. Perez, quoted in *Mind*, XII. 284.

4. That which is *vivacious*; a *vivacious* act or saying. [Rare.]

"Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few *vivacities* of speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which is a principal object of the Théâtre Libre, would not dream of meddling.

Athenæum, No. 3198, p. 189.

syn. 3. Life, Liveliness, etc. See *animation*.

vivandière (vū'vā-di-ār'), *n.* [F., fem. of *vivandier* = Sp. *vivandero* = Pg. *vivandeiro*, < It. *vivandiere*, a sutler, < *vivaunda*, food: see *vivand*.] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Vivandières still exist in the French army, but the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that of the regiment, has been abandoned by order.

vivarium (vi-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivariums*, *vivarioria* (-umz, -iā). [< L. *vivarium*, an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, < *vivus*, living, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] A place where animals of any kind are kept alive in their natural state as far as possible; a vivary; a zoölogical park. A vivarium may be adapted to all kinds of animals; one for special purposes may be called by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an *aquarium* (of which the generic opposite is *terrarium*); for birds, an *aviary*; for frogs, a *tanarium*; for mollusks, a *malacery*, etc. A vivarium in popular language takes its name from the animals kept in it, as *piggery*, *henery*, etc.

There is also adjoining to it a *vivarium* for estriges, peacocks, swans, cranes, etc. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Nov. 17, 1644.

vivary (vi'vā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vivarics* (-riz). [< L. *vivarium*: see *vivarium*.] A vivarium. [Rare.]

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, grooves, aviaries, *vivarics*, fountains. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 22, 1644.

That cage and *vivary*

Of fowls and beasts.

Donne, *Progress of the Soul*, III.

vivat (vi'vat), *n.* [= F. *vivat* (as L.), also *vive* = It. Sp. Pg. *viva*; < L. *vinat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *viva*, *vive*.] An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva.

Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high, are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end.

Carlyle.

viva voce (vi'vū vō'sē), [L., by or with the living voice; *vinā*, abl. sing. fem. of *vinus*, living; *voce*, abl. sing. of *vox*, voice: see *voice*.] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes used attributively: as, a *viva voce* vote.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses; which the duke desired
To have brought *viva voce* to his face.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 1. 18.

Nothing can equal a *viva-voce* examination for trying a candidate's knowledge in the contents of a long history or philosophical treatise.

The Nation, XLVIII. 306.

vivda, *n.* See *visda*.

vive¹ (vīv), *a.* [< F. *vif*, fem. *vive*, lively, quick, < L. *vivus*, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] 1. Lively; vivid; *vivacious*; forcible. *Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.

Wilson's James I. (*Nares*.)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

vive² (vīv), *interj.* [F. (= It. *viva*), 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivre*, live: see *viva*, *vivat*.] Long live: as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport.

vively (viv'li), *adv.* [< *vive*¹ + *-ly*.] In a vivid or lively manner.

Where statues and Joves acts were *vively* limn'd.

Marston, *Sophonisba*, iv. 1.

A thing *vively* presented on the stage.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, II. 1.

vivency (vi'vən-si), *n.* [< L. *vivencia* (*-tas*), ppr. of *vivere*, live, + *-cy*.] Manner of living.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*.

St. T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

viveret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *vivier*, < L. *vivarium*, a vivarium: see *vivarium*.] A vivarium.

And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a *Fyvere*, in maner of a gret Lake fulle of Watre: and there in Pilgrymes casten Gold and Sylver. Perles and precyous Stones, with outen nombre, in steide of Offrynges.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 174.

Viverra (vi-ver'ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *viverra*, a ferret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by successive restrictions been confined to the true civets as the type of the family *Viverridae*. See cuts under *civet-cat* and *tangalang*.

Viverridae (vi-ver'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-idae*.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the feluroid or feline series of the fissiped *Fera*, typified by the genus *Viverra*. The family has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment of animals, such as the conis and bassaris of the New World, some of the *Mustelidae*, the kinkajou (*Cercoptes*), the *Cryptoproctidae*, etc. Excluding all these, the *Viverridae* constitute a natural and very extensive and diversified family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous quadrupeds, digitigrade, or almost plantigrade, generally with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes prehensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting the substance called *civet* or a similar product. All the *Viverridae* belong to the Old World, in the warmer parts of which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the feluroid series (see *feluroidae*) the *Viverridae* are distinguished by the number of their teeth, which are thirty-four to forty, there being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (exceptionally one), four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; and on each side of the lower jaw two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back lower molars are tuberculate. The *Viverridae* fall naturally into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain cranial characters, and distinguished outwardly by the arched toes and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as contrasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other: these are respectively styled *feluroid* or cat-footed, and *cynoid* or dog-footed. The former is the *viverrine* section in strictness, the latter the *herpestine* section; each has several subfamilies. (a) To the *viverrine* section belong the typical civets and genets, forming the subfamily *Viverrinae*; the prionodonts, *Prionodontinae*; the galkinds, *Galkindinae*; the palm-cats or paradoxures, with curly tails, *Paradoxurinae*; the binturongs, *Arctictidinae*; the hemigales, *Hemigalinae*; and the cynogales, *Cynogalinae*. (See cuts under *civet-cat*, *Cynogale*, *Galkindia*, *genet*, *musang*, *nanutina*, and *tangalang*.) (b) To the *herpestine* section belong the numerous ichneumonous, mongoose, etc., forming the restricted *Herpestinae*, of which upward of 12 genera and many species are known; the cynictis, *Cynictidinae*; the *Rhinogalinae*; and the suricates, *Rossacrininae*. (See cuts under *Cynictis*, *ichneumon*, and *Suricata*.) In all, there are some 80 genera of *Viverridae*, of 11 subfamilies of 2 sections. Besides furnishing the civet of commerce, the *Viverridae* take the place of ordinary cats and weasels in destroying smaller vermin, and some of them are of the greatest service, owing to their destruction of venomous reptiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc.

viverriform (vi-ver'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *viverra*, ferret, + *forma*, form.] Viverrine in form and structure: noting the large series of Old World quadrupeds of the families *Viverridae* and *Eupleridae*.

Viverrinae (viv-e-rī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-inae*.] A division of *Viverridae*. (a) Broadly, one of two subfamilies of *Viverridae*, the other being *Herpestinae*, distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the ichneumonous, etc.; the cat-footed *Viverridae*, as distinguished from the dog-footed series of the same. (b) Narrowly, one of 11 subfamilies of *Viverridae*, including only the civets and genets proper, of the genera *Viverra*, *Viver-*



Rose (1. *Viverrula malaccensis*).

ricula, and *Genetta*, having the body comparatively robust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on each side. See also cuts under *civet-cat*, *genet*, and *tangalang*.

viverrine (vi-ver'in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *viverrinus*, < L. *viverra*, a ferret: see *viverra*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridae*; *viverriform* in a proper sense; more particularly, belonging to the *Viverrinae*; not *herpestine*.—*Viverrine* cat, the wagati, *Felis viverrina* of India, a true cat.—*Viverrine* dasyurus, a variety of *Dasyurus* *maugesi* of South Australia and Tasmania.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viverridae*, and especially of the *Viverrinae*.

Also *viverrin*.

vivers (vè'vèrs), *n. pl.* [*< F. vivers, provisions, < vire, live, < L. vivere, live. Cf. viand.*] Food; eatables; victuals. [Scotch.]

I could never away with raw oatmeal, slockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my vivers must thole fire and water.

Scott, Pirate, v.

vives (vívz), *n. pl.* [Also corruptly *vives*; shortened from *avives*, *< OF. avives*, also *vives*, a disease of horses, *< Sp. avivas, avivas = Pg. adibe* (cf. It. *vivole*, ML. *vivole*), a disease of animals, *< Ar. addhiba, < al, the, + dhiba, she-wolf.*] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, located in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in supuration.

Vives, "Certaine kernels growing under the horses ears." Topsell, 1607, p. 890. (Maltinell.)

Viviani's problem. See *problem*.

vivianite (viv'i-an-ít), *n.* [Named after J. H. Vivian, an English metallurgist.] In *mineral*, a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxid, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy variety, called *blue iron earth* or *native Prussian blue*, is sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid (viv'id), *a.* [*< L. vividus, animated, spirited, < vivere, live, akin to vita, life, Gr. bios, life, Skt. √ jiv, live: see vital and quick.*] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the vivid colors of the rainbow; the vivid green of flourishing vegetables.

The fullest and most vivid colours.

Newton, Opticks, I. II. 10.

Vivid was the light

Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.

Wordsworth.

All yielding is attended with a less vivid consciousness than resistance. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

A good style is the vivid expression of clear thinking. Hazley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 461.

2. Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental faculty, having a clear and vigorous action.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

Pope, whose vivid genius almost persuaded wit to renounce its proper nature and become poetic.

Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 159.

Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the vividest of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the vividest of all. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 200.

-Syn. 1. Lucid, striking, lustrous, luminous, vigorous. **vividly** (vi-víd'i-ti), *adv.* [*< vivid + -ity.*] 1. The character or state of being vivid; vividness. [Rare.]

Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, *vividly* and rapidity of imagination. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 12.

2. Vitality.

The withdrawing of competent meat and drink from the body . . . makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master), getting more than due and wonted strength, . . . turns on that substantial *vividly*, exalting and consuming it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 430.

vividly (viv'id-li), *adv.* In a vivid manner; so as to be vivid, in any sense.

vividness (viv'id-nes), *n.* The property of being vivid, in any sense; vividity.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and vividness of thought in the discoverer. Whewell.

vivific (vi-víf'ik), *a.* [= *F. vivifique = Sp. vivifico = Pg. It. vivifico, < LL. vivificus, making alive, quickening: see vivify.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose [the sun's] salutary and vivific beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.

Ray, Works of Creation, i.

vivifical (vi-víf'i-kal), *a.* [*< vivific + -al.*] Same as *vivific*.

vivificant (vi-víf'i-kant), *a.* [= *OF. vivifiant = Sp. Pg. vivificante, < LL. vivifican(t)-s, ppr. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.*] Vivifying; vivifying. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685.

vivificate (vi-víf'i-kát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vivificated*, ppr. *vivificating*. [*< LL. vivificatus, ppr. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.*] 1. To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.]

With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God vivifies and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.

Dr. H. More, Philosophic Cabbala, I.

2. In *old chem.*, to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an oxid; revive.

vivification (viv'i-fí-ká'shon), *n.* [*< F. vivification = Sp. vivificación = Pg. vivificação = It. vivificazione, < LL. vivificatio(n)-, a making alive, a quickening, < vivificare, pp. vivificatus, make alive: see vivify.*] 1. The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

The nature of vivification is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 695.

Sub. And when comes vivification?

Face. After mortification.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

It [the heart] is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives vivification. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

vivificative (viv'i-fí-ká-tív), *a.* [*< vivificate + -ive.*] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

That lower vivificative principle of his soul did grow . . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.

Dr. H. More, Philosophic Cabbala, II.

vivifier (viv'i-fí-ér), *n.* One who vivifies; a quickener.

He [man] has need of a Vivifier, because he is dead.

St. Augustine, On Nature and Grace (trans.), xxv.

vivify (viv'i-fí), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vivified*, ppr. *vivifying*. [*< F. vivifier = Sp. Pg. vivificar = It. vivificare, < LL. vivificare, make alive, restore to life, quicken (cf. vivificus, making alive), < vivus, alive, + facere, make, do.*] I. *trans.* To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. Harvey.

Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and vivified the sense of security. De Quincy, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

Her childish features were vivified and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold. The Century, XXXVIII. 213.

II. *intrans.* To impart life or animation.

The second Adam, sleeping in a *vivifying* death, only for the salvation of Mankind, should sanctify his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were derived out of his side. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 374.

Vivipar (vi-víp'a-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *LL. viviparus, viviparus: see viviparus.*] Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with *Ovipara*, and containing the mammals. De Blainville. The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the mistiest from the time of Aristotle, the later *Vivipara* or *Zootoca* being the *ζωοτοκία* or *αἰσθησις* (mammals) of that author.

Viviparidæ (vi-víp'a-ri-dô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viviparus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods,

typified by the genus *Viviparus*. They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the male organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with narrow bases or unguiform; the shell spiral, with a continuous peristome, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called *Paludidæ*.

viviparity (viv-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [*< vivipar(ous) + -ity.*] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

viviparoid (vi-víp'a-roid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Viviparidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Viviparidæ*.

viviparus (vi-víp'a-rus), *a.* [= *F. vivipare = Sp. viviparo = Pg. It. viviparo, < LL. viviparus, that brings forth young alive, < L. vivus, alive, + parere, bring forth, produce.*] 1. Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with *Oviparus* and *Ovoviviparus*. See these words, and *egg*. In strictness, all metazoic animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce ova; but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal is *oviparous*; if it is separated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, *ovoviviparous*; if it comes to term in a womb, *viviparous*. Among vertebrates, all

mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertebrates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few viviparous.

2. In *bot.*, germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to *proliferous* as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See *proliferation*, 2.

From an examination of the structure of viviparous grasses. Masters, Teratol., p. 169.

Viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus* (formerly *Blennius viviparus*), a fish of the family *Lycodidæ*. See *Zoarces*.

Viviparous fish, a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous perch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this character, as nearly if not all of the *Lycodidæ*, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpionoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays. **Viviparous knotweed**, the serpent-grass, *Polygonum viviparum*. **Viviparous lizard**, the British *Zootoca vivipara*. See *Zootoca*. **Viviparous perch**. See *perch*, *surf-fish*, and *Embiotocidæ*. **Viviparous shell**, any member of the *Viviparidæ*.

viviparously (vi-víp'a-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner; by viviparity.

viviparousness (vi-víp'a-rus-nes), *n.* Same as *viviparity*.

Viviparus (vi-víp'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < LL. *viviparus: see viviparus.*] The typical genus of *Viviparidæ*, to which very different limits have been ascribed, but always including such species as *V. vulgaris* and *V. concoloratus* of Europe. Several closely related species inhabit the United States, as *V. georgianus* and *V. concoloratus*.

viviperception (viv'i-i-pér-sép'shon), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + perceptio(n)-, perception.*] The observation of physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. J. J. G. Wilkinson. [Rare.]

vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sectus, pp. of secare, cut.*] I. *trans.* To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. Athenæum, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]

II. *intrans.* To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]

vivisection (viv-i-sek'shon), *n.* [*< F. vivisection = Sp. vivisección, < L. vivus, living, + sectio(n)-, a cutting: see section.*] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of poisons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

The Vivisection Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. Encyc. Brit., XV. 799.

Painless vivisection, callisection.

vivisectional (viv-i-sek'shon-ál), *a.* [*< vivisection + -al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the *vivisectional* method the functions of his different nerve centres. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 111.

vivisectionist (viv-i-sek'shon-íst), *n.* [*< vivisection + -ist.*] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *vivisectionists* to the understanding and amelioration of human suffering have been almost nothing. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisector (viv-i-sek'tor), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sector, a cutter: see sector.*] One who practises vivisection.

A judge or jury might have opinions as to the comparative value of the results obtained which would differ widely from those of the vivisector himself. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 682.

vivisectorium (viv'i-sek-tó-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivisectoria* (-i). [NL.: see *vivisect*.] A place where vivisections are made.

Students have turned away sickened not only from the vivisectorium but from the study of medicine. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisepture (viv-i-sep'ul-túr), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sepultura, burial: see sepulture.*] The burial of a person alive. [Rare.]



Viviparus vulgaris: the branchie and entrievies seen through the shell.



Viviparus concoloratus, one of the *Viviparidæ*.

Pliny . . . speaks of the practice of *vivisepulture* as continued to his own time.

Dean Liddell, *Archæologia*, XL. 243. (Davies.)

vivo (vō'vō), *a.* [*It.*, < *L. vivus*, living; see *vive*.] Same as *vivace*.

vivré (vê-vrâ'), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, < *OF. viere*, *F. vivre*, a serpent; see *viper*.] In *her.*, gliding; applied to a serpent used as a bearing.

vixen (vik'sn), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also vixen*; var. of *fixen*, < *ME. fixen*, < *AS. *fixen*, *fixen*, a she-fox; see *fixen*.] 1. *n.* A she-fox.

Fixen. This is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently foxin. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the she-fox.

Verdegan, *Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 334.

They is Plumstead foxes, too; and a vixen was trapped just across the field yonder . . . no later than yesterday morning.

Trolope, *Last Chronicle of Barset*, xxxiii.

The destruction of a vixen in April is a distinct blow to sport in the following season.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 412.

Hence—2. A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant; formerly used occasionally of a man.

I think this be the curstest quene in the world; you see what she is, a little fair, but as proud as the devil, and the veriest vixen that lives upon God's earth.

Peck, *Old Wives Tale*.

O, when she's angry, she is keen and shrewd!
She was a vixen when she went to school;
And, though she be but little, she is fierce.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 324.

Those fiery vixens, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world.

Barron, *Bermions*, I. xvii.

I hate a Vixen, that her Maid assails,
And scratches with her Bodkin, or her Nails.

Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

II. *a.* Vixenish.

Better [health] than he deserves, for disturbing us with his vixen brawls, and breaking God's peace and the King's.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxii.

vixenish (vik'sn-ish), *a.* [*< vixen + -ish*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered; snarling.

The shrill biting talk of a vixenish wife.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xl.

vixenly (vik'sn-li), *a.* [*< vixen + -ly*.] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered.

A vixenly pope.

Barron, *Pope's Supremacy*.

Nevertheless, vixenly as she looks, many people are seeking, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 4.

viz. An abbreviation of *videlicet*, usually read 'namely.' The *z* here, as in *az*, represents a mediæval form of contraction (a symbol also represented by a semicolon), originally a ligature for the Latin *et*, and (and so equivalent to the symbol &), extended to represent the termination *-et* and the enclitic conjunction *-que*, and finally used as a mere mark of abbreviation, equivalent in use to the period as now so used, viz being equivalent to *et*, and not originally requiring the period after it.

Vizagapatam work. See *work*.

vizament (vī'zā-ment), *n.* [*A varied form of *viseiment, for aviseiment, adviceiment.*] Adviceiment. [*An intentionally erroneous form.*]

The counsell, look you, shall desire to hear the fear of Got, and not to hear a riot; take your vizaments in that.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1. 39.

vizard, *n.* An obsolete form of *visor*.

vizard-mask, *n.* 1. A vizor; a mask.

That no Woman be Allow'd or presume to wear a Vizard Mask in either of the Theatres.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 11.

2. One who wears a mask or vizor.

There is Sir Charles Sudley looking on, smiling with or at the actors of these scenes, among the audience, . . . or flirting with vizard-masks in the pit.

Doran, *Annals of the Stage*, I. 172.

vizcacha, *n.* See *riscacha*.

vizie, *n.* See *vizie*.

vizir, vizier (vi-zēr', often erroneously viz'ier), *n.* [*Also vizier, vezir, vizier*; = *F. vizir*, *vizir* = *Sp. vizir* = *Pg. vizir* = *It. vizir* = *G. vezir* = *D. vezir* = *Sw. Dan. vizir*, < *Turk. vezir*, < *Ar. vezir*, a counselor, orig. a porter, bearer of the burdens of state, < *nazara*, bear a burden, sustain. Cf. *alquazil*, ult. the same word with the *Ar. article*.] The title of various high officials in Mohammedan countries, especially of the chief ministers of state.

Thus utter'd Countourgh, the dauntless vizier;

The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.

Byron, *Stages of Corinth*, xxii.

His subjects, headed by a set of hereditary ministers called viziers, have risen to oppose certain reforms proposed by Furrus Ram.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 165.

Grand vizir, the highest officer of state in certain Mohammedan countries; in the Turkish empire, the prime minister and formerly also commander of the army.

vizirate, vizierate (vi-zēr'ât), *n.* [*< vizir, vizier, + -ate*.] The office, state, or authority of a vizir.

vizirial, vizierial (vi-zēr-i-âl), *a.* [*< vizir, vizier, + -ial*.] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizir.

I appealed . . . to firmans and vizirial letters, in which force, as a means of proselytism, was strictly forbidden.

J. Baker, *Turkey*, p. 181.

vizirship, viziership (vi-zēr'ship), *n.* [*< vizir, vizier, + -ship*.] The office or authority of a vizir.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime viziership of Byron.

W. Mathews, *Getting on in the World*, p. 105.

vizor, visor (viz'or), *n.* [*Formerly also visour, and more correctly visier, also visar, and, with excrescent -d, visard, vizard*; < *ME. visier, visiere, visere*, < *OF. visiere*, *F. visière*, a vizor, < *vis*, face, countenance; see *vis*, *visage*.] 1. Formerly, a mask concealing the face; hence, in general, any disguise or means of concealment.

Under the visor of envy
Lo thus was hid the treacherie.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, ii.

Lately within this realm divers persons have disguised and apparelled them, and covered their faces with visours and other things in such manner that they should not be known.

Laws of Henry VIII. (1511), quoted in Ribboun-
[Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 70.]

This lewd woman,
That wants no artificial looks or tears
To help the vizor she has now put on.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

2. In more modern usage, the movable front of the helmet in general; more accurately, the upper movable part. Where there are two it is also called *nasal*. See cuts under *armet* and *helmet*.

Yet did a splinter of his lance
Through Alexander's vizor glance.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 24.

And the knight
Had visor up, and show'd a youthful face.

Tennyson, *Gerraint*.

3†. The countenance; visage.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a vizor.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

4. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

vizor, visor (viz'or), *v. t.* [*< vizor, n.*] To cover with a vizor, in any sense.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With vizor'd falsehood and base forgery?

Milton, *Comus*, l. 698.

vizorless, visorless (viz'or-less), *a.* [*< vizor, visor, + -less*.] Having no vizor.

Vlach (vlak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Wallachian*.

vlack-vark (vlak'vârk), *n.* [*< D. vlek*, formerly also *vlak*, *vlack*, spot (= *E. fleck*), + *vark*, < *varken*, hog, pig; see *farrow* and *pork*, and cf. *aurdvarik*.] The wart-hog of South Africa, *Phacocharus aethiopicus*, very similar to the species figured under *Phacocharus* (which see).

vlaie, *n.* Same as *vly*.

Vlemingx's solution. See *solution*.

vly (vli or fli), *n.* [*Also vley, vlei*, rarely *vlaie*, erroneously *fly*; in local use in New York and New Jersey and in South Africa, in regions first settled by the Dutch. No *D.* form *vley* appears in the *D.* dictionaries; it is prob. a local contraction, in a slightly deflected use, of *D. valey* (Sewel, 1766), now *vallei*, orig. *valleye* (Kilian, 1598), a valley, vale, dale; see *valley*.] A swamp or morass; a shallow pond; a depression with water in it in the rainy season, but dry at other times.

Up over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the vly, and down the slope which led to the gate, the children came bounding poll-mell.

The Atlantic, LXIII. 581.

I have seen numbers of these tall nests in the shallow pans of water—or vleys, as they are locally called—in Bushmanland.

Nature, XXXVII. 465.

To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of kill for stream, clove for gorge, and vly or vale for swamp, so frequently met with in the *Catskills*.

A. Guyot, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XIX. 452.

The large vlei, that was dry when he had previously crossed it, but was now gennied by little rain-pools, affording baths for little groups of ducks, amid the green herbage of its bed.

Baines, *Ex. in S. W. Africa*, p. 208.

V-moth (vê'môth), *n.* A European geometrid moth. *Halia vaularia*: so called from a dark-brown V-shaped mark on the fore wing: a British collectors' name.

vo (vō), *n.* [*Suggested by volt*; see *voltain*.] In *elect.*, a name proposed for the unit of self-induction, equal to the thousandth of a seecohm. See *seecohm*.

Voandzeia (vō-and-zē'ia), *n.* [*NL.* (Thouars, 1806), from the name in Madagascar.] A ge-

nus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseolæ*. It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Vigna* by a one-seeded roundish legume, which ripens beneath the ground. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a native of the tropics, perhaps of Africa. It is a creeping herb with long-stalked leaves of three planate leaflets, and short axillary few-flowered peduncles recurved after flowering. The flowers are of two kinds—one bisexual, small, and pale; the other fertile and apetalous, lengthening, and pushing the young pod into the earth, in which it ripens like a peanut. It is cultivated from Bambarra and Guinea to Natal in Africa, and is now naturalized in Brazil and Surinam. Both pods and seeds are edible; they are known as the *Bambarra ground-nut*, *earth-pea*, *underground bean*, or *Madagascar peanut*, and are exported into India under the name of *Mozambique grain*. See *gobbe*, the name in Surinam.

voc. An abbreviation of *vocative*.

vocable (vō'kă-bl), *n.* [*< F. vocable* = *Sp. vocablo* = *Pg. vocabulo* = *It. vocabolo* = *G. vocabel*, < *L. vocabulum*, an appellation, a designation, name, *ML.* a word, < *vocare*, call; see *vocation*.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered without regard to meaning, but merely as composed of certain sounds or letters.

We will next endeavour to understand that vocable or term tyrannus (that is, a tyrant or an evil king) cast upon Richard.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. Rich. III.*, v. 568.

A word or two may be spared to the formidable-looking vocable Conclossacosaché, which so excited Alfieri's bile.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 68, note.

vocabulary (vō-kab'ŭ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vocabularies* (-riz). [= *F. vocabulaire* = *Sp. Pg. vocabulario* = *It. vocabolario* = *G. vocabularium*, < *NL. vocabularium*, neut., *ML. NL. vocabularius* (se. *liber*), a list of words, a vocabulary, < *L. vocabulum*, an appellation, name, *ML.* word; see *vocable*.] 1. A list or collection of the words of a language, a dialect, a single work or author, a nomenclature, or the like, arranged usually in alphabetical order and briefly defined and explained; a glossary; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon: as, a *vocabulary* of Anglo-Indian words; a *vocabulary* of technical terms; a *vocabulary* of Virgil.

I should long ere this have sent you a Transcript of the Saxon *Vocabularie* you had once of mee.

W. Boswell (Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 152).

A concise *Vocabulary* of the First Six Books of Homer's *Iliad*.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 263.

2. The words of a language; the sum or stock of words employed in a language, or by a particular person; range of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xi.

P. From whence are those casual winds called flaws? T. In the Cornish *vocabulary* that term signifies to cut.

Theoph. Botanista, On Cornwall, p. 5. (Nares, i. 313).

Ingenious men have tried to show that in the present English *vocabulary* there are more Romance words than Teutonic.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 163.

The orator trends in a beaten round; . . . language is ready-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and dry *vocabulary*.

R. L. Stevenson, *Virginibus Puerisque*, iv.

=*Syn.* 1. *Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary, Lexicon, Nomenclature.* A *vocabulary*, in the present use, is a list of words occurring in a specific work or author, generally arranged alphabetically, concisely defined, and appended to the text; whereas we generally apply the term *dictionary* to a word-book of all the words in a language or in any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work: thus, we speak of a *vocabulary* to Caesar, but of a *dictionary* of the Latin language, or of architecture, chemistry, etc. An exception to this may be where the words of an author are so fully treated, by derivation, illustration, etc., as to seem to amount to more than a *vocabulary*: as, a *Homeric dictionary*. A *glossary* is yet more restricted than a *vocabulary*, being a list and explanation of such terms in a work or author as are peculiar, as by being technical, dialectal, or antiquated: as, a *glossary* to Chaucer, Burns, etc.; a *glossary* of terms of art, philosophy, etc. *Lexicon* was originally and is often still confined to *dictionaries* of the Greek or Hebrew tongues, but it is also freely applied to a *dictionary* of any dead or merely foreign language: as, a *German-English lexicon*. A *nomenclature* is a complete list of the names or technical terms belonging to any one division or subdivision of science.—2. *Idiom, Diction*, etc. See *language*.

vocabulist (vō-kab'ŭ-list), *n.* [*< F. vocabuliste*; as *L. vocabulum*, a word, + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or compiler of a *vocabulary*; a lexicographer.—2†. A *vocabulary*; a *lexicon*.

The learner can, . . . with the *frénche vocabulyst*, . . . understande any author that writeth in the sayd tong, by his owne study.

Palsgrave, p. 151.

vocal (vō'kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. vocal* = *Sp. Pg. vocal* = *It. vocale*, < *L. vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, as a noun, *vocalis*, a vowel, < *vox* (*voc*-), voice; see *voice*. Cf. *vowel*, a doublet of *vocal*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the voice, to speech, or to song; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral.

Forth came the human pair,
And joined their vocal worship to the quire.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 198.

Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the vocal message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.
J. Balle (1871), quoted in Prescott's *Elect. Invent.*, p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of vocal communication with other parts of the edifice.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible expression.

The stream, the wood, the gale,
Is vocal with the plaintive wail.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud
Her flight by vocal wings.
Wordsworth, *Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase*.
The tide flows down, the wave again
Is vocal in its wooded walls.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xix.

3. In phonetics: (a) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as *z* or *v* or *b* as distinguished from *s* or *f* or *p* respectively. (b) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The vocal (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. *Allen*, *and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

4. In zoöl., voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from *sonorific*: noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.—

Vocal auscultation, examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.—

Vocal cords. See *cord*.—**Vocal fremitus**, a vibration felt on palpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called *voice-thrill*, *pectoral fremitus*, and *pectoral thrill*.—**Vocal glottis**. Same as *rima vocalis* (which see, under *rima*).—**Vocal music**, music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from *instrumental music*, which is prepared for or produced by instruments alone.—**Vocal process**, the prolonged inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.—**Vocal resonance**. See *resonance*.—**Vocal score**. See *score*, 1, 2.—**Vocal spiracle**, in *entom.*, a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many flies.—**Vocal tone**, an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.—**Vocal tube**, in *anat.*, the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocalic (vō'kal'ik), *a.* [*< vocal + -ic.*] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly vocalic, is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.

Scott, *Waverley*, xxii.

The vowels become more consonantal; the consonants become more vocalic.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, iv.

vocalisation, vocalise. See *vocalization, vocalize*.

vocalism (vō'kal'izm), *n.* [*< F. vocalisme; as vocal + -ism.*] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of *vocalism* by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 19.

2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped vocalisms as Mosos.

Earle, *Philology of Eng. Tongue*, i. § 126.

3. See *nominalism*.

vocalist (vō'kal'ist), *n.* [*< F. vocaliste; as vocal + -ist.*] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good *vocalist*; and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.

R. L. Stevenson, *Prince Otto*, ii. 4.

vocality (vō'kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vocalities* (-tiz). [*= Sp. vocalidad; < L. vocalitas (-tas)* (tr. Gr. *εἰσφωμία*), open sound, euphony, *< vocalis*, sounding, sonorous: see *vocal*.] The quality of being vocal. (a) The quality of being utterable or capable of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the *vocalities* of the music, and it proves only instrumental.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 334.

L and R being in extremes, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of *Vocality*, are not easily, in tract of vocal speech, to be pronounced spirally.

Holder, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 58.

(b) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the *vocality* of a sound.

vocalization (vō'kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vocalisation = Sp. vocalización; as vocalize + -ation.*] 1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in

song: as, the deceptive *vocalizations* of a ventriloquist.

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of *vocalization*, it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. *The Century*, XXXVII. 685.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.

Allen, *and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled *vocalisation*.

vocalize (vō'kal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vocalized*, ppr. *vocalizing*. [*< F. vocaliser = Sp. vocalizar = It. vocalizzare; as vocal + -ize.*] I. *trans.*

1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breathe, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to *vocalize* that breath. I. e., in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voice.

Holder, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, *f* *vocalized* is equivalent to *v*.—3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be *vocalized*?" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are *vocalized* in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 232.

II. *intrans.* To use the voice; speak; sing; hum.

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly *vocalizing*. *H. James, Jr.*, *Daisy Miller*, i. 45.

Also spelled *vocalise*.

vocally (vō'kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice.—2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires *vocally*.

Sir M. Hale, *Origin of Mankind*.

3. In song; by means of singing: opposed to *instrumentally*.—4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds.

Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration.

Earle, *Philology of Eng. Tongue*, xii. § 647.

vocalness (vō'kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

vocation (vō'kāl'shon), *n.* [*< F. vocation = Sp. vocación = Pg. vocação = It. vocazione, < L. vocatio(-n-), a summons, a calling, < vocare, pp. vocatus, call, < vox (voc-), voice: see voice.*] 1. A calling or designation to a particular activity, office, or duty; a summons; a call; in *theol.*, a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy *vocation*, and serve the king when he calleth thee. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bnf. Edw. VI., 1550.

Heaven is his *vocation*, and therefore he counts earthly employments *vocations*.

Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of *vocation*, election, and justification.

Jer. Taylor.

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a *vocation*.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade; including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See *avocation*, 5.

Why, Hal, 'tis my *vocation*, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his *vocation*. *Shak*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 116.

The respective or special duty of every man, in his profession, *vocation*, and place.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*.

Barrow, *Sermons*, III. xiv.

=*Syn.* 2. *Calling, Business, etc.* See *occupation*.

vocational (vō'kāl'shon-al), *a.* [*< vocation + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a *vocation* or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a *vocational* sense.

Daily Telegraph, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

vocationally (vō'kāl'shon-al-i), *adv.* As respects a *vocation*, occupation, or trade.

But the seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value *vocationally*.

Athenæum, No. 3266, p. 607.

vocative (vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. vocatif = Sp. Pg. It. vocativo = G. vocatīr, < L. vocativus, of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (sec. casus) the vocative case, < vocare, pp. vocatus, call: see vocation.*] I. *a.* Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the *vocative* case.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing: as, *Domine*, 'O Lord,' is the *vocative* of the Latin *dominus*.

Vochysia (vō'kis-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the name among the Galibis of Guiana.]

A genus of plants, type of the order *Vochysiales*. It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 55 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, eastern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odorous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; the leaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of *V. Guianensis* is known as *stabal-wood* and *copaiba-wood*. The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriaceous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

Vochysiaceæ (vō'kis-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), *< Vochysia + -aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polygalina*. It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 130 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which the type *Vochysia* with 55, *Qualea* with 83, and *Trigonotis* with 25 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus *Callisthene*; a few are shrubs, and one genus, *Triplaris*, is arborescent or twining. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odorous, and commonly racemose or panicle. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or but a single fertile stamen. The fruit is usually an oblong terete or three-angled capsule, with three coriaceous valves, often with winged pilose or cottony seeds, and large leaf-like corrugated cotyledons: in *Erima*, a genus of trees of great size, the fruit is a very peculiar samara with long coriaceous falcate reticulated wings developed from calyx-segments.

vociferant (vō'sif'ē-rant), *n.* [*< vociferant(-t-), ppr. of vociferari, cry out: see vociferate.*] I. *a.* 'clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most *vociferant* vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 114. (*Davies*.)

That placid flock, that pastor *vociferant*.

Browning, *Christmas Eve*.

II. *n.* One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided *vociferants*, there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 676.

vociferate (vō'sif'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vociferated*, ppr. *vociferating*. [*< L. vociferatus, pp. of vociferari (> It. vociferare = Sp. Pg. vociferar = F. vociférer), cry out, scream, < vox (voc-), voice, + ferre = F. bear.*] I. *intrans.* To cry out noisily; make an outcry.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on. *Conper*, *Iliad*, xiv. 434.

=*Syn.* To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud voice, assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

Vociferated logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right.

Comper, *Conversation*, i. 118.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by *vociferating* charges of foul play against other people.

Macaulay, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

vociferation (vō'sif'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vociférations, pl., = Sp. vociferación = Pg. vociferação = It. vociferazione, < L. vociferatio(-n-), clamor, outcry, < vociferari, cry out: see vociferate.*] The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outcry; clamor.

His excuses were over ruled by a great majority, and with much *vociferation*.

Distinguished by his violent *vociferation*, and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 333.

vociferator (vō'sif'ē-rā-tor), *n.* One who *vociferates*; a clamorous shout.

He defied the *vociferators* to do their worst.

Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

vociferize (vō'sif'ē-rīz), *v.* Same as *vociferate*. [*Rare.*]

Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most *vociferous*
In sweet *vociferation*, out *vociferize*
Even sound itself.

Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos*, i. 1.

vociferosity (vō'sif'ē-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< vociferous + -ity.*] The character of being *vociferous*; *vociferation*; clamorousness. [*Rare.*]

Shall we give poor Bumfret's testimonial in mess-room dialect, in its native twanging *vociferosity*?

Carlyle, *Mirabeau*.

vociferous (vō-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< vocifer(ate) + -ous.*] Making an outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, a *vociferous* partizan.

Thrice-three *vociferous* heralds rose, to check the rout, and get
Ear to their Jove-kept governors. Chapman, *Illad*, II. 83.

Flocks of *vociferous* geese cackled about the fields.
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 161.

Every mouth in the Netherlands became *vociferous* to denounce the hypocrisy by which a new act of condemnation had been promulgated under the name of a pardon.
Molay, *Dutch Republic*, II. 289.

vociferously (vō-sif'ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a *vociferous* manner; with great noise in calling or shouting.

vociferousness (vō-sif'ē-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being *vociferous*; clamorosity.

vocal (vok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. vocula, a small or feeble voice (see vocule), + -ar³.*] Vocal. [Rare.]

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favor him with something which would render the series of *vocal* exclamations so designated an involuntary process.
Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, VII.

vocule (vok'ūl), *n.* [*< L. vocula, a small or feeble voice, dim. of vox (voc-), voice: see voice.*] A faint or slight sound of the voice, as that made by separating the organs in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*. [Rare.]

vodka (vōd'kū), *n.* [*Russ. vodka, brandy, dim. of voda, water.*] A sort of whisky or brandy generally drunk in Russia, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

The captain shared with us his not very luxurious meal of dried Caspian carp and almost equally dry sausage, washed down by the never-failing glass of *vodka*, and then we again started on our forward journey.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, III.

Vodka is the chief means of intoxication.

A. J. C. Hare, *Russia*, I.

vodu, *a.* and *n.* Same as *voodoo*.

voe (vō), *n.* [*Also voe, Se. vae; < Icel. vǫgr, also written vogr, a creek, bay: common in local names.*] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Shetland.]

Voëtian (vō-ē'shian), *n.* [*< Voëtius (see def.) + -ian.*] A follower of Voëtius of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, to the literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

vogle (vō'gi), *a.* [*Also voky, vokie; origin obscure.*] Vain; proud; also, merry; cheery. [Scotch.]

We took a spring, and danced a flog.

And woe but we were vogle!

Jacobite *Relics*, p. 81. (Jamieson.)

voglite (vōg'lit), *n.* [Named after J. F. Vogl, a German mineralogist.] A hydrated carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper, of an emerald-green color and pearly luster, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

Vogt's angle. In *cranium*, the angle formed by the junction of the nasobasilar and alveolo-nasal lines.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [*< F. vogue, fashion, vogue (= Sp. boga, fashion, reputation, = Pg. It. voga, a rowing), orig. sway, the swaying motion of a ship, the stroke of an oar, < voguer = Pr. Pg. vogar = Sp. bogar = It. rogare, row or sail, proceed under sail, < OHG. wagan, MHG. wagen, G. wogen, fluctuate, float, < waga, a waving, akin to wāg, MHG. wāc, a wave (> F. vague), G. woge, a wave: see wawl.*] 1. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute, or estimation; common currency: now generally used in the phrase *in vogue*: as, a particular style of dress was then *in vogue*; a writer who was *in vogue* fifty years ago; such opinions are now *in vogue*.

The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest *Vogue* now at Court, but many great ones have clashed with him.
Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 31.

Though Christianity were directly contrary to the Religions then *in vogue* in the world, yet they [men] knew of no other way of promoting it but by patience, humility, meekness, prayers for their persecutors, and tears when they saw them obstinate.
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. III.

The Wits of the Age, the great Beauties, and short-lived People of *Vogue*, were always her Discourse and Imitation.
Steele, *Tender Husband*, I. 1.

The *vogue* of operas holds up wonderfully, though we have had them a year. Swift, *Letter*, March 22, 1708-9.

I demanded who were the present theatrical writers *in vogue*.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, XVII.

2. General drift of ideas; rumor; report.

The *vogue* of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel.

Swift, *To Gay*, Nov. 19, 1730.

Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk . . . goes general of the fleet; but most opinions give it to Mr. Lord Denbigh. . . . Captain Pennington hath the *vogue* to go his vice-admiral.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 131.

voice (vois), *n.* [Formerly also *voice*; < ME. *voice*, *voiz*, earlier *vois*, *voys*, *voiz*, *voce*, < OF. *vois*, *voiz*, *voiz*, F. *voix* = Pr. *voiz*, *voutz* = Sp. *voz* = It. *voce*, < L. *vox*, a voice, utterance, cry, call, a speech, saying, sentence, maxim, word, language, = Gr. *ἦχος* (**ἦπος*), a word (see *epos*, *epic*), = Skt. *vachas*, speech. From the L. *vox*, or the verb *vocare*, call, are ult. E. *vocal*, *vowel*, *vocable*, *advocate*, *advocation*, *avocation*, *vouch*, *avouch*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revolve*, *equivocal*, *univocal*, *vocation*, *vociferate*, etc.] 1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, crying, shouting, etc.; the sound made by a person in speaking, singing, crying, etc.; the character, quality, or expression of the sounds so uttered: as, to hear a *voice*; to recognize a *voice*; a loud *voice*; a low *voice*.

Thel gon before him with processoun, with Cros and Holy Watre; and the syngen Vent Creator Spiritus with an highe *Voye*, and gon towards him.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 244.

Ther sat a faucon over hire hed ful hye,
That with a pitous *voys* so gan to cry.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 404.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 273.

Voice as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering audible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of man and other animals: contradistinguished from *speech* or *articulate language*. *Voice* is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal cords (see *cord*), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. *Voice* can, therefore, be found only in animals in which this system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx (or syrinx) actually exist. Fishes, having no lungs, are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though various noises may issue from their throats (see *croaker*, *grunt*, and *drum*). In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the tones of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to the action of the mouth-organs than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal cords. In singing the successive sounds correspond more or less closely to the ideal tones of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female tone is an octave or so higher than the lowest tone of the male voice; and the female's highest tone is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is four octaves or more, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. In medicine, *voice* is the sound of utterance as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall in auscultation. In zoology, *voice* is ordinarily restricted to respiratory sounds or vocal utterance, as above explained, and as distinguished from any mechanical noise, like stridulation, etc. The more usual word for the voice of any animal is *cry*; and the various cries, distinctive or characteristic of certain animals, take many distinctive terms, according to their vocal quality, as *bark*, *bay*, *bellow*, *bleat*, *bray*, *cackle*, *call*, *caw*, *chatter*, *chirp*, *chirrup*, *cluck*, *coo*, *croak*, *crow*, *gabble*, *gobble*, *groil*, *grunt*, *hiss*, *hoik*, *hoot*, *howl*, *low*, *meow*, *neigh*, *peep*, *pipe*, *yarr*, *quack*, *roar*, *scream*, *screech*, *snarl*, *mort*, *song*, *squall*, *squawk*, *squeak*, *squel*, *trumpet*, *twitter*, *warble*, *wawl*, *whine*, *whinny*, *whistle*, *whoop*, *yawp*, *yell*, *yelp*, and many others. The voices of some animals, as certain monkeys and large carnivores and ruminants, may be heard a mile or more. The voice reaches its highest development, in animals other than human, in the distinctively musical class of birds, some of which, notably parrots and certain corvine and sturnoid birds, can be taught to talk intelligible speech.

2. The faculty of speaking; speech; utterance.

It [emancipation] shall bid the sad rejoice,

It shall give the dumb a voice.

It shall belt with joy the earth!

Whittier, *Laus Deo*!

3. A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being: as, the *voice* of the winds.

The floods have lifted up their voice. Ps. xciii. 3.

The twilight *voice* of distant bells.

Whittier, *The Merrimack*.

Rain was in the wind's *voice* as it swept

Along the hedges where the lone quail crept.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 398.

4. Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses or to the mind.

I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,

Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 4. 61.

'E'en from the tomb the *voices* of Nature arise.

Gray, *Elegy*.

5. Opinion or choice expressed; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage: as, you have no *voice* in the matter.

See. How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
First Cit. He has our *voices*, sir. Shak., *Cor.*, II. 3. 164.

Matters of moment were to be examined by a Jury, but determined by the major part of the Council, in which the President had two *voices*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 161.

They who seek nothing but their own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the *Voices* never so numerous that oppose it.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of the church. Bp. Fell.

My *voice* is still for war.

Gods! can a Roman senate long debate

Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!

Addison, *Cato*, II. 1.

He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some *voice* in whatever decision was arrived at.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 861.

6. One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent *voice* of parliament,

A pillar steadfast in the storm.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxlii.

This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the *voice* of emotions common to all mankind.
Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 173.

7. Wish or admonition made known in any way; command; injunction.

Ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God. Deut. viii. 20.

He is dull of hearing who understands not the *voice* of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 8.

8. That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.

The common *voice*, I see, is verified

Of thee. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3. 174.

I fear you wrong him;

He has the *voice* to be an honest Roman.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, IV. 5.

Philzeno's dead already; . . .

The *voice* is, he is poison'd.

Shirley, *Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy councillor, as the *voice* goes.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 19.

9. A word; a term; a vocable. Udall.—10. In *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.—11. In *gram.*, that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices, active and passive, having different endings throughout. In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle, certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices; every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only to certain verb-phrases, made with help of an auxiliary: thus, *he is praised*, *we have been loved*.—Equal voices, in music. See *equal*.—In my *voice*, in my name.

Implore her, in my *voice*, that she make friends

To the strict deputy. Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 2. 185.

Inner voice. See *inner part*, under *inner*.—In *voice*, in a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or singing.—Mean voice. See *mean*.—Middle voice, in music. See *middle part*, under *middle*.—Veiled voice. See *veiled*, n., 7.—Voice of the silence, intelligible words which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—With one voice, unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which with one voice

Call Agamemnon head and general.

Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 3. 221.

voice (vois), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voiced*, ppr. *voicing*. [*< voice, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor; report.

Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than *voice* it with claims and challenges. Bacon, *Great Place* (ed. 1887).

Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is *voiced* by all to be exceeding great.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 148.

We are, in fact, *voicing* a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 329.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; regulate the tone of: as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. See *voicing*.—3. To write the voice-parts of. Hill, *Dict. Mus. Terms*.—4. To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.

Your minds,

Pre-occupied with what you rather must do

Than what you should, made you against the grain

To *voice* him consul. Shak., *Cor.*, II. 3. 242.

Like the drunken priests

In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason

Voicing the leader-on a demi-god.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, I. 2.

Rumour will *voice* me the contempt of manhood.
Should I run on thus. *Ford, Broken Heart*, III. 2.

5. In *phonetics*, to utter with voice or tone or sonancy, as distinguished from breath.

II.† *intrans.* To speak; vote; give opinion.
I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.

Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 41.

voiced (voist), *a.* [*< voice + -ed²*] Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, sweet-voiced.

That's Erythraea,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

voiceful (vois'fûl), *a.* [*< voice + -ful*] Having a voice; vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear
The *voiceful* heralds' sceptres, sat within a sacred sphere,
On polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.

Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 459.

The swelling of the *voiceful* sea.

Coleridge, Fancy in Nubibus.

voicefulness (vois'fûl-nes), *n.* The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep *voicefulness* fills the air.

Porter, N. S., IX. 187.

voiceless (vois'les), *a.* [*< voice + -less*] 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb.
The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.

Coke. (Latham.)

Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woo.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 79.

2. In *phonetics*, not voiced or sonant; surd.
voicelessness (vois'les-nes), *n.* The state of being voiceless; silence.

voice-part (vois'pärt), *n.* See *part*, 5, and *part-writing*.

voicer (voi'sér), *n.* One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes.

voice-thrill (vois'thril), *n.* Same as *vocal tremor* (which see, under *vocal*).

voicing (voi'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *voice*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Voicing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutest details.

void (void), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. void, voyd, voidé, < OF. voidé, vuide, m. and f., also void, vuide, vuitt, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste; F. vide, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, < L. viduus, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. veuf, m., veuve, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. viduus. The F. vide for vuide, however, has been influenced by association with the L. viduus. Another derivation, < LL. as if *vocitus for *vacitus, akin to vacare, be empty, vacuus, empty, vacuus, vorivus (see vacuous, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. avoid, devoid.*] 1. *a.* 1. Empty, or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled: as, a void space or place.

And he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

The earth was without form, and void [was waste and void, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.

Gen. i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more void, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.

Shak., J. C., II. 4. 37.

In the void offices around
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.

Scott, Rokeby, II. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; without incumbent.

The Bishoprick of Winchester falling void, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to elect his Brother Athelmar.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawam (being the best place in the land for tillage and cattle), least an enemy, finding it void, should possess and take it from us.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 118.

3†. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the void time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at void hours,
I may run over the story of his country.

Massinger.

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with *of*: as, void of learning; void of common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme have bene brought vp ignorantly and void of good educac[i]ons.

Books of Proverbes (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 10.

Ye must be void from that desperate sollicitude.
Truces, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 3.
He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour.

Prov. xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

Voide loves pult to be.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Wyth bones & voyd morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

My word . . . shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please.

Isa. lv. 11.

The game [rocks of Scilly] is reckoned in the same manner as at mississippi, and the cast is void if the ball does not enter any of the holes.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in *law*, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is void; a promise without consideration is void. In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. Void is, however, often used in place of *voidable*. *Voidable* is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged void, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disaffirmed it. That which is void is generally held incapable of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

7†. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thou haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a voyde wayfaringe man, than woldest thou synge byrn the theif.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 6.

To make void, to render useless or of no effect.

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect.

Rom. iv. 14.

By this alliance to make void my suit.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 142.

Void for uncertainty, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—**Void space**, in *physics*, a vacuum.—**Syn.** 1, 2, and 4. *Devoid*, etc. See *vacant*.—6. *Invalid*.

II. *n.* 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a vacuum.

The Void of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.

Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The illimitable Void.

Thomson, Summer, I. 34.

I do not like to see anything destroyed, any void produced in society.

Burke, Rev. in France.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!

How sweet their memory still!

But they have left an aching void

The world can never fill.

Cooper, Oh, for a closer walk with God!

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied areas.

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the void.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 86.

3†. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a void of spice-plates and wine.

Coronation of Anne Boleyn (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50).

void (void), *v.* [*< ME. voiden, < OF. voider, voidier, vuider, vuider, F. vider = Pr. voir, voyer, vuier, voidar = Cat. vulgar, make void; from the adj. Cf. avoid.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They voidede the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assigned.

Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 4.

Now this feast is done, voyde ye the table.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be voided straight

Martlow, Faustus, III. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,

Or void the field.

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 7. 62.

The princes would be private. Void the presence.

Martlow, The Fawne, III.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to void excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Welles and of many other things ben zit apterly sene; but the richesse is voyded clene.

Manderly, Travels, p. 279.

When the water was all voided, thei saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 118.

3†. To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's self of.

He was glad of the gome, & o goode chere
Voidet his viser, autentid hym selwyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night,
Were bound about and voyded from before.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to void the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed.

Clarendon.

5†. To avoid; shun.

I voyde compagne, I fle gladnesse.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 296.

This was the meane to voyde theyre stryves
And alle olde gruchching, and her hartis to glade.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

6†. To dismiss; send away.

He leet voyden out of his Chaumbre alle maner of men,
Lordes and others: for he wolde speke with me in Conselle.

Manderly, Travels, p. 187.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste,

And voyded weren they that voyden oughte.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 912.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To go; depart.

With grete Indygnyacyon charged hym shortly without
delaye to voyde out of his londe.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

III. *trans.* verayly & voyded of syst

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1547.

Let all that sweet is void! In me no mirth may dwell.

F. Grenville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (a†) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor voided."

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 544.

(b) To be omitted or evacuated. *Wiseman, Surgery*. [Itare.]—3†. To become empty or vacant.

III. Is wel our entent whanne any suchce benefice voyded of our yifte yat ye make collacion to him yr of.

Henry V. (Ellis's Hist. Letters), I. 71.

voidable (voi'də-bl), *a.* [*< void + -able*] 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In *law*, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See *void*, *v. 2*, 6.

Such administration is not void, but voidable by sentence.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Voidable contract. See *contract*.

voidance (voi'dəns), *n.* [*< ME. voidance, < OF. voidance, < voider, make void: see void, v.*] 1. The act of voiding or emptying.

Voydaunce (or voydyng), vacacio, evacuacio.

Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they requyre in the voidance of fond conceits.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or voidances, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.

Bacon, Letters, p. 137. (Latham.)

voided (voi'ded), *a.* [*< void, n., + -ed²*] Having a void or opening; pierced through; specifically, in *her.*, pierced through so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See *voided per cross*, below. Also *course*, *vuide*.

All [spangles] are voided, that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern.

S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics, p. 93.

Voided of the field. See *cattle*, 2.—**Voided per cross**, in *her.*, having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under *clech*.—**Voided per pale**, in *her.*, having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

voider (voi'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *voyder*, < ME. *voider*; < OF. *vuideur*, a voider, emptier, < *vuider*, etc., make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue Voyders ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours.

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a voider.

Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, II. 3.

Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a Voyder and a wooden Kuffe to take away all.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. A clothes-basket. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A means of avoiding; in the following



Azure a Saltier
Voided Argent.

quotation, a screen from the heat of the sun; an arbor.

With *volders* vnder vines for violent sonnes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 389.

5. In *her.*, same as *flaque*.—6. In *medieval armor*, a contrivance for covering any part of the body which the plate-armor left exposed, as at the joints. It was commonly of chain-mail. The name was also given to the rondels. Compare *gusnet*.

voiding (voi'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2. That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment.

Oh! bestow
Some poor remain, the voiding of thy table,
A morsel to support my famish'd soul.
Rowe, *Jane Shore*, v.

voiding-knife (voi'ding-nif), *n.* A knife or scraper used for clearing off crumbs and other remnants of food from the table into the voider.

voidly (void'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *voidly*; *<* *void* + *-ly*.] In a void manner; empty; vainly; idly.

At Vaxor the wayn pepull voidly honourit
Bachian, a hale fynde, as a blist god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4384.

voidness (void'nes), *n.* The state or character of being void. (a) Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (b) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (c) Want of substantiality. (d) A void; a vacuum.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a void-
ness without the world. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 671.

voigtite (voig'tit), *n.* [Named after J. K. W. Voigt (1752–1821), a German mining official.] An altered and hydrated variety of the mica biotite, allied to the vermiculites.

voint, *v.* Same as *join*.
For to voint, or strike below the girdle, we counted it
base and too cowardly.

Sir J. Harrington, *Ajax*, Prol. (*Nares*.)

voir dire (vwor dër). [*OF.* *voir dire*, to say the truth; see *verdict*.] In *law*. See *examination on the voir dire*, under *examination*.

voisinaget (voi'zi-näj), *n.* [*<* F. *voisinage*; see *vicinage*.] Vicinage; neighborhood.

That indeed was spoken to all the preshyters that came
from Ephesus and the voisinage.

Sir Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1885), II. 178.

voiture (voi'tür), *n.* [*F.*, = *It.* *vettura*, *<* *L.* *vectura*, transportation, conveyance; see *vector*, *vettura*.] A carriage. *Arbutnot*.

voivode, vaivode (voi', vä'vöd), *n.* [Also *vayvode*, and, after the G. or Pol. spelling with *w*, *vainode*, *vayvode*, also *vavode*; = *F.* *vayvode* = *G.* *vayvode*, *vavode*, *vavode*, *<* *Russ.* *vovoda* = *Serv.* *vovoda* = *Bohem.* *vovoda* = *Pol.* *vovoda* = *OBulg.* *vovoda* (*>* *Lith.* *vavada* = *Hung.* *vovoda*, *vajda* = *NGr.* *βοβόδας*), a commander, general, etc.] The leader of an army; the title of certain rulers, particularly in Slavic countries; later, often in various countries, as in Poland, the head of an administrative division, as a province; in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes; in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.

The governor here [at Antioch] has the title of *vavode*, and is under the pusha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.

Pecocke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 192.

Two chiefs, Ladislavs of Gara, palatine of the kingdom, and Nicholas of Wilac, *vavode* of Transylvania, . . . both aspired to the throne [of Hungary].

W. Coxe, *House of Austria*, xvii.

voivodeship, vaivodeship (voi', vä'vöd-ship), *n.* [*<* *voivode*, *vavode*, + *-ship*.] The office or authority of a voivode.

John was to retain the title of king, together with Transylvania, and all that part of Hungary which was in his possession; and, on his death, his male issue was only to inherit his paternal dominions, and to hold the *vavodeship* of Transylvania. *W. Coxe*, *House of Austria*, xxxiii.

vol (vol), *n.* [*F.* *vol*, flight, in *her.* *lure*, *<* *voler*, fly; see *volant*.] In *her.*, two wings expanded and joined together where they would spring from the body of the bird, so as to make one figure. When the term is used alone the wings are understood to be raised with their points upward. See *vol abaisé*, below. Also called *wings conjoined in base*.—**Vol abaisé**, two wings joined together as in the *vol*, but with the points downward so that the joined part comes at the top of the escutcheon. Also called *wings conjoined in base*. (See also *demi-vol*.)

vola (vō'lä), *n.*; pl. *vols* (l-ë). [*L.*] The hollow of the hand or foot.—**Superficialis vola**, the volar artery, a branch of the radial in the ball of the thumb, which often connects with the continuation of the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch. See *cut* under *palmar*.

volable (vol'a-bl), *a.* [Appar. intended to be formed *<* *L.* *volare*, fly, + *-able*.] Nimble wit-

ted: a word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of Armado.

A most acute juvenal; *volable* and free of grace!
Shak., I. I. L., III. 1. 67.

volacious (vō-lā'shus), *a.* [*<* *L.* *volare*, fly, + *-acious*.] Apt or fit to fly. *Encyc. Dict.*

voladora (vol-a-dō'rä), *n.* [*<* *Sp.* *voladora*, fem. of *volador*, flier.] In *mining*, one of the stones which are attached to the cross-arms of the arrastre, and are dragged round upon its floor, for the purpose of finely pulverizing the ore. See *arrastre*.

volæ, *n.* Plural of *vola*.

volaget, *a.* [*<* ME. *volage*, *<* OF. (and F.) *volage* = *Pr.* *volage* = *It.* *volatico*, *<* *L.* *volaticus*, flying, winged, *<* *volare*, fly; see *volant*.] Giddy.

With herte wyld and thought volage.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 1284.

Anon they wroughten al hire lust volage.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 135.

Volans (vō'lanz), *n.* [*L.*, ppr. of *volare*, fly; see *volant*.] The constellation Piscis Volans.

volant (vō'lant), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *volant* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *volante*, *<* *L.* *volant*(t)s, ppr. of *volare* (*>* *It.* *volare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *volar* = *F.* *voler*), fly. From the same *L.* verb are also ult. *F.* *volage*, *volatile*, *volery*, *volet*, *volley*, *avolate*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Passing through the air; flying.

A star volant in the air. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 525.

His volant Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
To bliss unbanded, flying without end.

Wordsworth, *In Lombardy*.

2. Able to fly; capable of flight; volitant: correlated with *repant*, *nutant*, *gradient*, etc.—3. Freely passing from place to place; current.

The English silver was now current, and our gold volant
in the pope's court.

Fuller, (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.

Milton, P. L., xi. 561.

5. In *her.*: (a) Represented as flying; noting a bird. (b) Represented as if in the air, not supported by anything, or creeping; noting insects or other flying creatures: as, a hive surrounded by bees volant.—**Volant en arrière**. See *arrière*.—**Volant overtire**, in *her.*, flying with the wings spread out. Compare *overt*, 3, that epithet being abandoned for *overtire* for the sake of euphony.

II.† *n.* 1. A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

The Dutch had acted the volant, and done enough on
the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 474. (*Davies*.)

2. A flounce, whether of a woman's skirt, or of a cover or curtain, or the like, especially when rich and decorative: as, a volant of point lace.

volante (vō-lā'te), *n.* [*Sp.*, lit. 'flying': see *volant*.] A two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Spanish-American countries, having a chaise-body hung forward of the axle, and driven by a postilion.

The black driver of a volante reins up the horse he be-
strides, and the animal himself swerves and stops.

G. W. Cable, *Grandisimes*, p. 440.

volant-piece (vō-lānt-pēs), *n.* A part of the helmet which could be removed at will. It often formed one piece of armor, with an additional gorgerin or grande garde covering the throat from below the collarbone, and reaching to the top plate or skull of the helmet, protecting especially the left side. This was adjusted at the moment of taking places for the tilt, and was secured with screws or the like. Compare *demi-montaigne*.

Volapük (vō-lä-pük'), *n.* [*<* *Volapük* *Volapük*, lit. 'world-speech,' *<* *vol*, world, reduced and altered from *E.* *world*, + *-a*, connecting vowel of compounds, + *pük*, speech or language, reduced and altered from *E.* *speak*.] An artificial language for international use, invented about 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. The vocabulary consists of English, Latin, German, and other words cut down and variously manipulated, and the inflections and formatives are regular, admitting no exceptions.

Volapük is designed to serve as a means of communi-
cation between persons whose native languages are not the same.

Charles K. Sprague, *Hand-Book of Volapük*, p. v.

Music will be the universal language, the Volapük of
spiritual being. *O. W. Holmes*, *Over the Teacups*, p. 99.

Volapükist (vō-lä-pük'ist), *n.* [*<* *Volapük* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in Volapük; an advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

The *Volapükists* have thirteen newspapers in different
parts of the world, printed in the new idiom.
Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 28, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

volar (vō'lär), *a.* [*<* *vola* + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the palm, especially the ball of the thumb; thenar: as, the volar artery (the superficialis volæ).—2. Palmar; not dorsal, as a side or aspect of the hand: as, the volar surface of the fingers.

In many Mammals the limbs themselves, owing to the
rich supply of nerves on their volar and plantar surfaces,
and to the power of movement possessed by their termi-
nal joints, have similar functions.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 524.

volary (vol'a-ri), *n.* See *volery*.

volata (vō-lä'tä), *n.* In *music*, a run, roulade, or division.

volatile (vol'a-til), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *volatil*, *n.*, *<* OF. (and F.) *volatil* = *Sp.* *volatil* = *Pg.* *volatil* = *It.* *volatile*, *<* *L.* *volatilis*, flying, winged (*L.* neut. *volatile*, a winged creature, a fowl), *<* *volare*, fly; see *volant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Flying, or able to fly; having the power of flight; volant; volitant.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *vola-
tile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 728.

2. Having the quality of taking flight or pass-
ing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporat-
ing rapidly; becoming diffused more or less
freely in the atmosphere.

It is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspi-
cion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling, without your
consciousness, like ether out of a phial; so that, at every
glance, you find a smaller and less volatile residuum.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 43.

There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid
and volatile. *Emerson*, *Circles*.

3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy;
hence, fickle; apt to change: as, a volatile dis-
position.

You are as giddy and as volatile as ever.

Swift, *To Gay*, May 4, 1732.

What do you care about a handsome youth?

They are so volatile, and tease their wives!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 24.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

Volatile and fugitive instances of repentance.

Jer. Taylor, *Repentance*, v. § 6.

Volatile alkali, ammonia.—**Volatile flycatcher**. Same as *volatile thrush*.—**Volatile liniment**, liniment of ammonia.—**Volatile oil**, an odorous vegetable principle having a strong pungent smell and taste, easily distilled with boiling water. The volatile oils contain no true fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. Also called *essential oil*.—**Volatile salts**. See *salt*.—**Volatile thrush**. See *Setsura*.—**Syn.** 3. Changeable, giddy, flighty, inconstant. See *volatility*.

II.† *n.* 1. A winged creature, as a bird or butterfly.

Make me man to oure ymage and likeness, and be he
sovereign to the fishis of the see, and to the volatils of
hevene, and to unreasonable bestis of erthe.

MS. Bodl. 277. (*Halliwel*.)

The flight of volatiles. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

2. Wild fowl collectively.

With him broghte he a jubbe of malveyse,

And eek another, ful of fyn vernage,

And volatyl, as ay was his usage.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 73.

volatileness (vol'a-til-nes), *n.* Volatility.

Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakspeare
had by oversight, or the volatileness of his genius, suffered
to creep into his works. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 48.

volatilisable, volatilisation, etc. See *volatilizable*, etc.

volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* [*<* F. *volatilité* = *Sp.* *volatilidad* = *Pg.* *volatilidade* = *It.* *volatilità*; as *volatile* + *-ity*.] 1. The character of being volatile or of having the power of flight. [Rare.]

The volatility of the butterfly.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

2. The state or property of being volatile; dis-
position to exhale or evaporate; that property
of a substance which disposes it to become
more or less freely or rapidly diffused and
wasted in the atmosphere; capability of evap-
orating, or being dissipated at ordinary atmo-
spheric temperatures: as, the volatility of ether,
alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elabo-
rated oil which, by reason of its extreme volatility, exhales
spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists.

Arbutnot.

3. The character of being volatile; frivolous,
flighty, or giddy behavior; mutability of mind;
levity; flightiness; fickleness: as, the volatility
of youth.

A volatility of temperament in the young lady.

G. Meredith, *The Egoist*, vi.

=*Syn.* 3. Lightness, Frivolity, etc. (see *levity*), instability,
giddiness.

volatilizable (vol'g-ti-liz-ə-bl), *a.* [*< volatilize + -able.*] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled *volatilisable*.

volatilization (vol'g-ti-liz-ə'shən), *n.* [*< F. volatilisation = Sp. volatilización = Pg. volatilização = It. volatilizzazione; as volatilize + -ation.*] The act or process of volatilizing, realizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. *Boyle*. Also spelled *volatilisation*.

Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two opposite promontories: the promontory of Volatilization, or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of Solidification, or the concentration of the community into the individual.

Boardman, Creative Week, p. 112.

The residue thus left by volatilization of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime. *Science*, XIII, 361.

volatilize (vol'g-ti-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *volatilized*, ppr. *volatilizing*. [*< F. volatiliser = Sp. volatilizar = Pg. volatilizar = It. volatilizzare; as volatile + -ize.*] *I. trans.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor or invisible effluvia.

In temperature as well as brightness, the voltaic arc exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its means the most refractory substances are fused and volatilized. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 401.

Emerson, on his part, has volatilized the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 98.

II. intrans. To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

It [mercury] also volatilizes entirely by heat.

G. Gore, Electro-Metal., p. 358.

As the temperature increases we find . . . metals which volatilize at a low temperature.

J. N. Lockyer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII, 77.

Also spelled *volatilise*.

volation (vō-lā'shən), *n.* [*< L. volare, pp. volatus, fly: see volant.*] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation: as, "the muscles of volation," *Coues*.

volational (vō-lā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< volation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.

volator (vō-lā'tor), *n.* [*< NL. volator, < L. volare, fly: see volant.*] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.

vol-au-vent (vol'ō-vōn'), *n.* [*F., lit. 'flight in the wind': vol, flight (see vol); au, in the, to the; vent, wind (see vent2).*] A sort of raised pie consisting of a delicate preparation of meat, fowl, or fish inclosed in a case of rich light puff-paste.

volborthite (vol'bōr-thit), *n.* [So called after Alexander von Volborth, a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals of a green or yellow color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

volcanian (vol-kā'ni-an), *a.* [*< volcano + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or resembling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

A deep volcanian yellow took the place of all her milder-mooned body's grace.

Keats, Lamia, l.

volcanic (vol-kā'nik), *a.* [= *F. volcanique = Sp. volcánico = Pg. vulcanico = It. vulcanico; as volcano + -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by volcanoes or volcanic action: as, volcanic heat, volcanic rock, volcanic phenomena, etc.—**Volcanic bombs**, masses of lava, varying greatly in shape and size, but usually roughly rounded and occasionally hollow. Blocks of this kind, of immense size, have been thrown out by some South American volcanoes.—**Volcanic focus**, the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region or beneath a volcano.—**Volcanic glass**, vitreous lava; obsidian.—**Volcanic mud**, the mixture of ashes and water either discharged from the crater of a volcano or formed on its flanks by the downward rush of water: called *lava d'acqua* in Italy, and *moya* in South America. It was by mud-lava that Herculaneum was overwhelmed, and mud has been poured out on an immense scale by the volcanoes of Java and South America.—**Volcanic rock**, rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; lava.

volcanically (vol-kā'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a fiery or explosive manner.

The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted asunder volcanically. *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

volcanicity (vol-kā-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*< volcanic + -ity.*] Same as *volcanism*: rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term *volcanicité* formerly in use, but later French writers prefer *volcanisme*.

The term volcanic action (volcanism or volcanicity) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Gettie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 178.

volcanism (vol'ka-nizm), *n.* [*< volcano + -ism.*] The phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. As used by Humboldt and some others, it includes also earthquakes, hot springs, and every form of geological dynamics directly connected with the "reaction of the interior of our planet against its crust and surface" (*Humboldt*). Also *vulcanism*.

To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of *volcanism*, and of which the earthquake and volcano are two of the most striking manifestations.

J. D. Whitney, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain-Building, p. 69.

volcanist (vol'ka-nist), *n.* [*< volcano + -ist.*] One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

volcanity (vol-kā'ni-ti), *n.* [*< volcan(ic) + -ity.*] The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

volcano (vol-kā'nō), *n.*; pl. *volcanoes, volcanos* (-nōz). [Formerly also *vulcano*; = *F. volcan* (> *Sp. volcan = Pg. vulcão, vulcão*), < *It. vulcano*, also *vulcano*, a burning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etna, which was especially feigned to be the seat of Hephæstus (*Vulcan*), < *L. Vulcanus*, later *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see *Vulcan*.] 1. A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the earth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals.

These materials are molten rock (lava), ashes, cinders, large fragments of solid rock, mud, water, steam, and various gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conical accumulations of the erupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term *volcano* is usually applied. The opening through which the lava rises is called the *vent* or *chimney*, and the cup-shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts, the *crater*; there may be one such opening at the summit or on the flanks of the cone, or there may be a considerable number of them. In many volcanoes a central cone has upon its flanks a considerable number of minor cones (parasitic cones, as they are sometimes called). Etna has more than two hundred quite conspicuous cones within a radius of ten miles from the center of the main crater. The size and elevation of volcanoes vary greatly. The very high ones, like Cotopaxi and Popocatepetl and many others, are built up on high plateaus; others, like the extinct or dormant volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada of California, are chiefly made up of other than volcanic material, masked by the flow of eruptive matter down the slopes of a preexisting older mass. Volcanoes and volcanic regions vary greatly in the degree of their activity and in the length and frequency of their periods of repose; those volcanoes which during the historic period have shown no signs of activity are said to be extinct, or dormant if a long interval has elapsed since the last eruption. Nothing definite was known of the volcanic forces pent up within the area covered by Vesuvius prior to A. D. 79, when the great catastrophe took place by which Pompeii was overwhelmed, and which was briefly described by Pliny the Younger in his narrative of the death of his uncle, Pliny the Elder. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are very irregularly distributed over the earth, but are chiefly in the neighborhood of the ocean. The Asiatic and the American shores of the Pacific—not continuously, but in many places—are dotted with volcanoes, from Japan to the islands of the Indian Ocean, and from Patagonia to Alaska. The most active volcanic center in the world is the island of Java and its vicinity. This island, having about the area of England, contains forty-nine great volcanic cones, some of which are 12,000 feet in height. The eruption of Krakatoa, an island in the Sunda Strait, which took place in the closing days of August, 1883, was the most violent and destructive event of the kind of which history has any record. Nearly forty thousand persons were drowned along the coast adjacent to the Strait of Sunda by waves set in motion by the inrush of water to fill the cavity caused by the expulsion of material from the crater.

2. A kind of firework. See *figzig*, 2.—**Submarine volcano**. See *submarine*.—**Volcano-ship**, a vessel loaded with combustibles and missiles for explosion against another ship or against a stationary structure.

The burning volcano ship at the siege of Antwerp. *Molloy*, Hist. Netherlands, II, 157.

volcanism (vol-kā'nō-izm), *n.* [*< volcano + -ism.*] Violent and destructive eruptiveness. [Rare.]

Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful volcanism, to scorch and consume! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II, 10.

volcanological (vol-kā'nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< volcanology + -ical.*] Relating to or in the manner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from the point of view of the investigator of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanological*.

volcanology (vol-kā'nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< volcano + Gr. -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanology*.

His annual account of the progress in volcanology and seismology for 1885. *Athenæum*, No. 3008, p. 210.

vole¹ (vōl), *n.* [*< F. vole, < voler, fly, < L. volare, fly: see volant.*] In card-playing, a winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

Ladies, I'll venture for the vole.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

"A vole! a vole!" she cried, "'tis fairly won; My game is ended, and my work is done." *Crabbe*.

vole¹ (vōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *voted*, ppr. *voting*. [*< vole*¹, *n.*] In card-playing, to win all the tricks played in one deal.

vole² (vōl), *n.* [Short for *vole-mouse*.] A short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense. All the *Arvicoline* are voles, though some of them, as the lemming and muskrat, are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be aquatic, abound in the sphagnum swamps and low moist ground of nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadow-mouse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is *A. agrestis*.



Common European Meadow-vole (*Arvicola agrestis*)

The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, *A. amphibius*, almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed among them one common to the northern parts of both hemispheres, the red-backed vole, *Eutamias rutilus*. The commonest representatives in the United States are *Arvicola riparius*, *A. auduboni*, and *A. pinetorum*. A very large species of British America is *A. xanthognathus*. The name vole is purely British, being seldom heard in the United States, or used in books treating of the American species, which are called *field-mice* and *meadow mice*. See also *Arvicola*, *Eutamias*, *Sigmodontia*, and *water-rat*.

volently (vō'lent-li), *adv.* Willingly. [Rare.]

Into the pit they run against their will that ran so volently, so volently, to the brink of it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I, 237.

volery (vol'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *voleries* (-riz). [Also *volary, volary*; < *OF. voliere*, a cage, coop, dove-cote, *F. volière*, an aviary, also *OF. volier*, a large cage or aviary; cf. *volerie*, "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (*Cotgrave*), i. e. "place of flying"; < *volar*, fly, < *L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A large bird-cage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try, Like him, to make the air one volery.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xvi.

Sitting moping like three or four melancholy birds in a spacious volery. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, v.

Having scene the roomes, we went to ye volery, web has a cupola in the middle of it, grate trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drink at two fountains.

Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town volery, amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

violet (vol'ēt), *n.* [*OF. violet*, a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., < *volar*, fly, < *L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A veil, especially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—2. In painting, one of the wings or shutters of a picture formed as a triptych, as in Rubens's "Descent from the Cross" in Antwerp Cathedral, the violets of which are painted on both sides.

Small triptychs with folding-doors or violets in box-wood. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Ech.* 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.

volget, *n.* [*< L. vulgus, vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] The vulgar; the rabble.

One had as good be dumb as not speak with the volge. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI, viii, 32. (*Davies*.)

volitable (vol'i-ta-bl), *a.* [*< L. volitare*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] Capable of being volatilized; volatilizable.

volitant (vol'i-tant), *a.* [*< L. volitant(-t)s*, ppr. of *volitare*, fly to and fro, freq. of *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a volitant quadruped.

Volitantia (vol-i-tan'ti-shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of volitant(-t)s*, flying: see *volitant*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two families, *Dermoptera* and *Chiroptera*, or

the so-called flying-lemurs and the bats—thus an artificial group, now abolished.

volitation (vol-i-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] The act of flying; the power of flight, or its habitual exercise; flight; volation.

volitional (vol-i-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< volitation + -al*.] Of or pertaining to volitation or flight.

Volitatores (vol'i-tā-tō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. volitare*, fly: see *volitant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group.

volitatory (vol'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly, + *-ory*.] Same as *volitorial*.

volitient (vō-līsh'ənt), *a.* [Irreg. *< voliti(ōn) + -ent*.] Having freedom of will; exercising the will; willing. [Rare.]

I [Lucifer] chose this ruin; I elected it
Of my will, not of service. What I do
I do volitient, not obedient.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

volition (vō-līsh'ən), *n.* [*< F. volition = Sp. volición = Pg. volição = It. volizione, < ML. volitio(n)-*, will, volition, *< L. velle*, ind. pres. *volo*, will: see *will*.] 1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will. Volition does not consist in forming a choice or preference, but in an act of the soul in which the agent is generally held to have a peculiar sense of reaction.

The actual exercise of that power [the will], by directing any particular action or its forbearance, is . . . volition.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Will is indeed an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing, sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides other meanings. But volition always signifies the act of willing, and nothing else. Willingness, I think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called volition.

Reid, Letter to Dr. J. Gregory (Works, ed. Hamilton, p. 79).

An artist's brain receives and stores images often without distinct volition. *T. Winthrop, Cecil Dromeo*, xvii.

When a man's arm is raised in sequence to that state of consciousness we call a volition, the volition is not the immediate cause of the elevation of the arm.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. The power of willing; will.

In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, . . . a volition not less supreme. *D'Iraeth.*

The play of the features, the vocal exclamations, the gesticulations of the arms, &c., come under the domain of our volition. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 302.

volitional (vō-līsh'ən-əl), *a.* [*< volition + -al*.] Of or pertaining to volition.

The volitional impulse. *Bacon.*

What is termed self-control, prudential restraint, moral strength, consists in the intellectual permanency of the volitional element of our feelings.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 21.

There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the lighting of every cigar, the drinking of every cup, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every bit of work, are subjects of express volitional deliberation.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 122.

Volitional insanity, a form of mental disease in which the most striking phenomena are those relating to perverted or impaired will-power.

volitionally (vō-līsh'ən-əl-i), *adv.* In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act of willing.

It was able to move its right leg volitionally in all directions. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1415.

volitionary (vō-līsh'ən-ə-ri), *a.* [*< volition + -ary*.] Volitional.

Dr. Berry Hayeraft gave an account of some experiments which extend our knowledge of volitionary movement and explain the production of the muscle and heart sounds. *Nature*, XLI. 358.

volitionless (vō-līsh'ən-les), *a.* [*< volition + -less*.] Without volition.

The volitionless will.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 415.

volitive (vol'i-tiv), *a.* [*< voliti(ōn) + -ive*.] 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

It is, therefore, an unreasonable conceit to think that God will continue an active, vital, intellectual, volitive nature, form, power, force, inclination, in a noble substance, which shall use none of these for many hundred or thousand years, and so continue them in vain.

Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

2. Originating in the will.

Wundt regards apperception as a particular process, inserted between perception and volitive excitement.

Allen and Neurol. (trans.), VI. 519.

3. In *rhet.*, expressing a wish or permission: as, a volitive proposition.

Volitores (vol-i-tō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Volatores*, pl. of *volator*, a flier: see *volator*.] In Owen's classification, those birds which move solely or chiefly by flight, or are preëminent in ability to fly. It is the fifth order of the system, em-

bracing 11 families, as the swifts, humming-birds, goatsuckers, kingfishers, hornbills, etc., intervening between his *Cantores* or singers and *Scansores* or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, or to *Picariæ* with the old group *Scansores* eliminated. [Not in use.]

volitorial (vol-i-tō-ri-əl), *a.* [*< Volitores + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Volitores*.

Volkameria (vol-kā-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Volkamer, a German botanist.] 1. A Linnean genus of verbenaceous shrubs, now included in *Clerodendron*. Several species are cultivated for beauty or fragrance in tropical gardens, as *C. (V.) aculeatum*, an American plant, and especially *C. (V.) fragrans* from China. *C. (V.) inerme* of maritime India is richly perfumed, and has a local reputation as a febrifuge.

2. [*< V.*] A plant of the former genus *Volkameria*. **Volkmannia** (volk-man'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Volkmann* (see def.).] A fossil plant found in the coal-measures, and in regard to the nature of which there has been much uncertainty. It has recently been shown to be the fruit of *Asterophyllites* of Brongniart (*Calamodiscus* of Schimper). The plant was named by Sternberg, in 1820, in honor of G. A. Volkmann, author of "Silosia Subterranea" (1720), in which work some of the fossil plants of that part of Germany were described.

vollenget, *n.* See *valanche*.

volley (vol'i), *n.* [Formerly also *vollic*, *voley*; *< OF. volee*, *F. volée = Sp. volada = It. volata*, a flight, *< ML. as if *volata*, *< L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. The flight of a number of missile weapons together; hence, the discharge simultaneously, or nearly so, of a number of missile weapons.

A volley of our needless shot. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 5.

It may even be the case that in defensive positions, where the extent of ground open to view is considerable, long-range infantry fire regulated by volleys may be attempted.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 357.

2. Hence, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 4. 33.

What were those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouths let fly Oaths and Curses by the volley?

Milton, Ilionoklastes.

We heard a volley of oaths and curses.

Addison, Tatler, No. 254.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, a return of the ball by the racket before it touches the ground, especially a swift return.—*At volley*, on the volley [*F. à la volée*], on the fly; in passing; at random.

What we spake on the volley begins to work. *Messenger, Picture*, III. 6.

P. jun. Call you this jeering! I can play at this; 'Tis like a ball at tennis.

Alm. It is indeed, sir.

When we do speak at volley all the ill

We can one of another. *B. Jonson, Staple of News*, iv.

volley (vol'i), *v.* [*< volley, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To discharge in a volley, or as if in a volley: often with *out*. Compare *collected*.

Another [sound]
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 921.

2. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return on the fly: said of the ball; drive (the ball) with the racket before it strikes the ground.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fly together, as missiles; hence, to issue or be discharged in large number or quantity.

The volleying rain and tossing breeze. *M. Arnold, Thyrsal*.

Nothing good comes of brass, from whose embasures there volleys forth but impudence, insolence, defiance.

A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 72.

2. To sound together, or in continuous or repeated explosions, as firearms.

And there the volleying thunders pour,
Till waves grow smoother to the roar.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, II.

Cannon in front of them

Volley'd and thunder'd.

Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return the ball before it touches the ground, especially by a swift stroke: as, he volleys well.

volley-gun (vol'i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

volwet (vol'ō), *v. t.* [*< ME. folowen, folwen, fulwen, fullen, < AS. fulwian, fullian*, baptize: see *full*.] The word is usually derived from *L. volo*, I will, that being the first word of the response used in the service.] To baptize: applied contemptuously by the Reformers.

They brought them to confirmation straight from baptism, so that now oft-times they be volwet and bishopped both in one day.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 72.

volworet (vol'ō-ër), *n.* One who baptizes.

Volscian (vol'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Volsci*, the Volscians: see *II.*, I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Volscians.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an ancient Italian people who dwelt southeast of Rome.—2. The language of the Volscians, related to Umbrian.

volSELLA (vol-sel'ā), *n.* 1. Same as *vulsella*.—2. Same as *acanthobolus*.

volt¹ (völt), *n.* [*< F. volte*, a turn or wheel, *< It. volta*, a turn, *< L. volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn about or round: see *vault*², *volute*.] 1. In the *manège*, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

volt² (völt), *n.* [= *F. volte*; *< It. Volta*, the name of the inventor of the voltaic battery.] The practical unit of electromotive force. It is 10⁸ absolute units of E. M. F. on the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell. It is defined by the International Electrical Congress (1893) and by United States statute (1894) as the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere, and which is practically equal to 1/100 of the E. M. F. between the poles of what is known as the standard Clark voltaic cell, at a temperature of 15° C.

volta (völt'), *n.*; pl. *volte* (-te). [*It.*; a turn: see *volt*¹.] 1. An old dance. See *lavolta*.—2. In *music*, turn or time: as, *una volta*, once; *due volte*, twice; *prima volta*, first time. Abbreviated *v*.

volta-electric (vol'tā-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism: as, *volta-electric* induction.

volta-electricity (vol'tā-ē-lek'tris-i-ti), *n.* Same as *voltaic electricity*, or *galvanic electricity*. See *electricity*. See *voltaic current*, under *voltaic*.

volta-electrometer (vol'tā-ē-lek'trom'e-ter), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents; a voltmeter.

volta-electromotive (vol'tā-ē-lek'trō-mō'tiv), *a.* Producing, or produced by, voltaic electromotion.—**Volta-electromotive force**, electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

voltage¹ (völt'tāj), *n.* [*< volt*¹ + *-age*.] In the *manège*, the act of making a horse work upon volts. *Ford, Fame's Memorial*.

voltage² (völt'tāj), *n.* [*< volt*² + *-age*.] Electromotive force reckoned in volts. The voltage of a dynamo under any particular working conditions is the number of volts of electromotive force in its circuit under these conditions.

voltagraphy (vol-tag'ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. *< volta(ce) + (Gr. γράφω, < γράφω, write*.] The art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying by electrolysis.

voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *a.* [*< Volta* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist (1745-1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of producing an electric current at the expense of chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals. Of the two, however, the higher credit is due to Volta; consequently, *voltaic* is more commonly used than *galvanic*.—**Poles of a voltaic pile**. See *pole*².—**Voltaic arc**. See *arc*¹, and *electric light* (under *electric*).—**Voltaic arch**. Same as *voltaic arc*.—**Voltaic battery**, cell. See *battery*, 8 (b), and *cell*, 8 (with cuts).—**Voltaic current**, an electric current produced by a voltaic battery: sometimes applied to electric currents generally.—**Voltaic field**, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—**Voltaic induction**. See *induction*, 6.—**Voltaic pencil**, a pencil by which etchings are executed by the action of a voltaic arc at its point.—**Voltaic pile**, a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession: an early form of chemical battery devised by Volta. See *cuts under battery*, 8.

Voltairean (vol-tār'ē-ən), *a.* Same as *Voltairean*.

Voltaireian (vol-tār'i-ən), *a.* and *n.* [*< Voltaire + -ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, who when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, I. j." (that is, *F. le jeune*, the younger)), a famous French poet, dramatist, and historian (1694-1778); resembling Voltaire.

"Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked his joke, and would not have objected to be called *Voltaireian*.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. *n.* One who advocates the principles of Voltaire.

Voltaireianism (vol-tār'i-ən-izm), *n.* [*< Voltaireian + -ism*.] The Voltaireian spirit; the doctrines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

Voltaism (vol-tär'izm), *n.* [*< Voltaire* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles or practice of Voltaire; skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contention: which indeed has jangled more and more down to *Voltaireism*. *Carlyle, Heroes, iv.*

voltaism (vol'tä-izm), *n.* [*< Volta* (see def.) + *-ism*.] That branch of electrical science which discusses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the Italian physicist Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. See *voltaic*.

voltaite (vol'tä-īt), *n.* [*< Volta* (see *voltaic*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in isometric crystals of a green to black color: first found at the solfatara near Naples.

voltameter (vol-tam'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. *< voltaic* + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

voltametric (vol-ta-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltameter: as, *voltametric measurement*.

volt-ammeter (völt'am'e-tēr), *n.* 1. A combination of a volt-meter and a transformer, for the measurement of alternating currents. The secondary or thick-wire coil of the transformer is included in the circuit through which the current passes, while the primary or thin-wire coil is closed through the volt-meter. 2. An instrument which can be used for measuring either volts or amperes.

volt-ampere (völt'am-pär'), *n.* The rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electromotive force is one volt and the current one ampere; a watt.

voltaplast (völt'ä-pläst), *n.* [*< voltaic* + *Gr. πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσω*, mold.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

Volta's pile. See *battery*, 8 (b).

Volta's pistol. See *pistol*.

voltatype (völt'ä-tip), *n.* [*< voltaic* + *Gr. τύπος*, type: see *type*.] Same as *electrotype*.

volt-coulomb (völt'kö-lom'), *n.* Same as *joule*.

volte, *n.* Plural of *voluta*.

volti (völt'ti), *v.* [It., impv. of *voltare*, turn, *< L. volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn: see *volt*, *volve*.] In *music*, same as *verte*.—**Volti subito.** See *verte subito*.

voltiger (völt'ti-jēr), *n.* [*< F. voltigeur*, a leaper: see *voltigeur*.] Same as *voltigeur*.

The *voltiger* of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from one horse to another without putting foot to ground, and these horses were called *desultors*.

Urquhart, tr. of Kambalis, i. 23.

voltigeur (völt'ti-zhēr'), *n.* [*F. < voltiger*, *< It. volteggiare*, vault, *< volta*, a turn, *volt*: see *volt*.] 1. A leaper; a vaulter.—2. Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed picked company, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a member of one of several special infantry regiments.

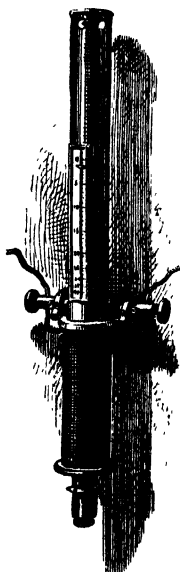
voltite (völt'tit), *n.* In *elect.*, an insulating material consisting of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraffin.

volt-meter (völt'mē'tēr), *n.* An electrometer, or a high-resistance galvanometer, or a galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its terminals. The cut shows one form of volt-meter, for the construction of which see *ampere-meter*.

voltot, *n.* [It.: see *vault*.] A vault.

Entering the church, admirable is the breadth of the *voltos* or roofs. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.*

Voltolini's disease. A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deafness.



Volt meter.

Voltzia (völt'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. L. VOLTZ (1785-1840), a French mining engineer.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant which first appeared in the Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. *Voltzia* belongs to the *Coniferae*, and is placed by Schenk among the *Taxodineae*. It is a tree of considerable height, resembling *Arucaria* in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the *Taxodineae*. The fossils called *Cyclopteris Liebrana* by Goeppert are considered by Kidston as being, in all probability, the bracts of a cone of *Voltzia*. The *Glyptolepis* of Schimper and the *Glyptolepidium* of Heer were also (in 1884) placed by Schenk under *Voltzia*.

voltzine (völt'sin), *n.* [*< Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ine*.] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin lamellar structure. It is an oxysulphid of zinc.

voltzite (völt'sit), *n.* [*< Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ite*.] Same as *voltzine*.

volubilate (völt'ü-bi-lät'), *a.* [*< L. volubilis*, turning (see *voluble*) + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, twining; voluble.

voluble (völt'ü-bil), *a.* [Formerly also *volubil*; *< L. volubilis*, whirling, that is turned round: see *voluble*.] 1. Same as *voluble*.

This less *volubil* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.

Milton, P. L., iv. 504.

2. In *bot.*, same as *voluble*, 4. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 95.*

volubility (völt'ü-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. volubilité*, *< L. volubilitas*, a rapid whirling motion, fluency (of speech), *< volubilis*, whirling, voluble: see *voluble*.] 1. The state or character of being voluble in speech; excessive fluency or readiness in speaking; unchecked flow of talk.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He [the emperor] first attacked Cardinal Fesch, and, singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon *volubility* into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.

Memoirs of Talleyrand, in The Century, XLI. 701.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen.

Hooker.

Volubility of human affairs. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

voluble (völt'ü-bl), *a.* [*< F. voluble* = *Sp. r. dable* = *Pg. volvel* = *It. volubile*, *< L. volubilis*, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), *< volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about: see *volve*.] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is even and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most *voluble* and apt to turn, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.*

Yeares, like a ball, are *voluble*, and run;
Hours, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141)

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally *voluble*? *Thackeray, Philip, xvii.*

2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a *voluble* politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very *voluble*.
Shak., Othello, II. 1. 242.

A man's tongue is *voluble*, and pours
Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you hear.

Chapman, Iliad, xx. 228.

If a man hath a *voluble* Tongue, we say, He hath the gift of Prayer.

[Formerly it might be used of readiness and ease in speaking without the notion of excess.

It [speech] ought to be *voluble* vpon the tongue, and tunable to the care.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 168.

He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence.

Dr. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 65. (Trench.)

3. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts
Faith in a fever, and defies alone
Volatile chance.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

4. In *bot.*, of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop.

volubleness (völt'ü-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being voluble; volubility.

volubly (völt'ü-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how *volubly* doth talk
This eating gulf!" *Chapman, Odyssey, xviii. 41.*

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dexterously and *volubly* urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private conversation. *Macaulay, History.*

Volucella (völt'ü-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), *< L. volucris*, fitted for flight: see *Volucres*.] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and parasitic, in the larval state, upon the larvae of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and seven in Europe.

Volucres (völt'ü-krez), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. volucer* or *volucris*, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial; as a noun, a bird; *< volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of *Passeres*, embracing those lower *Passeres* which form Sundevall's scutellipantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, inacceptable of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups: on the whole it agrees best with *Picarie* as commonly accepted.

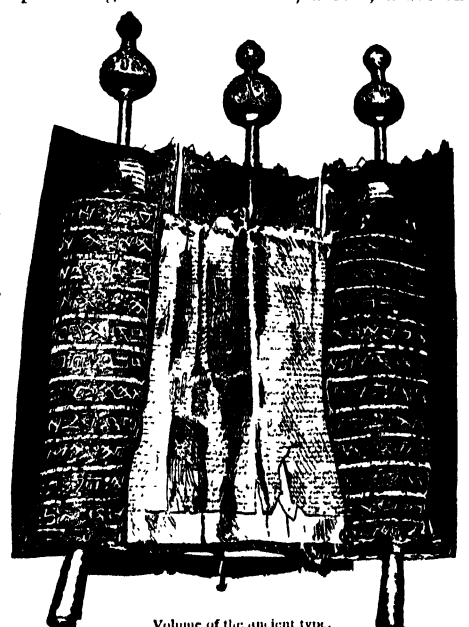
2. In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picarie* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Piceæ* of Linnæus. [Rare in both senses.]

volucrine (völt'ü-krin), *a.* [*< L. volucris*, a bird, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The *volucrine* clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with bird-cages.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 349.

volume (völt'üm), *n.* [*< F. volume* = *Sp. volumen* = *Pg. lt. volume*, *< L. volumen* (volumin-), a roll (as of a manuscript), *< volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll round or about: see *voluble*.] 1. A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll.



Volume of the ancient type.

Pentateuch of the Samaritans, used in their Synagogue at Shechem.

The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *umbilicus*, the extremities of which were called the *cornua*, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the *volume* [roll, R. V.] of the book it is written. *Heb. x. 7.*

In history a great *volume* is unrolled for our instruction. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Hence—2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large *volume*; a work in six *volumes*.

He furnish'd me
From mine own library with *volumes*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They [men] cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God which are every where to be seen in the large *volume* of the Creation.

Stillington, Sermons, i. III.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

Luther's works were published at Wittenberg in Latin and German, in nineteen volumes, large folio, and at Jena in twelve. *Burney, Hist. Music, III. 39, note.*

3. Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, *volumes* of smoke.

His in the spire *Volumes* of the Snake,
I lurk'd within the Covert of a Brake.

Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Thames's fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
Fenton, Ode to John, Lord Gower, st. 3.

4. An amount or measure of tridimensional space; solid contents; hence, an amount or aggregated quantity of any kind.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth
a vast *volume* of light and heat.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 246.

The judge's *volume* of muscle could hardly be the same
as the colonel's; there was undoubtedly less beef in him.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

Railroad men have found out . . . that so small a matter
apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors, or
the scarcity or abundance of towels on sleeping-cars, will
sensibly influence the *volume* of travel.

D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 112.

Very probably these recent climatic changes, both marine
and terrestrial, in the North Atlantic region, have
been due in large measure to variations in the *volume* of
the Gulf Stream. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLII. 42.*

5. In music, quantity, fullness, or roundness of
tone or sound.—*Atomic volume.* See *atomic*.—*Specific
steam-volume.* See *steam*.—*Specific volume,*
the quotient of the molecular weight of a compound body
by its specific gravity. In the case of a liquid the specific
gravity is taken at the boiling-point.—*To speak or
tell volumes,* to be full of meaning; to be very significant.

The epithet, so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of
"poor Goldsmith" speaks *volumes*.

Irving, Oliver Goldsmith, xlv.

Volume-integral. See *integral*.—*Syn. 4. Bulk, Magnitude,*
etc. See size.

volume (vol'ūm), *v. i.; pret. and pp. volumed,*
ppr. voluming. [*< volume, n.*] To swell; rise
in bulk or volume.

The mighty stream which *volumes* high
From their proud nostrils hurls the very air.

Byron, Deformed Transformed, l. 1.

volumed (vol'ūnd), *a.* [*< volume + -ed.*] 1.
Having a rounded form; forming volumes or
rolling masses; consisting of rounded masses.

With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specified
amount or number).

volumenometer (vol'ū-me-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. volumen, a volume, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the volume
of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid
or of air which it displaces, and thence also for
determining its specific gravity.

volumenometry (vol'ū-me-nom'e-tri), *n.* [*As
volumenometer + -y.*] The art of determining
by displacement the volumes of solid bodies,
or the spaces occupied by them; stereometry.

volumeter (vol'ū-nō-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. volumen, a volume, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] In
chem. and physics, broadly, any instrument for
measuring the volumes of gases, as a graduated
glass tube in which a gas may be collected over
water or mercury, the gas displacing the liquid
as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced
being indicated by the graduations. Lange's volumeter
comprises a tube called a *reduction tube*, in which
a volume of one hundred cubic centimeters of air as measured
under connected pressure of barometer and temperature
is confined. By an ingenious arrangement this
confined air is then made to bring to a similar condition
of pressure the gas to be measured in a measuring-tube,
which also forms part of the apparatus. Thus a connection
of pressure and temperature need be made only once
for a series of volumetric measurements.

volumetric (vol'ū-met'rik), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. volumen, a volume, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] In
chem. and physics, pertaining to or noting
measurements by volume, as of gases or liquids:
opposed to *gravimetric*.

It is possible in this way to determine quickly by a
volumetric process even so little as one-fourth per cent. of
alcohol in a mixture. *Ure, Dict., IV. 89.*

Mosso's *volumetric* measurements indicated that in hyp-
notic catalepsy there was slightly more blood in the left
arm. *Mind, IX. 96.*

Volumetric analysis. Same as *titration*.

volumetric (vol'ū-met'rik), *a.* [*< volumetric + -al.*] Same as *volumetric*.

The amount of metallic iron and its condition of oxida-
tion in the ore were determined by Marguerite's *volumet-
rical* method. *Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 397.*

volumetrically (vol'ū-met'rik-ly), *adv.* [*< volumetric + -ly.*] By volumetric analysis.

voluminal (vō-lū'mi-nāl), *a.* [*< L. volumen (-min-), volume, + -al.*] Pertaining to volume
or cubical contents: as, *voluminal* expansion.

voluminosity (vō-lū-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*< volumi-
nosus + -ity.*] The quality or state of being volu-
minous; copiousness; prolixity.

The later writings [of H. Müller-Stübgen] have gone on
with bewildering *voluminosity*. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 117.*

voluminous (vō-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [*< F. volumineux = Sp. Pg. It. voluminoso, < LL. voluminosus, full
of windings, bendings, or folds, < L. volumen, a
roll, fold: see volume.*] 1. Consisting of coils
or convolutions.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast. *Milton, P. L., II. 652.*

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; swelling:
literally or figuratively.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi.

It was essential that a gentleman's chin should be well
propped, that his collar should have a *voluminous* roll.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvi.

We call the reverberations of a thunder-storm more
voluminous than the squeaking of a slate pencil.
W. James, Mind, XII. 1.

3. Having written much; producing many or
bulky books; also, copious; diffuse; prolix: as,
a *voluminous* writer.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion,
and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

4. Being in many volumes; hence, copious
enough to make numerous volumes: used of the
published writings of an author: as, the *volumi-
nous* works of Sir Walter Scott.

voluminously (vō-lū'mi-nus-ly), *adv.* In a volu-
minous manner; in large quantity; copious-
ly; diffusely.

The doctor *voluminously* rejoined.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

voluminousness (vō-lū'mi-nus-ness), *n.* 1. The
state of being in coils or convolutions.

Solid bones crushed by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamant *voluminousness*.

Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

His [Aquinas's] works mount to that *voluminousness*
they have very much by repetitions.

Dodwell, Letters of Advice, II.

3. The state of being voluminous or bulky.

The reader will have noticed, in this enumeration of
facts, that *voluminousness* of the feeling seems to bear very
little relation to the size of the organ that yields it.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 140.

volumist (vol'ū-mist), *n.* [*< volume + -ist.*] One
who writes a volume; an author. [*Rare.*]

Yee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in
your Courts, hot *Volumists* and cold Bishops.

Milton, On Def. of Hamb. Remonst.

voluntarily (vol'un-tā-ri-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. vol-
untarily; < OF. (and F.) volontaire = Sp. Pg. It.
voluntario, < L. voluntarius, willing, of free
motion; of one's own motion; without being
moved, influenced, or impelled by others; spon-
taneously; freely.*]

When that Gafray had all thes thynges said,
Raymounde hertly glade relyng that braide,
That Gafray gau hire *voluntarily*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6055.

At last died, not by his enemies command, but *volunta-
rily* in his old age.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

And the faculty of *voluntarily* bringing back a wander-
ing attention over and over again is the very root of judg-
ment, character, and will.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 424.

voluntariness (vol'un-tā-ri-ness), *n.* The state
of being voluntary, or endowed with the power
of willing, choosing, or determining; the state
or character of being produced voluntarily.

The *voluntariness* of an action.

Hammond, Works, I. 234.

voluntariously (vol-un-tā-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. volun-
tarius, voluntary: see voluntary.*] Voluntary;
free.

Men of *voluntariously* will withalite that heuens gouerneth.

Testament of Love, II.

voluntarily (vol-un-tā-ri-ly), *adv.* Volun-
tarily; willingly.

Most pleasantly and *voluntarily* to bear the yoke of
his most comfortable commandments.

Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1550.

voluntary (vol'un-tā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ME. *voluntaric, < OF. (and F.) volontaire = Sp. Pg. It.
voluntario, < L. voluntarius, willing, of free
will, < volūta(-)s, will, choice, desire, < vol-
unt(-)s, volent(-)s, ppr. of velle, will: see volition,
will.*] 1. a. 1. Proceeding from the will; done

of or due to one's own accord or free choice;
unconstrained by external interference, force,
or influence; not compelled, prompted, or sug-
gested by another; spontaneous; of one's or
its own accord; free.

The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which
is vincible and *voluntary*.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 6.

Voluntary works be called all manner of offering in the
church, except your offering days and your tithes.

Latimer, Misc. Ser.

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* choosing.

Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 16.

The true Charity of Christians is a free and *voluntary*
thing, not what men are forced to do by the Law.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

I have made myself the *voluntary* slave of all.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Very little time was allowed between the accusation,
condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a
voluntary confession was wanting, they never failed ex-
torting a forced one by tormenting the suspected person.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxiv.

2. Subject to or controlled by the will; regu-
lated by the will: as, the movement of a limb is
voluntary, the action of the heart involuntary.

We always explain the *voluntary* action of all men ex-
cept ourselves on the principle of causation by character
and circumstances. *H. Stigwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 48.*

It follows from this that *voluntary* movements must be
secondary, not primary functions of our organism.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 487.

We see here that atrophy begins in the most *voluntary*
limb, the arm.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 174.

3. Done by design or intention; intentional;
purposed; not accidental.

Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.

Shak., J. C., II. 1. 800.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the
helve, . . . and kills another passing by, here is indeed
manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murder.

Perkins. (Johnson.)

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or act-
ing of one's own free will or choice, or accord-
ing to one's judgment.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent,
intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that
which did outwardly proceed from him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. III. 2.

5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntarism,
or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the *vol-
untary* theory or controversy.—6. In law: (a)
Proceeding from the free and unconstrained
will of the person: as, a *voluntary* confession.

(b) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary
or valuable consideration. See *voluntary con-
veyance*, below.—*Voluntary affidavit or oath.* (a)

An affidavit or oath made in a case in which the law has
not sanctioned the administration of an oath or affir-
mation. (b) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made
freely, without the compulsion of subpoena or other pro-
cess.—*Voluntary agent.* See *agent*.—*Voluntary ap-
pearance,* the spontaneous appearance of a defendant
for the purpose of resisting an action or other proceed-
ing without having been served with process, or without
requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to
compel appearance.—*Voluntary association.* See *asso-
ciation*.—*Voluntary bankruptcy.* See *bankruptcy*.—*Vol-
untary conveyance,* a conveyance made without
valuable consideration; a conveyance in the nature of
a gift. The importance of the distinction between this
and a conveyance for value is that the former may be
voidable by creditors in some cases where the latter may
not.—*Voluntary escape.* See *escape*.—7. *Voluntary
grantee,* the grantee in a voluntary conveyance.—*Vol-
untary jurisdiction,* a jurisdiction exercised in matters
admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore
cognizable by any of the court judges, and in any place
and on any lawful day.—*Voluntary manslaughter.* See
manslaughter.—8. *Voluntary motion.* See *motion*.

—*Voluntary muscle, voluntary muscular fiber,*
striated red muscular fiber (except that of the heart),
as distinguished from smooth pale muscular fiber: so
called as being under the control of the will. See *out-
er muscular*.—*Voluntary partition,* a partition ac-
complished by mutual agreement, as distinguished from
one had by the judgment of a court.—*Voluntary school,*
in England, one of a class of elementary schools supported
by voluntary subscriptions, many of them in part main-
tained and regulated by religious bodies. The number of
these schools has been greatly reduced since 1870, when
education was made compulsory by the Education Act,
and board schools were established. In 1897 a sum, not
to exceed in the aggregate five shillings per scholar an-
nually, was granted to them by Parliament.

In building cottages, and improving *voluntary schools*.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

Voluntary waste, waste which is the result of the vol-
untary act of the tenant of property, as where, without
the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, or
pulls down a wall.—*Syn. Voluntary, Spontaneous, Will-
ing.* *Voluntary* supposes volition, and therefore inten-
tion, and presumably reflection. *Spontaneous* views the
act as though there were immediate connection between it
and the cause, without intervention of the reason and
the will: *spontaneous* applause seems to start of itself.
Willing has in the authorized version of the Bible a
range of meaning up to desirous or anxious, as in *Mak. i.*
19, xxvi. 41, Luke x. 29, but now is strictly confined to the

negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the voluntary study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 54.

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play.

The soul adopts, and owns their first-born away.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 255.

He lent a willing ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., li. 1.

II. n.; pl. voluntaries (-riz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries,

With ladies' faces and fierce dragons' spleens.

Shak., K. John, li. 1. 67.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.—3. Any work or performance not imposed by another.

At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some voluntaries of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 200.

4. In church music, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not rubrically prescribed.

The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing voluntaries.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Virgilus and Horatius.

My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite voluntaries! Now do play us one.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

At voluntary, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

Cyres cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and women's flatteries too forceable to resist at voluntary.

Greene, Never Too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xli).

voluntary (vol'un-tā-ri), *adv.* [*< voluntary, a.*] Voluntarily.

Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owches, rings,

And all that els was pretious and deare.

The sea unto him voluntary brings.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 23.

I serve here voluntary. *Shak., T. and C.*, li. 1. 103.

voluntaryism (vol'un-tā-ri-izm), *n.* [*< voluntary + -ism.*] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and control.

Eather . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Endowments and Voluntaryism.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xli.

The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute voluntaryism, against the Independents and the famous fifteen proposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christian Fundamentals." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 541.

In education, voluntaryism has been most prominent and most beneficial from early times.

Journal of Education, XVIII. 148.

voluntaryist (vol'un-tā-ri-ist), *n.* [*< voluntary + -ist.*] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a Voluntaryist can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.

New York Evangelist, Oct. 18, 1876.

voluntative (vol'un-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. voluntat(-)s*, will, + *-ive.*] Voluntary.

The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute voluntative power.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

voluntet, n. See *volunté*.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. volontaire*, now *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, *< L. voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary*.] **I. n.** 1. A person who enters into any service of his own free will.

He has had compassion upon Lovers, and generously engag'd a Volunteer in this Action, for our Service.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 14.

2. A person who enters military service of his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on

that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the government provides the various bodies of volunteers, or citizen-soldiers, with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants proportioned to the number of efficient members, etc. A British volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's notice, except in a crisis of imminent danger to the country. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States, receive pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal volunteers was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 193.

Volunteers often complain that they are not taken seriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 615.

3. In law, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.—4. A tree which grows spontaneously: as, that pear-tree in my garden is a volunteer. [Southern U. S.]

II. a. 1. Entering into military service by free will and choice: as, a volunteer soldier.—2. Composed of volunteers: as, a volunteer corps.

The volunteer artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 275.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *v.* [*< volunteer, n.*] **I. trans.** To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

The chief agents who had already volunteered their services against him.

Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster, iii. 1.

Hit by hit, the full and true

Particulars of the tale were volunteered

With all the breathless zeal of friendship.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 292.

II. intrans. To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to volunteer for a campaign.

volunteerly (vol-un-tēr'li), *adv.* Volunarily; as a volunteer.

Volunteerly to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell,

Brave May did suffer for a'.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir ('Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

voluntomotory (vol'un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*< volunt(-)ary + motory.*] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or subject to the will: with Remak specifying the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or involuntomotory (which see).

The voluntomotory, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure. *Ehryc. Brit.*, VIII. 157.

volunt, n. [*< ME. volente*, also *volente*, *volente*, *< OF. volente*, *volente*, *F. volente* = Sp. *voluntad* = It. *volontà*, will, *< L. voluntat(-)s*, will, desire: see *voluntary*.] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

For that he

May not fulfill his volente.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 5270.

For of free choice and hertely volente,

She hath to God avowed chastité.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 339, f. 15. (*Hallwell*.)

After me made by thy will and volente

To take this woman of the fayry.

This here difamed serpent vnto se.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. 8.), l. 3473.

"Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs your volente."

Martin (E. E. T. 8.), l. 29.

And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after theyr volente have it hald yn meen of the maner of Heterete,

whych sufficient evidences that ye have speciffyeth no thyng soo.

Paston Letters, l. 173.

voluperet, n. [*ME.*, also *voluperr*, *voleper*.] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

The tapes of hir white voluper

Were of the same suyte of hir color.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

voluptet, n. See *volupté*.

voluptuary (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. voluptuaire* = It. *voluttuario*, *< L. voluptuarius*, for earlier *voluptarius*, of or pertaining to pleasure, *< voluptat(-)s*, enjoyment, delight: see *vo-*

lupt.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are voluptuary.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

The works of the voluptuary arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous: as, voluptuary habits.

II. n.; pl. voluptuaries (-riz). A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

Does not the voluptuary understand, in all the liberties of a loose and low conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul?

Sir R. L'Estrange.

The parable was intended against the voluptuaries of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xli.

We have the Voluptuary, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

voluptuater (vō-lup'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. voluptuosus* + *-ate*.] To make luxurious or delightful.

'Tis watching and labour that voluptuates repose and sleep.

Peltham, Resolves, II. 44.

voluptuosity (vō-lup'tū-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< voluptuosus* + *-ity*.] Voluptuousness.

In some children nature is more prone to vice than to virtue, and in the tender witten ho sparks of voluptuosity.

Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, l. 6.

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* [*< ME. voluptuosus*, *< OF. *voluptuosus*, *F. voluptueux* = Sp. Pg. *voluptuoso* = It. *voluttuoso*, *< L. voluptuosus*, full of gratification, delightful, *< voluptua(-)s*, pleasure: see *volupt.*] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, voluptuous tastes or habits.—2. Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

Milton, S. A., l. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous.

Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, III. 20.

Voluptuous idleness. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xix. 4.

Al, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways!

Byron, Child Harold, l. 65.

Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and voluptuous loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., IV.

The face voluptuous, yet pure; funeste, but innocent.

J. S. Paus, Tommats of Mallory, l.

Law voluptuous music winding.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, II.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

Thou wilt bring me soon

where I shall reign

At thy right hand voluptuous, as becoms

Thy daughter and thy darling, without end.

Milton, P. L., II. 869.

Jolly and voluptuous livers.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. IV.

= *syn.* Carnal, Sensuous, etc. See *sensual*.

voluptuously (vō-lup'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live voluptuously.

Voluptuously surfelt out of action *Shak., Cor.*, l. 8. 27.

voluptuousness (vō-lup'tū-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there's no bottom, none.

In my voluptuousness, your wives, your daughters,

Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up

The cistern of my lust. *Shak., Macbeth*, IV. 3. 61.

The voluptuousness of holding a human being in his [the slave owner's] absolute control

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

To the north-east, in places, the backs and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral voluptuousness, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.

The Century, XXIV. 421.

volupty, n. [Early mod. E. also *voluptie*; *< OF. volupté*, *F. volupté* = Pr. *voluptat* = It. *voluptà*, *voluttà*, *< L. voluptat(-)s*, enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour*, III. 20.

Voluspa (vol-us-pā'), *n.* [*< Icel. Völuspá*, the song of the sibyl, *< völu*, gen. of *völva*, also *völfa* (pl. *völur*), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + *spá*, prophesy, also *pry*, *look*, > *Sc. spae*: see

spae, and cf. *spae-wife*.] 1. The name (literally, 'the Prophecy of the Sibyl') of a poem of the Elder Edda.—2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, a Scandinavian propheteess or sibyl.

Here seated, the *voluspa* or sibyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer. *Scott, Pirate*, xxi.

Voluta (vō-lū'tā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *voluta*, a spiral, volute: see *volute*.] 1. The typical genus of *Volutidae*, used with various restrictions, now containing oviparous volutes with a short spire, large aperture, and long first columellar fold, as *V. imperialis*. See *volute*, 2, and *Volutidae* (with cuts).—2. In *arch.*, same as *volute*. *Evelyn, Architects and Architecture*.

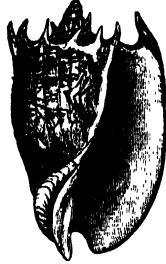
Volutacea (vol-ū-tā'sē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-acea*.] A group of gastropods; the volutes. See *Volutidae*.

volutation (vol-ū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. volutatio* (n.), a rolling about, a wallowing, < *volutare*, freq. of *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] 1. A wallowing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.—2. A compound circular motion consisting of a rotation of a body about an axis through its center combined with a revolution about a distant axis.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxi.

volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. volute* = Sp. *P.g.* It. *voluta*, < L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll, a volute, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about, roll, = E. *wallow*.] 1. *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a spiral scroll forming an essential part of the Ionic,



Imperial Volute (*Voluta imperialis*).



Voluta or *Amorina undulata*, of Australia, one of the *Volutidae*, crawling with extended foot and tentacles.

coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a volute. It is commonly made in a conical form, so that the spring can be compressed in the direction of the axis about which it is coiled.

volute-wheel (vō-lūt'hwēl), *n.* 1. A water-wheel with a volute-shaped casing about it to guide the water to its vanes and buckets.—2. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective form of blower. *E. H. Knight*.

Volutidae (vō-lū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-idae*.] A family of rachioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Voluta*; the volutes. They have a large undivided foot, widely separate tentacles, eyes external to the tentacles, and a single (or triple) row of radular teeth, each median tooth generally having a trifurcate or simple apex. The operculum is generally absent; when present, as in *Volutalyria*, it is corneous and unguiculate, with apical nucleus in the adult. The animals are retractile in a shell generally of a more or less obconic shape, with a plicated columella. They are mostly ovoviviparous, but in the genus *Voluta* eggs are laid in a very large thin horny capsule. The species are numerous, especially in tropical seas, and many have shells of remarkable beauty, highly esteemed by conchologists. See *Voluta* (with cut) and *volute*, 2 (a) (with cut, and other cuts there cited).

volution (vō-lū'shōn), *n.* [*< L. volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] 1. A rolling or winding; a twist; especially, a spiral turn; a convolution.

The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps
Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps. . . .
The swift *volution* and the enormous train
Let ages versed in nature's lore explain.

Falconer, Shipwreck, II. 43.

2. In *conch.*: (a) A whorl; one turn of a spiral shell. (b) A set of whorls; the spire of a shell; the spiral turning or twisting of a shell. See cuts under *spire*, 2, *n.*, and *univalve*.—3. In *anat.*, a convolution or gyration; a gyrus: as, the *volutions* of the brain.

volutite (vō-lū'tit), *n.* [*< volute* + *-ite*.] A fossil volute, or a similar shell, as a species of *Volvaria* (which see).

volutoid (vō-lū'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< volute* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a volute; of or relating to the *Volutidae*.

II. *n.* A volute.

volva (vō'vā), *n.*; *pl.* *volvae* (-vē). [NL., < L. *volva*, *volva*, a wrapper, covering, < *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *culva*.] In *bot.*, a wrapper or external covering of some sort; specifically, in *Hymenomyces*, same as *velum universale*. Compare *exoperidium*. See *velum*, 2, and cut under *Fungi*.

Volvaria (vol-vā'ri-jī), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *volva*, a wrapper, cover: see *volva*, *culva*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Acteonidae*, represented by extinct Tertiary shells, as *V. bulloides*: formerly including certain smooth shells of the family *Marginellidae*. See cut under *volutite*.

volvate (vō'vāt), *a.* [*< volva* + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, producing, furnished with, or characteristic of a volva.

volvet (volv), *v. t.* [*< L. volvere*, turn, roll round or about, roll. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*, *revolve*, etc., *volute*, *voluti*, *vault*, *vault*, etc.] To turn over; revolve, especially in the mind; consider; think over.

I *volvet*, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteynynge famous histories.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., Pref.

I have been *volving* and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or facete contrivance I might . . . modulate them.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. 109. (*Davies*.)

volvelle (vol'vel'), *n.* [*F.*] A small and generally circular movable plate affixed to an engraving containing a dial or lottery, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer; any movable engraving superimposed on another for the purpose of showing variations. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 217.

volvocineae (vō'vō-si-nā'shius), *a.* [*As Volvocin-ae* + *-aceae*.] Belonging to or characterizing the *Volvocineae*.

A peculiar condition of the *Volvocineae* Algae (*Strophosphaera pluvialis*, etc.).

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 236.

Volvocineae (vol-vō-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *Volvocin-ae* + *-ineae*.] An order of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cyanobacteria*, typified by the genus *Volvox*.

volvocinian (vol-vō-sin'i-an), *a.* [*As Volvocin-ae* + *-ian*.] Resembling a volvox, as an infusorian; volvocineous.

I have cited the two *volvocinian* genera *Pandorina* and *Volvox* as examples of the differentiation of homoplastids into the lowest heteroplastids. *Nature*, XLI. 318.

Volvox (vō'voks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *volvere*, roll, turn about: see *volute*.] 1. A small genus of fresh-water algae, of the order *Volvocineae* and class *Cyanobacteria*. It has a spherical cœnobium of a pale-green color, which is constantly rotating and changing place, looking like a hollow globe, composed of numerous cells (sometimes as many as twelve thousand) arranged on the periphery at regular distances, and connected by the maternal gelatin. It is furnished with a red lateral spot, contractile vacuoles, and two long-exserted cilia. Propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. *V. globator*, the best-known species, is not uncommon in clear pools, ponds, etc. It was long regarded as an infusorian animalcule.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus: as, the globose *volvox*.

volvulus (vō'vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *volvere*, turn, roll: see *volute*.] Occlusion of the intestine, caused by a sharp bend or twist of the tube.

volyer (vō'yér), *n.* The lurcher. [*Prov. Eng.*] **vomet**, *v.* [*< ME. vomien*, < OF. *vomer*, < L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit.

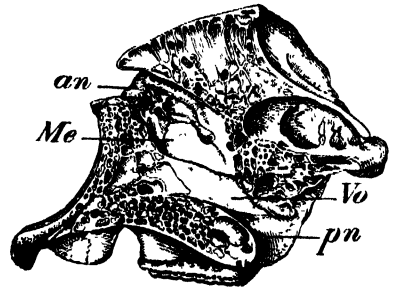
He shal hurtle the hond of Moab in his *vomyng*. *Wyckif, Jer. xlviii.* 26.

vomet, *n.* [ME., < *vome*, *v.*] Vomit.

Alle forsothe boordis ben fulfid with the *vome* and althis. *Wyckif, Isa. xxviii.* 8.

vomela, *vormela*, *n.* The Sarmatian polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*. See *sarmatic*.

vomer (vō'mér), *n.* [NL., < L. *vomer*, a plow-share.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; a membrane-bone or splint-bone developed in the median line of the skull, beneath the basicranial axis, primitively consisting of paired halves, which sometimes remain separate, one on each side of the middle line. Its special shapes and connections are extremely variable in the vertebrate series; in general, it is situated below or in advance of the basiophenoid, below or behind the mesothmoid, and between the maxillary, palatine, or pterygoid bones of opposite sides, serving thus as a septum between right and left nasal or nasopalatine passages. In man the vomer is plowshare-shaped, articulating with the sphenoid behind, the mesethmoid above, the palatal plates of the maxillary and palatal bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the nose in front; it thus forms much of the nasal septum, or partition between right and left nasal cavities, its posterior free border definitely separating the posterior nares. In birds its extremely variable shapes and connections furnish valuable zoological characters. (See *epithognathous*, and cuts under *demognathous*, *dromognathous*, *sauvognathous*, and *schizognathous*.) The vomer is by Owen regarded as the centrum of the fourth or rhinencephalic



Section of Skull of Elephant, greatly reduced, showing *Me*, mesethmoid; *Vo*, vomer; *an*, *pn*, anterior and posterior nares.

cranial vertebra—a view now entertained by few, it being generally regarded as a mere splint-bone. It is wanting in many vertebrates. The so-called vomer of fishes and batrachians is not homologically the bone of that name in higher vertebrates, but is identified by some with the parasphenoid (which see, with cut); while others name the ichthyic vomer the *antial bone*. It often bears teeth. See cuts under *Chelonidae*, *craniofacial*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Lepidosteiræ*, *Ophidia*, *parasphenoid*, *Physeter*, *Pythonidae*, *Rana*, *teleost*, and *Thrinacoridae*.

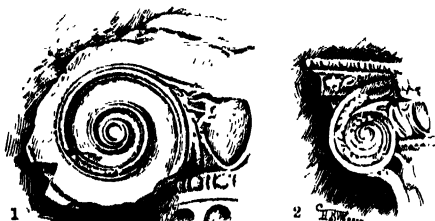
The bones in Fish and Amphibians usually denominated *vomers* must part with their claims to that title and yield it to the so-called parasphenoid.

Sutton, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 570.

2. In *ornith.*, the pygostyle or rump-post; the large, peculiarly shaped terminal bone of the tail of most birds, consisting of several ankylosed vertebrae. See cut under *pygostyle*.—*Wings of the vomer*. See *als vomeris*, under *ala*.

vomerine (vō'mér-in), *a.* [*< vomer* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the vomer.

vomic (vō'mik), *a.* [*< L. vomicus*, ulcerous, < *vomico*, a sore, boil, abscess, < *vomere*, vomit,



Volutes.—1. Greek Ionic: Temple of Artemis, Ephesus. 2. Composite (Roman): Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a characteristic ornament. The number of volutes in the Greek Ionic capital is four, two each on opposite faces. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former order being sixteen in number. See *helix*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *Acanthus*, *Corinthian*, *Ionic*, and *composite*. Also *voluta*.

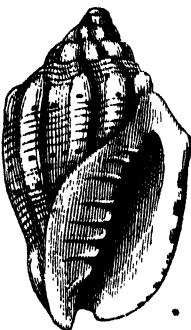
2. In *conch.*: (a) A member of the *Volutidae*. The volutes are chiefly tropical shells, especially of Indo-Pacific waters, some of them of great rarity and beauty, and highly prized by collectors, as *V. imperialis*, the imperial volute, which shows beautiful sculpture and tracery, and has a diadem crowning the very large body-whorl (see cut under *Voluta*). The peacock-tail volute, *Voluta* (or *Scaphella*) *junonia*, of quite another form, is white with orange spots, and was long considered one of the rarest of shells, bringing a very high price. Many of the volutes being well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indian music-shell, *Voluta musica*, so called because the markings resemble written music. This species, unlike most volutes, is operculate, and is placed by some authors in another genus, *Volutalyria* or *Musica*. Some volutes are known as *bat-shells*, as *V. operculata*; others as *yets* or *boat-shells* and *melon-shells* (see cuts under *Cymbium* and *Melo*); and some forms, as *Cymbium*, are oviparous. See also cut under *Volutidae*. (b) A volution or whorl of a spiral shell.—Canal of a volute, a channel inclosed by a flat or fillet, in the face of the circumvolutions of the Ionic capital.—False volutes, the *Turbinellidae*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

II. *a.* In *bot.*, rolled up in any direction.

volute-compass (vō-lūt'kum'pas), *n.* A form of compass used, in drafting, to trace a spiral by means of the gradual mechanical expansion of the legs.

volute (vō-lū'ted), *a.* [*< volute* + *-ed*.] Having a coil, whorl, or volute, as a shell.

volute-spring (vō-jūt'spring), *n.* A spring consisting of a flat bar or ribbon, usually of steel,



A Volute, the Music-shell (*Voluta musica*).

discharge: see vomit.] Purulent; ulcerous [Rare.]

vomicæ (vom'i-kæ), *n.*; pl. *vomicæ* (-sæ). [NL., fem. of *L. vomicus*, ulcerous: see *vomic*.] In med., a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

vomicene (vom'i-sen), *n.* [*< vomicæ* in *nux vomica* + *-ene*.] In chem., same as *brucine*.

vomic-nut (vom'ik-nut), *n.* [An E. rendering of NL. *nux vomica*: see *nux vomica*.] Same as *vomit-nut*.

vomit (vom'it), *v.* [*< L. vomitus*, pp. of *vomere* (*> It. vomire* = F. *vômrir*: see *vome*), vomit, discharge, = Gr. *ἔμειν* = Skt. *√ vam*, vomit. Cf. *emetic*.] *I. trans.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; discharge from the stomach through the mouth: often followed by *forth*, *up*, or *out*.

The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up. Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

During the night the volcano . . . vomited up vast quantities of fire and smoke. Cook, Second Voyage, iii. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—2. To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

vomit (vom'it), *n.* [= Sp. *vómito* = Pg. It. *vomit*, *< L. vomitus*, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, *< vomere*, pp. *vomit*, vomit: see *vomit*, *v.*] 1. That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . . And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a vomit may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances. Arbuthnot.

Black vomit, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorganized blood, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; also, the disease yellow fever.

vomiting (vom'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vomit*, *v.*] 1. The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac orifice, assisted also by contraction of the muscular coats of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

Hold the chalice to beastly vomitings.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 2.

Fæcal or stercoraceous vomiting, ejection by the mouth of fecal matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremesis.

vomitingly (vom'i-ting-li), *adv.* As in vomiting; like vomit.

Take occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epigram, or satire, or sonnet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were vomitingly to you, offer itself to the gentleman. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

vomition (vô-mish'on), *n.* [= It. *vomizione*, *< L. vomitio(n)*, a vomiting, *< vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch; whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died.

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra.

vomitive (vom'i-tiv), *n.* [= F. *vomitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitivo*; as *vomit* + *-ive*.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

It will become him also to know not only the ingredients but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or vomitive medicines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phlegmatic constitutions, phlebotomy being only necessary for those who abound in blood.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

vomit-nut (vom'it-nut), *n.* The seeds of the nux vomica tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica*; quaker-buttons or poison-nut. See *nux vomica*. Also *vomic-nut*.

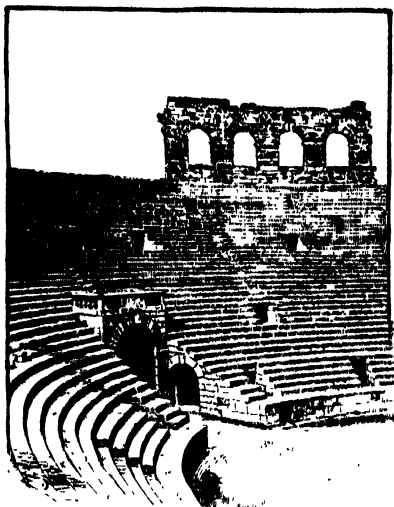
vomito (vom'i-tô), *n.* [Sp. *vómito* = E. *vomit*.] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the vomito—the scourge of those regions.

L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

vomitory (vom'i-tô-ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *vomitore* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitario*, *< L. vomitorius*, vomiting (neut. pl. *vomitatoria*, the passages in an amphitheater), *< vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit*.] *I. a.* Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

II. n.; pl. *vomitories* (-riz). 1. An emetic.—2. In arch., an opening or passage, usually one of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave di-



Amphitheater at Verona, showing Vomitories.

The large archway is one of the main entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the right of the first is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the auditorium, the square openings are vomitories.

rect ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.

vomiturition (vom'i-tû-rish'on), *n.* [*< L. as if *vomiturire*, desire to vomit, desiderative of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

vomitus (vom'i-tus), *n.* [L., prop. pp. of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] Vomiting; vomited matter.—**Vomitus niger**, black vomit; yellow fever.

vondsirat, *n.* Same as *vansire*. Flacourt, 1661.

Von Graefe's operation for cataract. See *operation*.

Von Patera process. See *process*.

voodoo (vô-dô'), *n. and a.* [Also *voodoo*; *< creole F. vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob. orig. a dial. form of F. *Vaudois*, a Waldensian (the Waldensos, as heretics, being accused of sorcery): see *Waldenses*. Cf. *hoodoo*.] *I. n.* 1. A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any practitioner of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothing enchantments, charms, witchcrafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinged with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices a business.

The unprotected little widow should have had a very serious errand to bring her to the voodoo's house.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 90.

Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the medicine-men among the Indians, and by the fetish-doctors and voodoos among the negroes, for driving diseases out of their patients.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 803.

2. The same title transferred by voodoos to a personal evil spirit supreme among evil powers.

But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of voodoo. Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 44.

3. *pl.* The practitioners of voodoo rites as a collective body.

II. a. Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voodoos: as, a voodoo dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a voodoo doctor, or voodoo priest (the terms most commonly used in creole countries for any professional voodoo); voodoo king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a local preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

voodoo (vô-dô'), *v. t.* [Also *voodoo*; *< voodoo*, *n.* Cf. *hoodoo*, *v.*] To affect by voodoo conjuration or charms.

What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be voodooed.

New Princeton Rev., I. 100.

The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjuror to come down and voodoo him. The conjuror undertook to rid them of the overseer for \$50, but finally came down in his demand to \$250.

The Century, XXXV. 112.

voodooism (vô-dô'izm), *n.* [Also *voodooism*; *< voodoo* + *-ism*.] The voodoo superstitions and practices. In the main these are only such fantastical

beliefs and impotent secret libations, burnings, etc., as are everywhere the recourse of base and puerile conditions of mind. There seems to be little in voodooism to justify the term "worship"; and still less does it seem to contain any group of beliefs, myths, or pious observances that make it in any sense a separate religion.

vooga-hole (vô'ga-hôl), *n.* Same as *vug*.

voracious (vô-râ'shus), *a.* [= F. *vorace* = Sp. Pg. *voraz* = It. *vorace*, *< L. vorax* (*vorac-*), swallowing greedily, ravenous, *< vorare*, swallow, devour; cf. Gr. *√ βορ* in *βορὰ*, food, *βρώμα*, food (see *broma*), *βρώσκω*, eat, Skt. *√ gar*, swallow. Cf. *vorant*, *devour*.] 1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a voracious man.

I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . They are very voracious, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

They are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste.

Addison, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

I would have removed this defect, and formed no voracious or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation.

Goldsmith, Asem.

Confess to me, as the first proof of it [confidence], didst thou never shrink back from so voracious and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?

Landor, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of Hammon.

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a voracious gulf or whirlpool.—**Syn.** 1. *Ravenous*, etc. See *rapacious*.

voraciously (vô-râ'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously.

voraciousness (vô-râ'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes . . . near him, and distinguishing himself by a voraciousness of appetite, as knowing that his time is short.

Addison, Tatler, No. 255.

voracity (vô-ras'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. voracité* = Sp. *voracidad* = Pg. *voracidade* = It. *voracità*, *< L. voracitas*, ravenousness, *< vorax* (*vorac-*), devouring: see *voracious*.] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

He ate food with what might almost be termed voracity.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

—**Syn.** Avidity, ravenousness. See *rapacious*.

voraginous (vô-raj'i-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *voraginoso*, *< L. voraginosus*, full of chasms or abysses, *< L. vorago*, a chasm, abyss: see *vorago*.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

A cavern's jaws voraginous and vast.

Mallet, Anyntor and Theodora, i.

vorago (vô-râ'gô), *n.* [L., a gulf, abyss, *< vorare*, swallow, swallow up. Cf. E. *swallow*, a gulf, abyss; cf. also *gorge* in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

From hence we passed by the place into which Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any signs of a lake or vorago.

Keelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

vorant (vô-rant), *a.* [*< L. vorant(-is)*, pp. of *vorare*, swallow: see *voracious*.] In her-, devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent vorant a child.

vormela, *n.* See *comela*.

-vorous. [L. *-vorus*, *< vorare*, devour: see *voracious*, *vorant*.] The terminal element, meaning 'eating,' of various compound adjectives, as *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, *insectivorous*, *omnivorous*, *piscivorous*, etc.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vortices* or *vortexes* (vôr'ti-séz, vôr'tek-séz). [= Sp. *vórtice* = Pg. It. *vortice*, *< L. vortex*, var. *vertex*, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see *vertex*, another form of the word.] 1. A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not easily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or elongations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the fluid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a neighboring particle, so that a curve, called a *vortex-line*, may be described whose tangents are the axes of rotation of the particles at their points of tangency; and

such a curve must evidently return into itself or reach both extremities to the boundaries of the fluid. A vortex is a portion of fluid in rotational motion inclosed in an annular surface which is a locus of vortex-lines; and an infinitesimal vortex is called a *vortex-filament*. If at any part of a vortex-filament the angular velocity is greater than at another part a little removed along the vortex-line, then (considering a particle a little removed from the central vortex-line) it is plain that of two opposite parts of this particle having the same velocity in magnitude and direction and consequently on its axis of rotation, that one which is in the more rapidly moving stratum must be nearer the central vortex-line, so that the annular boundary of the vortex must present a constriction where the angular velocity is great; and thus it can be shown that the product of the mean angular velocity in any cross-section perpendicular to the vortex-lines multiplied by the area of that section is constant at all parts of the vortex. In a perfect fluid, which can sustain no distorting stress even for an instant, the velocity of a rotating particle cannot be retarded any more than if it were a frictionless sphere; and, in like manner, no such velocity can be increased. Consequently, a vortex, unlike a wave, continues to be composed of the same identical matter. When the motion is continuous throughout the fluid, two vortices exercise a singular action upon one another, each ring in turn contracting and passing through the aperture of the other, which stretches, with other singular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

He soon found himself absorbed in the same vortex of worldly passions and interests from which he had been so anxious to escape. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.*

3. In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *coil.*, the typical genus of *Vorticidae*, containing such species as *V. viridis*.—**Electrolytic vortices**, currents circulating round closed paths in the liquid or liquid and plate, but not passing through the external circuit. In an electrolytic cell.—**Vortex of the heart**, the peculiar spiral concentration of the fibers at the apex, produced by the twisting of the external fibers as they pass back to join those of the inner layer. Also called *whirl of the heart*.—**Vortex-ring**, in physics, a vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skillfully emits a puff of tobacco-smoke. Recent labors in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex-filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid (vortex-atoms), have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.—**Vortex theory**, the theory that atoms of ordinary matter are vortices in a fluid. The object of the hypothesis seems to be to explain away action at a distance—a proceeding hardly in harmony with the theory of energy.—**Vortices lentis**, star-like figures seen on the surface of the crystalline lens of the eye.

vortex-filament (vôr'teks-fil'a-ment), *n.* In hydrodynamics, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

vortex-motion (vôr'teks-mô'shon), *n.* A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

vortex-tube (vôr'teks-tûb), *n.* An imaginary tube within a fluid whose surface is the locus of vortex-lines through a small closed curve drawn arbitrarily.

vortex-wheel (vôr'teks-hwêl), *n.* A turbine.

vortical (vôr'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< vortex (vortic-), vortex, + -al.*] 1. *a.* Causing a vortex, as an infusorian.

II. *n.* Any ciliate infusorian which makes a vortex.

vortically (vôr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

vorticel, vorticell (vôr'ti-sel), *n.* [*< NL. Vorticella.*] An infusorian animalcule of the family *Vorticellidae*; a bell-animalcule.

Vorticella (vôr'ti-sel'li), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773 or 1786, but existent in form for more than a century before), dim. of *L. vortex*, a whirl: see *vortex*.] The typical genus of *Vorticellidae*, having a retractile pedicel; the bell-animalcules. Many species are colonial inhabitants of both salt and fresh water: they are very numerous, and among the most elegant animalcules, like tiny transparent wine-glasses or bells borne on fine elastic stems, and continually waving about in the most graceful manner, "as if they were ringing chimes for Undines to dance." *V. convallaria* was described by Loeuwenhoek in 1675 as an "animalcule of the first size," and called by Linnaeus *Hydra con-*

vallaria in 1758. It occurs in stagnant water and in infusions. See also cut under *Infusoria*.

Vorticellidae (vôr'ti-sel'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Vorticella + -idae.*] Vorticels or bell-animalcules, that family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians which are sedentary or attached (the animalcules of all the other families of *Peritricha* being free-swimming). These animalcules are campanulate, ovate, or subcylindrical, with eccentric terminal mouth having a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the mouth, while the left wreathes about a movable ciliate disk; they rarely if ever have trichocysts, but usually a long, slender vestibular seta. The family is one of the largest and most easily recognizable among infusorians, the oral structures being very characteristic. The little creatures inhabit both salt and fresh water. Some are naked, constituting the *Vorticellinae*; others live in hard (*Vaginocollinae*) or soft (*Ophrydiinae*) loricae or investing sheaths. There are several genera and numerous species. See *Carosonium*, and cuts under *Epistylis*, *Infusoria*, and *Vorticella*.

vorticellidan (vôr'ti-sel'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellidae*; vorticelline in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A bell-animalcule; any vorticel.

Vorticellinae (vôr'ti-sel'i-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Vorticella + -inae.*] In a strict sense, a subfamily of *Vorticellidae*, containing only the naked vorticels, solitary or social, and sessile or pedicellate. This definition excludes the *Vaginocollinae* and *Ophrydiinae*, which are not naked.

vorticelline (vôr'ti-sel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellinae*.

vortices, *n.* Latin plural of *vortex*.

vorticial (vôr'tish'al), *a.* An erroneous form of *vortical*.

Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or vorticial movements. *Poe, Eureka.*

Vorticidae (vôr'tis'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Vortex (-tic-) + -idae.*] A family of rhabdocelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Vortex*, containing both fresh-water and marine forms, some of which are parasitic on gastropods and holothurians.

vorticose (vôr'ti-kôs), *a.* [*< L. vortex (vortic-), a whirl, vortex, + -ose.*] 1. Whirling; vortical.

Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of vorticose motion. *C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 178.*

2. In *anat.*, specifying the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the veins vorticosae, which are regularly arranged in drooping branches converging to a few equidistant trunks which perforate the sclerotic coat and empty into the ophthalmic vein.

vorticular (vôr'tik'ü-lär), *a.* Same as *vorticose*.

They [storms] possess truly vorticular motion. *The Atlantic, LXVIII. 68.*

vortiginous (vôr'tij'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. *vortiginosus*, assumed var. of *vertiginosus*, *< vertigo*, a whirling: see *vertiginous*.] Having a motion round a center or axis; vortical.

The fix'd and rooted earth,
Torn into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiably.

Cowper, Task, II. 102.

votable (vôr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< vote + -able.*] Capable of voting; having a right to vote. [Rare.]

When "the votable inhabitance convened in His Majesty's name September 24, 1754."
Town Records of Wareham, Mass., quoted in New Princeton Rev., IV. 263.

votal (vôr'tal), *a.* [*< L. votum, a vow, + -al.*] Pertaining to a vow or promise; consisting in or involving a promise. [Rare.]

Debt is not deadly sin when a man hath no means, but when he hath no meaning to pay. There must be *votal* restitution, if there cannot be actual.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

votaress (vôr'ta-res), *n.* [*< votar-y + -ess.*] A female votary.

His woeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
Unto Diana there a votaress.

Shak., Pericles, Prol., iv.

votarist (vôr'ta-ris-t), *n.* [*< votar-y + -ist.*] A votary.

The votarists of Saint Clare. *Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 5.*

Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed.

Milton, Comus, I. 189.

votary (vôr'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *votarius, < L. votum, a vow: see vote, vow.*] I. *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; also, consequent on a vow; devoted; votive.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.

Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887), p. 397.

II. *n.*; pl. *votaries* (-riz). One who is devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one who is devoted,

given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Already Love's firm votary. *Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 53.*

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.

Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

He deemed that a faith which taught that Jupiter of the Capitol was a thing of naught was a faith which became his votary to root out from all the lands that bowed to Jove and to Jovius. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 139.*

Music and painting and sculpture could also boast of distinguished votaries under the Regency.

The Academy, Oct. 25, 1880, p. 360.

vote (vôt), *n.* [*< F. vote, a vote, = Sp. Pg. It. voto, a vow, wish, vote, < L. votum, a promise, wish, an engagement, < vovare, pp. votus, promise, dedicate, vow, wish: see vow.*] 1. An ardent wish or desire; a prayer; a vow.

All the heavens consent
With harmony to tune their notes,
In answer to the public votes,
That for it up were sent.

B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Iol. The end of my
Devotions is that one and the same hour
May make us fit for heaven.

See. I join with you
In my votes that way. *Mansinger, Guardian, v. 1.*

Those interchangeable votes of priest and people, . . .
"O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake!"
O God, we have heard with our ears, &c.

Prudeauz, Euchologia, p. 236.

2. A suffrage; the formal expression of a will, preference, wish, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc. This vote or choice may be expressed by holding up the hand, by standing up, by the voice (*visa voce*), by ballot, or otherwise.

Each party gaped, and looked alternately for their vote almost to the end of their speeches.

Burke, American Taxation.

He . . . was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a vote for the county.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

Hence—3. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections; a ballot, a ticket, etc.: as, a written vote.

The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry, A Metrical Essay.

4. That which is allowed, conveyed, or bestowed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant; as, the ministry received a vote of confidence; the vote for the civil service amounted to \$24,000,000.—5. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting; as, the vote was unanimous; the vote was close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a movement to capture the labor vote.—**Casting vote.** See *casting-vote*.—**Cumulative vote.** See *cumulative system of voting, under cumulative*.—**Limited vote**, a form of voting by which the elector is restricted to a less number of votes than there are vacancies, as in the case of a three-cornered constituency (which see, under *three-cornered*).—**Straw vote.** See *straw*.—**The floating vote.** See *floating*.—**To split one's votes.** See *split*.

vote (vôt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voted*, ppr. *voting*. [*< F. voter, vote, < vote, vote: see vote, n.*] I. *intrans.* To give a vote; formally to express or signify the mind, will, or choice in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding as to any measure in which one has an interest in common with others.

They voted then to do a deed
As kirkmen to devise.

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).

For their want of intimate knowledge of affairs, I do not think this ought to disqualify them [women] from voting at any town-meeting which I ever attended.

Emerson, Woman.

Cumulative system of voting. See *cumulative*.—**To vote straight**, to vote the entire ticket, as of a political party, without scratching. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To enact or establish by vote, as a resolution or an amendment.—2. To grant by vote, as an appropriation.

Parliament voted them a hundred thousand pounds.

Swift.

3. To declare by general consent; characterize by expression of opinion: as, they voted the trip a failure. [Colloq.]

It has come to be voted rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all.

Daily Telegraph, March 20, 1888. (Encyc. Diet.)

To vote down, to defeat (a proposition), as in a legislative body; give public judgment against; hence, to put an end to.

Old truths voted down begin to resume their places.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.



Vorticella nebulifera, highly magnified.
a, circle of cilia borne upon the disk; b, peristome; c, esophagus; d, contractile vacuole; e, one of several food-vacuoles; f, nucleus; g, endosarc; h, ectosarc; i, infundibuliform beginning of the muscular stem, most of the length of which is omitted.

It is of no use to vote down gravitation or morals.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

To vote in, to choose by suffrage; elect, as to an appointment or office, by expression of will or preference: as, he was voted in by a handsome majority.

voteless (vō'tlēs), *a.* [*< vote + -less.*] Having no vote; not entitled to a vote.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using voteless miners and navvies at Nominations and Elections.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

voter (vō'tēr), *n.* [*< vote + -er.*] One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.

Of late years . . . when it has been considered necessary by politicians to cultivate the foreign-born voters, there has been a great tendency to appoint naturalized citizens as consuls.
Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 81.

Registration of voters. See *registration*.

vote-recorder (vō't-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An electrical device which records the yes or nay of a voter when the corresponding knob or button is pressed.

voting-paper (vō'ting-pā'pēr), *n.* A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

votist (vō'tist), *n.* [*< L. votum, vow + -ist.*] One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

Try
If a poor woman, votist of revenge,
Would not perform it.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussey D'Ambols, III. 1.

votive (vō'tiv), *a.* [*< F. votif = Sp. Pg. It. votivo, < L. votivus, of or pertaining to a vow, conformable to one's wish, < votum, vow: see vote, vow.*] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a votive picture.

Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,
But votive tears and symbol flowers.

Shelley, Hellas.

We set to-day a votive stone,
That memory may their dead redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Emerson, Concord Monument.

Votive tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [Rare.]

Votive abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a way-side tournament as he rides on his votive quest.

Sedgman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

Votive mass. See *mass*.—**Votive offering**, a tablet, picture, or the like dedicated in fulfillment of the vow (Latin *ex voto*) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to deities or heroes, and were affixed to the walls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed sacred. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

votively (vō'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

votiveness (vō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being votive.

votress (vō'tres), *n.* Same as *votress*.

vouch (vouch), *v.* [*< ME. vouchen, vouchen, < OF. voucher, voucher, < L. vocare, call, call upon, summon: see vocation, voice. Cf. vouchsafe, avouch.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To call to witness.

And vouch the silent stars, and conscious moon.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xlii. 22.

2. To declare; assert; affirm; attest; avouch. Praised therefore be his name, which voucheth us worthy this honour.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176.

What can you vouch against him, Signior Lucio?
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 326.

What we have done
None shall dare vouch, though it be truly known.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

Go tell the lords o' the city I am here;
Deliver them this paper; having read it,
Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
Will vouch the truth of it.

Shak., Cor., v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to vouch the property of him. Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 126.

4. To support; back; second; follow up. [Rare.]

Bold words vouch'd with a deed so bold.

Milton, P. L., v. 66.

5. In *law*: (a) To produce vouchers for, in support of a charge in account. (b) In *old Eng. law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He vouches the tenant in tail, who vouches over the common vouchee.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxi.

=*Syn.* 2. To asseverate, aver, protest.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in *old Eng. law*, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

Vouch with me, heaven.
Shak., Othello, I. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and vouching for Lord Poplington, won't mend the matter.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I dare swear the lady will vouch for every article of it.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 3.

To vouch to warranty, in *old Eng. law*, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him. = *Syn.* Of vouch for, warrant, assure, guarantee.

vouch (vouch), *n.* [*< vouch, v.*] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attestation.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouchers?

Shak., Cor., II. 3. 124.

vouches (vou-chē'), *n.* [*< vouch + -er.*] In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as vouches some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense withal, and therefore was, as we now say, not worth powder and shot.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 81.

voucher (vou'chēr), *n.* [*< vouch + -er.*] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his voucher.
Addison, Tatler, No. 165.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible vouchers are required.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, a receipt or other written evidence of the payment of money.

The stamp is a mark . . . and a public voucher, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight.

Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the (Value of Money).

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its voucher, certified them to be right.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 200.

3. In *old Eng. law*: (a) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written *vouchor*.] (b) The calling in of a person to vouch.—**Double voucher**, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being sued, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to vouch for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to bar contingent interests, etc.

vouchment (vouch'mēt), *n.* [*< vouch + -ment.*] A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their vouchment by their honour in that trial is not an oath.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 77. (Davies.)

vouchor (vou'chor), *n.* [*< vouch + -or.*] See *voucher*, 3 (a).

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vouchsafed*, ppr. *vouchsafing*. [*< ME. vouchen safe, saf, sauf, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; < vouch + safe.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the queen be of-sent, sauf wol i fouché
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4152.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As go haf mad present, the kynge vouches it saue.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 200. (Richardson.)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescension: as, not to vouchsafe an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she vouchsafes no notice.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 3. 45.

In your pardon, and the kias vouchsafed me,
You did but point me out a fore-right way
To lead to certain happiness.

Massinger, Parliament of Love, III. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you vouchsafed me in this simple Cell.
Howell, Letters, II. 69.

3†. To receive or accept by way of condescension.

There she sate, vouchsafing my cloak (then most gorgeous) under her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,
If thou vouchsafest them. Shak., K. John, III. 1. 294.

II. *intrans.* To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyed devoutly to God, that he wolde vouchsafe to suffre him gun up.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

God vouchsafed sauf through thee with us to accorde.

Chaucer, A. B. C., I. 27.

Vouchsafe, noble Lady, to accept this simple remembrance.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, Ded.

vouchsafement (vouch-sāf'mēt), *n.* [*< vouchsafe + -ment.*] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [Rare.]

Peculiar experiences being such vouchsafements to them, which God communicated to none but his chosen people.

Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

voudou, voodooism. See *roodoo, voodooism*.

vouge (vōzh), *n.* Same as *voulge*.

vough, *n.* Same as *vug*.

voulge (vōzh), *n.* [*< OF.*

voulge, vouge, voonge, F. vouge

(ML. *vanga*), a hunting-spear.

a lance; origin unknown.] A

weapon consisting of a blade

fitted on a long handle or staff,

used by the foot-soldiers of the

fourteenth century and later.

It varied in form, resembling some-

times the fauchard, sometimes the

war-acythe, sometimes the halberd,

and was frequently like an ax the

blade of which, with but slight pro-

jection, has great length in the di-

rection of the staff, and is finished

at the end in a sharp point.

voundt, *a.* An unexplained

word, perhaps a mistake for

round, occurring in the follow-

ing passage:

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squyre and scantillone.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 7063.

vourt, *v. t.* [ME. *vourer*, < OF.

**vourer, vorer*, < L. *vorare*, devour; eat; cf. *voracious*, *devour*.] To devour.

Thel whom the sward deuowrede [var. *vorrede*].

Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 8.

vourer, *n.* A devourer.

Lo! a man deuourere, ether glotoun [var. *vourer* or *glotoun*].
Wyclif, Luke vii. 34.

vousoir (vō-swōr'), *n.* [F.; cf. *voussure*, the curvature of a vault, prop. < **vousser*, < LL. *as* if **volutare*, make round, < L. *volutus*, a rolling, < *volvare*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] In arch., a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the vousoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle vousoir is often termed the *keystone*. See *arch*, 2.

vousoir (vō-swōr'), *v. t.* [*< vousoir, n.*] To form with vousoirs; construct by means of vousoirs. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.

vouter, *n.* An obsolete form of *vault*†.

voutret, voutur, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vulture*.

vow (vou), *n.* [*< ME. vow, < OF. vou, vo, veu, F. vau = Sp. Pg. It. voto, a vow, < L. votum, a promise, dedication, vow, < vorere, promise, vow: see vote, n., of which vow is a doublet.*] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into. Specifically—(a) A kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or dedicate to the deity something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a *vow* to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their vows to!
How easily I would grant!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 2.

Forc'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than forc'd Vows, hateful to God who loves a cheerful giver.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

A *vow* is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a *vow* is taken, and . . . it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to God in honour of a saint.
Ronn. Cath. Dict.

(b) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage *vow*.

Foibles therefore

They are which fortunes doe by vowes devise,
With each unto himselfe his life may fortuneize.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

By all the vows that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 175.



But, for performance of your vow, I entreat
Some grace from you.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 1.

2†. A solemn asseveration or declaration; a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his *vow*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 159.

3†. A votive offering; an ex-voto.

Belonging to this church is a world of plate, some whole
statues of it, and lamps innumerable, besides the costly
stones hung up, some of gold, and a cabinet of precious
stones. *Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.*

Baptismal vows. See *baptismal*. — **Monastic vows.**
See *monastic*.

Vow (vou'), *v.* [*< ME. voven, < OF. vover, vover, F. vover = Sp. Pg. votar = It. votare, promise, vow, vote, < ML. votare, promise, vow, < L. votum, promise, vow: see vow, n. Cf. vote, v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To promise solemnly; undertake, by a solemn promise, as to God or a deity, to do, perform, or give; devote.

And Jacob *vowed* a vow, saying, If God will be with me,
and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me
bread to eat, and raiment to put on, . . . then shall the
Lord be my God: . . . and of all that thou shalt give me
I will surely give the tenth unto thee. *Gen. xxviii. 20-22.*

My own good master Harvey, to whom I have, both
in respect of your worthiness generally and otherways
upon some particular and special considerations, *vowed*
this my labour *Spencer, To Gabriell Harvey.*

By Mahomet
The Turk there *vows*, on his blest Alcoran,
Marriage unto her.

Beau. and FL., Knight of Malta, I. 1.

I *vow* and I swear, by the fan in my hand,
That my lord shall ne maid come near me.
 The Gypsy Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 117).

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath.

Weeping, cursing, *vowing* vengeance.
 Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 31.

3. To assert or maintain solemnly; asseverate; swear.

He heard him swear and *vow* to God
He came but to be duke of Lancaster.
 Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 60.

*Brisk. I vow it is a pleasurable Morning: the Waters
taste so finely after being fuddled last Night. Neighbour
Fribbler, here's a Pint to you.*

*Frib. I'll pledge you, Mrs. Briskot: I have drunk eight
already.*

Sir Peter *vows* he has not his equal in England; and,
above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

It was my first experience with camels, and I *vowed* that
it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they
are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have
ever seen. *The Century, XLI. 351.*

II. intrans. To make vows or solemn promises;
protest solemnly; asseverate; declare emphatically.

Better is it that thou shouldst not *vow*, than that thou
shouldst *vow* and not pay. *Eccl. v. 6.*

vow-breach (vou'bréch), *n.* The breaking of
a vow.

He that *vows* . . . never to commit an error hath taken
a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes,
and certainly be imputed, by changing his unavoidable
infirmity into *vow-breach*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

vow-break (vou'bräk), *n.* Same as *vow-breach*.

vow-breaker (vou'brä'kér), *n.* One who breaks
his vow or vows.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whom these
evangelical *vow-breakers* pretend to be their protector for
their unlawful marriages.

*M. Harding, quoted in Bp. Jewell's Works
(Parker Soc.), III. 386.*

vowel (vou'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vowel*;
*< F. voyelle = Sp. Pg. vocal = It. vocale, a vowel,
< L. vocalis, a vowel, fem. (sc. littera, letter) of
vocalis, sounding, sonorous, < vox (voc-), voice,
sound: see voice, vocal.*] **I. n.** 1. One of the
openest, most resonant, and continuable sounds
uttered by the voice in the process of speaking;
a sound in which the element of tone, though
modified and differentiated by positions of the
mouth-organs, is predominant; a tone-sound,
as distinguished from a fricative (in which a
rustling between closely approximated organs
is the predominant element), from a mute (in
which the explosion of a closure is character-
istic), and so on. *Vowel* and *consonant* are relative
terms, distinguishing respectively the opener and closer
utterances; but there is no absolute division between them.
Certain sounds are so open as to be only vowels; certain
others so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet
others which have the value now of vowels and now of
consonants. Thus, *i* and *u* have frequently vowel-value in
English, as in *apple, taken*; and *r* is in various languages a
much-used vowel. Also, the semi-vowels *y* and *w* are not
appreciably different from the *i*-vowel (of *pyque*) and the
u-vowel (of *rule*) respectively. A sound, namely, *a*,
is a vowel if it forms the central or open element of a syllable,
being a syllable either alone or in conjunction with the
closer sounds (consonants) that accompany it. (See *sylla-
ble*.) The openest of the vowels is *a* (as in *far, father*); the

closest are *i* and *u* (in *pyque, rule*); and these three, with *e*
and *o* (as in *they, tone*), intermediate respectively between
a and *i* and *a* and *u*, are hardly wanting in any known
human language. But many others are found in various
languages, and their number is theoretically unlimited.

2. The letter or character which represents
such a sound. — **Neutral vowel.** See *neutral*.

II. a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal. — **Vowel**

points. See *point*.
vowel (vou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *voweled, vow-
elled*, ppr. *voweling, vowelling*. [*< vowel, n.*] To
provide or complete with vowels; insert vowels
in (a word or syllable).

With pauses, cadence, and well-vowelled words.

Dryden, To Roscommon.
The *vowelling* of Greek and Latin proper names shews
that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 797.

vowelish (vou'el-ish), *a.* [*< vowel + -ish*.] (Of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, I. 3.*

vowelism (vou'el-izm), *n.* [*< vowel + -ism*.] The use of vowels.

vowelist (vou'el-ist), *n.* [*< vowel + -ist*.] One who is addicted to vowelism.

As a repetitious *vowelist*, Mr. — is virtuous compared with Milton. *Athenaeum, No. 3280, p. 384.*

vowelize (vou'el-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vowel-
ized*, ppr. *vowelizing*. [*< vowel + -ize*.] To in-
sert vowel-signs in, as in Semitic words or
shorthand forms written primarily with conso-
nants only.

"Tom Brown's School-Days" will be immediately issued
in the easy reporting style (of shorthand), fully *vowelized*.
 The American, VI. 514.

vowelless (vou'el-less), *a.* [*< vowel + -less*.] Without a vowel or vowels.

Hebrew, with its *vowel-less* roots, which require vocali-
zation before they can attain any meaning.

Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 395.

vowelly (vou'el-i), *a.* [*< vowel + -ly*.] Abound-
ing in vowels; characterized by vowel-sounds.

The mellifluous and flexibility of the *vowelly* language
(Italian) were favorable to unrhymed verse.
 I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 349.

vower (vou'ér), *n.* [*< vow + -er*.] One who
makes a vow.

These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those *vowers*,
as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the
christen prynces in no wyse to trust them.

Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 142.

vowess (vou'és), *n.* [*< vow + -ess*.] A woman
who has taken a vow; a nun. [Rare.]

In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the
habit of a *vowess*.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., II. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

vow-fellow (vou'fel'ô), *n.* One who is bound
by the same vow. [Rare.]

Vow-fellows with this virtuous duke.

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 38.

vowless (vou'les), *a.* [*< vow + -less*.] Without
a vow; not bound by a vow.

He hath done with their own vows, and now descends
to us, whom he confesses *vowless*.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, I. 17.

vowsont, *n.* Same as *adwoson*.

The soyd William was with the prior of Norwiche of
counseille in hese trewe defence ageyn the entent of the
seyd Walter in a sute that he made ageyn the seydr priour
of a *vowsont* of the chyrche of Sprouston in the counte of
Norfolk. *Paston Letters, I. 18.*

VOX (voks), *n.* [*L.: see voice.*] Voice; in mu-
sic, a voice or voice-part. — **Vox angelica**, in *organ-
building*, a stop having two pipes to each digital, one of
which is tuned slightly sharp, so that by their dissonance
a wavy effect is produced. The pipes are of narrow scale,
and the tone is delicate. Also *vox celestis, vinda maris*, etc.

— **Vox antecedens**, the theme or antecedent of a canon
or fugue. — **Vox barbara**, a barbarous or outlandish word
or phrase: commonly used, in zoology and botany, of those
terms which are ostensibly New Latin, but which are nei-
ther Latin nor Greek, nor of classic derivation and forma-
tion, or are hybrids between Latin and Greek. Some thou-
sands of such words are current, though rejected by some
purists; and their use is far less objectionable than the
unending confusion in nomenclature which attends the
attempt to discard them. (See *synonym*, 2 (b).) Usually
abbreviated *vox barb.* — **Vox celestis**. Same as *vox an-
gelica*. — **Vox consequens**, the answer or consequent of a
canon or fugue. — **Vox humana**, in *organ-building*, a reed-
stop having short capped pipes, so constructed as to re-
inforce the higher harmonies of the fundamental tones,
and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those
of the human voice. The imitation is not close, but un-
der suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or
choir is possible. The tremulant is usually combined with
the *vox humana*. A stop of the same name, but of much
less effectiveness, is often placed in reed-organs. — **Vox
quinta**. Same as *quinta*.

voyage (voi'áj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voiage*;
*< ME. voyage, voiage, veiage, veage, viage, voyage,
< OF. voyage, veiage, viage, F. voyage = Sp. viaje
= Pg. viagem = It. viaggio, travel, journey, voy-
age, < L. viaticum, provision for a journey, L.L.
a journey, neut. of viaticus, pertaining to travel,*

< via, a way, road, journey, travel: see viaticum,
of which *voyage* is a doublet.] 1. Formerly,
a passage or journey by land or by sea; now
only a journey or passage by sea or water from
one place, port, or country to another, espe-
cially a passing or journey by water to a dis-
tant place or country: as, a *voyage* to India.

It is long time passed that ther was no generale Pas-
sage ne *Vyage* over the See; and many Men desirous for to
here speke of the holy Lond, and han thereof gret Solace
and Comfort. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.*

Now to this lady lete vs turne ageyn,
Whiche to Surry hath take hir *viage*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 226.

When I was determined to enter into my fourth *voyage*,
I cast into the ship, in the stead of merchandise, a pretty
fardle of books.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

Provided also that no person or persons having charge
of any *Vyage*, in passage from the Realme of Ireland or
from the Isle of Manne into this Realme of England, do
from the laste dayes of June next comynge wittingly or
willingly transporte . . . any Vacabond Roge or Beggar.
 *Laws of 14 Eliz. (1573), quoted in Ribton-Turner's
[Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.]*

The pasha was lately returned from his *voyage* towards
Mecca, it being his office always to set out with provisions
to meet the caravan in its return: they go about half way
to Mecca, setting out the same day that the caravan usu-
ally leaves Mecca.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 101.

All being embarked, they bade farewell to the gazing
throng upon the beach, who continued shouting after them,
. . . wishing them a happy *voyage*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 110.

2. *pl.* A book of voyages: used like *travels*. —
3†. The practice of traveling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage*
into foreign parts. *Bacon.*

4†. A way or course taken; an attempt or un-
dertaking; an enterprise; an expedition.

And ek Diane! I the blaske

That this *viage* be noight to the loth.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 782.

If you make your *voyage* upon her and give me directly
to understand you have prevailed, I am no further your
enemy.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 170.

He ran away from me, . . . and pretended he would
go the Island *voyage* [that against Hispaniola]; since, I
ne'er heard of him till within this fortnight.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 2.

So great a dignity in time past was not obtained to the
masters ther of by rebellion, . . . but by fighting valiantly
with the Moors in the *voyage* of Granado.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 261.

Broken voyage. See *broken*. — **Continued or continu-
ous voyage.** See *continued*. — **Dance voyage**, an un-
successful fishing-voyage. [Local, New Eng.] — **Mixed
voyage.** See *mixed*. — **To do voyage**, to make a journey;
set out on an enterprise.

Pandare . . . caste, and know in good plyte was the moone
To *doon viage*.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 75.

=**Syn. 1. Trip, Excursion**, etc. (see *journey*), cruise, sail.

voyage (voi'áj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voyaged*, ppr.
voyaging. [*< OF. voyager, travel, < voyage, travel: see voyage.*] **I. intrans.** To take a
journey or voyage; especially, to sail or pass by
water.

Beautiful bird! thou *voyagest* to thine home.

Shelley, Alastor.

A mind for ever

Voyaging through strange seas of Thought alone.
 Wordsworth, Prelude, III.

II. trans. To travel; pass over; traverse.

Long were to tell

What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain

Voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep.

Milton, P. L., x. 471.

The Rhone of to-day must be something like the Rhine
of fifty years ago, though much less *voyaged* now than that
was then. *The Century, XL. 636.*

voyageable (voi'áj-a-bl), *a.* [*< voyage + -able*.] Capable of being sailed or traveled over; navigable.

voyager (voi'áj-ér), *n.* [*< voyage + -er*.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that
of a *Voyager* at Sea.

Howell, Letters, II. 89.

In a few short moments I retrace

(As in a map the *voyager* his course)

The windings of my way through many years.

Couper, Task, vi. 17.

voyageur (vwo-ya-zhér'), *n.* [*F., < voyage, travel; as voyager.*] The Canadian name of one of a class of men employed by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies in transporting men and supplies, and, in general, in keeping up communication between their various stations, which was done exclusively in bark canoes, the whole region formerly under the exclusive control of these companies being almost everywhere accessible by water, with few and short portages. These men were nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of labour. This almost incredible toil the voyageurs bore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.

Gov. Simpson, *Journey Round the World*, I. 22.

voyaging (voi'aj-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *voyage*, *v.*] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the *voyagings* and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 184.

voyalt, *n.* Same as *violt*, 2.

V. P. An abbreviation of *vice-president*.

V-point (və'point), *n.* The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the V-point of cirrus stripes.

vraisemblance (vrā-sōn-bloñs'), *n.* [F., < *vrai*, true, + *semblance*, appearance: see *very* and *semblance*, and cf. *verisimilitude*.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

v. s. In music, an abbreviation of *volti subito*.

V. S. An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

vs. An abbreviation of *versus*.

V-shaped (və'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the letter V; like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—**V-shaped barometric depression**, a region of low barometer enclosed by one or more V-shaped isobars, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalls, technically called *line-squalls*.

v. t. The abbreviation used in this work, of *verb transitive*.

V-threaded screw. See *screw*¹.

V-tool (vē'tōl), *n.* In *joinery* and *carving*, a cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V, a sort of angular gouge.

vus (vū), *n.* [OF., sight, view: see *view*.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as *œilère*.

vug (vug), *n.* [Also *vugh*, *vough*, *vooga*; < Corn. *vug*, *vugh*, *vugga*, *vooga*, etc., a cave, cavern; cf. Corn. *jago*, *jogou*, *jou*, a cave (= W. *ffau*, a cave, den), Corn. *hugo*, *googoo*, *ogoo*, *ogo* (Jago), a cave, W. *ogof*, *gogof*, a cave.] In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode. *Vug* is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a *geode*. See *geode*. Also called *tick-hole*, *vooga-hole*.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (*vughs*) in lodes. R. Hunt, *British Mining*, p. 486.

vuggy (vug'i), *a.* [< *vug* + *-y*.] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

vuidr, *n.* Same as *volder*.

Vulcan (vul'kan), *n.* [= F. *Vulcan* = Sp. Pg. *Volcano* = It. *Volcano*, *Vulcano*, < L. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire; cf. Skt. *ukā*, a firebrand. Cf. *volcano*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became with the advance of time completely identified with the Greek Hephaestus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeyman. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora and of the golden dogs of Alcinoüs. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (exomis) of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed, upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26th, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

3†. A volcano.

Also in that *Ile* is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelles; and the *Wiccanes*, that ben evermore brennyng. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcans* and mouths of fire at the Indies, worthy doubleless to be observed, I will speak in their order.

Acosta, *Hist. Indies* (tr. by E. Grimston, 1604), iii. 2 (Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

Vulcan powder, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

Vulcanalia (vul-ka-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Vulcan*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of

the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.

Vulcanian (vul-ka-ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Volcanius*, *Vulcanius*, < *Volcano*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of vulcanian activity.

R. A. Proctor, *Poetry of Astronomy*, p. 228.

2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

Vulcanic (vul-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *vulcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcánico* = It. *volcanico*; as *Vulcan* + *-ic*. Cf. *volcano*.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a *vulcanic* rarity (so long as he was of another parish), could not tickle his outworn palate. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 120.

vulcanicity (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *vulcanic* + *-ity*.] Same as *vulcanicity*.

This [heat-producing] power, inadequate though it may be to explain the phenomena of *vulcanicity*.

J. Prestwich, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 425.

The term volcanic action (*vulcanism* or *vulcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. Encyc. Brit., X. 240.

vulcanisable, vulcanisation, etc. See *vulcanizable, etc.*

vulcanism (vul'kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, same as *volcanism*. The words *volcano* and *vulcanic* are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, *volcanism*, *volcanicity*, *volcanology*, and not *vulcanism*, etc.

In the lapse of ages . . . the very roots of former volcanoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of *vulcanism* which could not be studied in any modern volcano. Encyc. Brit., X. 240.

Vulcanist (vul'kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ist*.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See *Huttonian*.

It is sufficient to remark that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to fire or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of *Vulcanists* and *Nephtunists*. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.

Playfair, *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory*

[Coll. Works, I. 21].

vulcanite (vul'kan-it), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ite*.] 1. The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as *soft rubber*. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish: it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caustic solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called *ebonite*.

2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanite flask**, an iron box closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a vulcanizing furnace.

vulcanizable (vul'kan-i-zā-bl), *a.* [< *vulcanize* + *-able*.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled *vulcanisable*.

vulcanization (vul'kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-ation*.] A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goodyear, who obtained his first patent for it in 1844. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zinc-white, whiting, etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as

ebonite or *vulcanite*. See *vulcanite*. Also spelled *vulcanisation*.

vulcanize (vul'kan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulcanized*, ppr. *vulcanizing*. [= F. *vulcaniser*; as *Vulcan* (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.—**Vulcanized fiber**. See *fiber*.—**Vulcanized glass, glass** cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—**Vulcanized rubber**, caoutchouc incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.

II. *intrans.* To admit of vulcanization.

Rubber vulcanizes at 276° Fahr.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Also spelled *vulcanise*.

vulcanizer (vul'kan-i-zēr), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-er*.] Apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber. Also spelled *vulcaniser*.

vulcanot, *n.* An old form of *volcano*.

vulcanological (vul'ka-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *volcanological*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 410.

vulcanology (vul-ka-nō'lō-jī), *n.* Same as *volcanology*.

vulg. An abbreviation of *vulgar* or *vulgarly*.

Vulg. An abbreviation of *Vulgate*.

vulgar (vul'gär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vulgaro*; < F. *vulgaire* = Sp. Pg. *vulgar* = It. *vulgare*, < L. *vulgaris*, *vulgaris*, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, < *vulgus*, *vulgus*, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. *vraja*, a flock, herd, multitude, *varga*, a group, troop, < *varj*, turn, twist, set aside, = L. *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*². From L. *vulgus* are also E. *vulgate*, etc., *divulge*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the common people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

A few of them went a lande for freshe water, and fownd a greafe and high howse after the maner of their buylding, hauinge xii. other of their *vulgar* cotages placed abowte the same.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed.

[Arber, p. 70].

An habitation giddy and unsure

Hath he that budleth on the *vulgar* heart.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3. 90.

"Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the *vulgar* fight.

Summer, *Orations*, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poetrie] *vulgar* for all English mens vse. Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 19.

As naked as the *vulgar* air. Shak., K. John, II. 1. 387.

They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and *vulgar* matters, without reaching to their real purport.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no *vulgar* Affection. Howell, *Letters*, I. II. 24.

Unspeakeable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a *vulgar* and illustrative way.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 45.

If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grow by any *vulgar* stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 241.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, vernacular, or trivial, as opposed to *scientific* or *technical*, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See *pseudonym*, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poetrie be a *vulgar* Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle observations shew how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feet of the ancients into our *vulgar* language. Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was *vulgar*, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians. Pucke, *Description of the East*, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, *vulgar* music.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 150.

Gold;

Before whose image bow the *vulgar* great.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, iv.

Vulgar prejudices of every kind, and particularly *vulgar* superstitions, he treats with a cold and sober disdain peculiar to himself.

Macaulay, History.

We can easily overpraise the *vulgar* hero.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

I go a good deal to places of amusement. I find no difficulty whatever in going to such places alone. . . . But, at the theatre, every one talks so fast that I can scarcely make out what they say; and besides, there are a great many *vulgar* expressions.

H. James, Jr., A Bundle of Letters, II.

Vulgar era. See *era*. — **Vulgar fraction**, in *arith.* See *fraction*. — **Vulgar purification.** See *purification*. — **Vulgar substitution.** See *substitution*. — **Vulgar ordinary**, etc. See *common*. — **Vulgar**, 4. Rustic, low-bred.

II. n. 1†. A vulgar person; one of the common people: used only in the plural.

Rude mechanicals, that rare and late
Work in the market-place; and those are they
Whose bitter tongues I shun, . . .
(For those vile *vulgars* are extremely proud,
And foully-languag'd.) *Chapman, Odyssey*, vi. 425.

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

In our olde *vulgar*, profite is called weale.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 1.

Therefore, you clown, abandon — which is in the *vulgar* leavo — the society — which in the boorish is company — of this female — which in the common is woman.

Shak., As you Like It, v. 1. 53.

The vulgar, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class.

Therefore the *vulgar* did about him flocke, . . .
Like foolish flies about an hony-crooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 33.

A mere invention to keep the *vulgar* in obedience.

Burke, Rev. in France.

vulgarian (vul'gā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*L. vulgaris*, vulgar, + *-an*.] **I. a.** Vulgar. [Rare.]

With a fat *vulgarian* sloven,
Little Admiral John
To Boulogne is gone.
Sir J. Denham, to Sir J. Mennis. (*Davies.*)

II. n. A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

There's Duple, in the tallow trade. . . . Curse the whole pack of money-grubbing *vulgarians*!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xx.

Even the heir of a hundred sovereigns may be born a brute and a *vulgarian*.

R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., III. 635.

vulgarisation, vulgarise. See *vulgarization, vulgarize*.

vulgarism (vul'gār-izm), *n.* [*L. vulgar* + *-ism*.] **1.** Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity; commonness.

Degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life.

Bp. Reynolds.

Shall I gulp wine? No, that is *vulgarism*.

Keats, To —.

2. A phrase or expression used only in common colloquial, especially in coarse, speech.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversations of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noted and corrected.

V. Knox, Liberal Education, § 14.

Such *vulgarisms* are common [as] — the Greeks fell to their old trade of one tribe expelling another — the scene is always at Athens, and all the poetry is some little flitting story the haughty Roman snuffed at the suppleness.

I. D'Israeli, Id. Char. Men of Genius, p. 389.

Vulgarisms and low words.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

vulgarity (vul'gār-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vulgaries* (-tiz). [*L. vulgaritas* = *Sp. vulgaridad* = *Pg. vulgaridade* = *It. volgarità*, < *L. vulgaris* (t-), *vulgaria* (t-), the multitude, lit. the quality of being common or of the multitude, < *L. vulgaris*, common, vulgar: see *vulgar*.] **1.** The state or character of being vulgar; mean condition in life; meanness; commonness.

The necessities of public business, its vast extent, complexity, fulness of details, and consequent *vulgarity*, as compared with that of the ancients.

De Quincy, Rhetoric.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; also, that which is vulgar; a vulgar act or expression: as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language.

Making believe be what you are not is the essence of *vulgarity*.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

To learn his negative merits, let us begin with the enumeration of the ignoble *vulgaries*, farcical business, and other evils happily sifted out and thrown away as not comporting with the high seriousness of this grand style, this new gospel of comedy, of which Aristophanes is the evangelist.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 274.

3†. The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar.

The mere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the ear than for all the sordidness of sin.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 3. (*Davies.*)

vulgarization (vul'gār-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*L. vulgarize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Wide dissemination; the process of rendering commonly known or familiar.

The inclusion of anthropology in the general exhibition of liberal arts is of great value in respect of that *vulgarization* which is the aim of the French anthropologists.

Athenæum, No. 3225, p. 229.

Within the last few years competent authorities of different countries have been preoccupied with the inconveniences and injury that may result to public health and morality by the *vulgarization* of hypnotic phenomena.

Lancet, 1889, I. 861.

2. A making coarse or gross; the impairing of refinement or elegance.

Persia has thus fairly well escaped *vulgarization* and misrepresentation at the hands of the globe-trotter, with his worthless "impressions."

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 454.

Also spelled *vulgarisation*.

vulgarize (vul'gār-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulgarized*, ppr. *vulgarizing*. [*L. F. vulgariser* = *Sp. Pg. vulgarizar* = *It. vulgarizzare*; as *vulgar* + *-ize*.]

I. trans. To make vulgar or common.

The care of Augustus Caesar, no nomen suum obsoletet, that the majesty of his name should not be *vulgarized* by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like a citation.

De Quincy, Style, III.

His marriage to that woman has hopelessly *vulgarized* him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and *vulgarizes* the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a decorous actor.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

II. intrans. **1.** To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring *vulgarizes*; family union elevates.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

2†. To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to *vulgarize*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode.

Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled *vulgarise*.

vulgarly (vul'gār-li), *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cloere gaires of those metals, the Kings part defrailed, to the Adventurers is but small, and nothing neere so much as *vulgarly* is imagined.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 74.

It is *vulgarly* believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 262.

2†. By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
So *vulgarly* and personally accused.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 160.

3. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

vulgarness (vul'gār-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.

vulgate (vul'gāt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a.* = *Sp. vulgado* = *It. vulgato*, < *L. vulgatus*, common, general, ordinary, pp. of *vulgare*, make common, spread abroad, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] **II. n.** = *F. vulgate* = *It. vulgata*, < *ML. vulgata*, sc. *editio*, the common edition, fem. of *L. vulgatus*, common: see *I.*] **I. a. 1.** Common; general; popular.

In this, the *vulgate* text [of "Persæ" of Æschylus, the word ἐκπεσσοτο might not itself arouse suspicion.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 321.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

II. n. [*cap.*] 1. The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it and Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592-3. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the *vulgate*; "you threaten me, forsooth!"

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xiii.

vulgus (vul'gus), *n.* [*L. vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] See the quotation.

Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *Vulgus* (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to

Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 2.

vuln (vuln), *v. t.* [*OF. *vulnerer*, < *L. vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] To wound: in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as *vulning* herself when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compare *pelican in her piety*, under *pelican*.

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually *vulning* herself.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 701.

vulned (vulnd), *a.* [*L. vuln* + *-ed*.] In her., wounded: noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being generally mentioned. Frequently, however, *vulned* refers to the bleeding of the wound: thus, the blazon may be *pierced by an arrow and vulned*.

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, *Vulned* Proper.

Gullim, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

vulnera, n. Plural of *vulnus*.

vulnerability (vul'ne-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. vulnerabilis* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

vulnerable (vul'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [*F. vulnérable* = *Sp. vulnerable* = *Pg. vulneravel* = *It. vulnerabile*, < *L. vulnerabilis*, wounding, injuring, < *L. vulnerare*, wound, hurt: see *vulnerate*.] **1†.** Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte.

Ambassy of Sir R. Sherley (1600). (*Davies.*)

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is *vulnerable*: the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it.

Jenkins, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The hat is the *vulnerable* part of the artificial integument.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, viii.

vulnerableness (vul'ne-rā-bl-nes), *n.* Vulnerability.

vulnerary (vul'ne-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vulnéraire* = *Sp. Pg. It. vulnerario*, < *L. vulnerarius*, of or pertaining to wounds, < *vulnus* (vulner-), a wound: see *vulnerate*.] **I. a. 1†.** Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 56.

2. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

Her aunt sought in their baggage for some *vulnerary* remedy.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [hemna] is further credited with the possession of *vulnerary* and astringent properties.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 654.

II. n.; pl. vulneraries (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing.

Like a balsamic *vulnerary*.

V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

vulnerate† (vul'ne-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare* (> *It. vulnerare* = *Sp. Pg. vulnerar* = *OF. *vulnerer*), wound, injure, < *vulnus* (vulner-), a wound; cf. *Skt. vrana*, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of *vellere*, perf. *vulsi*, pluck, tear: see *vulture*.] To wound; hurt; injure.

Rather murder me than *vulnerate* still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt.

Shirley, Love Tricks, III. 5.

vulneration† (vul'ne-rū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. vulnération* = *Sp. vulneracion* = *Pg. vulneração*, < *L. vulneratio* (-n-), a wounding, an injury, < *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*.

Bp. Pearson, On the Creed, iv.

vulnerose (vul'ne-rōs), *a.* [= *It. vulneroso*, < *L. vulnus* (vulner-), a wound, + *-ose*.] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

vulnific (vul-nif'ik), *a.* [*L. vulnificus*, wound-making, < *vulnus*, a wound, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds.

Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

vulnifical (vul-nif'ik-əl), *a.* [*L. vulnific* + *-al*.] Same as *vulnific*.

vulnus (vul'nus), *n.*; pl. *vulnera* (-ne-rā). [*L.*] A wound. — *Vitis vulnus*, the wound-gall of the grape. See *vine-gall*. — *Vulnus sclopeticum*, a gunshot-wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

Vulpecula cum Ansero (vul-pek'ū-kū kum an'se-rō). [*L. vulpecula*, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox;

cum, with; *anser*, abl. of *anser*, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomiae" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Eagle and the Swan, and is generally called *Vulpecula*. It has one star of the fourth magnitude.

vulpecular (vul-pek'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

Vulpes (vul'pēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Brisson, 1756), < *L. vulpes*, *vulpes*, also *vulpis*, a fox; cf. Gr. *ὑλπίς*, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the *Vulpinae*, whose type species is the common red fox, *Canis vulpes* of earlier naturalists, now *Vulpes vulgaris* or *V. fulvus*. All the vulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as *Urocyon* (the gray foxes of America), *Otocyon* or *Megalotis* of Africa, and *Nyctereutes* of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (none in South America), closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fennec (*Vulpes fennecus*) *zerrda*, the Asiatic corsac (*V. corsac*), the North American kit (*V. velox*), and the circum-polar isatis, or arctic fox (*V. lapponus*). See cuts under *arctic*, *corsac-fox*, *fennec-fox*, and *kit fox*.

vulpicide¹ (vul'pi-sid), *n.* [*L. vulpes*, a fox, + *-cida*, < *cedere*, kill.] A fox-killer.

vulpicide² (vul'pi-sid), *n.* [*L. vulpes*, a fox, + *-cidium*, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

Vulpicide, committed in defence of property, and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen, excites no anger that cries aloud for positive penalties.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

Vulpinae (vul-pi'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Fulpes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Vulpes* in a broad sense, containing the foxes as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines. The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually contracts to a vertical elliptical figure. But the group is not sharply delimited from *Canidae*, as the South American fox-wolves (see *Pseudalopex*) and some African forms (see *Thous*) connect the two. See *Urocyon* (with cut), *Vulpes* (with cuts there cited), and compare *Megaliotinae*.

vulpinate, *v. i.* "To play the fox"; deceive with crafty wiles or deceptions. Blount, 1670.

vulpine (vul'pin), *a.* [= *F. vulpin* = *Sp. vulpino* = *It. volpino*, *volpigno*, < *L. vulpinus*, of or pertaining to a fox, < *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the *Vulpinae*; related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from *lupine* or *thoid*.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights. . . . Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a *vulpine* curse at me, and then retreated.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. Feltham, Resolves, i. 12.

Smooth *vulpine* determination. Kingsley, Hypatia, xiv.

Vulpine opossum, phalanger, or phalangist, Phalangista (now *Trichosurus*) *vulpinus*, also called *brush-tailed*



Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpinus*)

opossum, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers. — **Vulpine series**, the alopecoid series of canines.

vulpinism (vul'pi-nizm), *n.* [*L. vulpine* + *-ism*.] The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. Carlyle.

vulpinite (vul'pi-nit), *n.* [*L. vulpino* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A sealy granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio*.

vulsella (vul-sel'ā), *n.* [Also *volcella*; < *L. vulsella*, *volsella*, *vulsella*, pincers, < *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck: cf. *vulture*.] 1. Pl. *vulsellæ* (-ē). A forceps; specifically, a forceps, usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies lodged in the throat or other passages. Also *vulsella forceps*. — 2. [cap.] [*NL.* (Lamarek, 1799).] A genus of monomyarian bivalves, containing such as *V. lingulata* of East Indian seas.



Vulsella lingulata.

vulsellum (vul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *vulsella* (-ā). [*NL.*] Same as *vulsella*, 1.

The greater part of the growth was covered by working the écorseur, and removed through the mouth with a *vulsellum*.

Lancet, 1889, i. 1032.

vulturni, *n.* An old spelling of *vultur*.

Vultur (vul'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*: see *vulture*.] A Linnean genus of *Falconidae*, variously defined. (a) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (b) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as *V. monachus*.

vulture (vul'tūr), *n.* [*ME.* *vultur*, *voltur*, *voutur*, *voutre*, < *OF.* *voutour*, *voltour*, *vouteur*, *F. voutour* = *Pr. voltor*, *voutor* = *Sp. buitre* = *Pg. abutre* = *Old. voltore*, *It. aoltore*, *avoltojo* = *W. fletur*, < *L. vultur*, *vultur*, *OL.* also *vultur*, *vulturus*, also *vulturis*, *vulturis*, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker,' < *vellere* (perf. *vulsi*), pluck: see *vellicate*, and cf. *vulturne*.] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order *Raptores*, which have the head and neck more or less bare of fea-



Brown Vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

thers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superficial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (a) The Old World vultures, which, in spite of their peculiar outward aspect, are so little different from ordinary hawks and eagles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily *Vulturinae* of the family *Falconidae*. Of these there are several genera and numerous species, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offal and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cinereous or brown vulture, *Vultur monachus* or *V. cinereus*, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the Mediterranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of *Gyps*. The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is *Pseudogyps bengalensis*. Related species are the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis* (see cut under *Gypohierax*), and the immense *Otoggys auricularis*, of Africa (see *Otoggys*), and *Lophogyps occipitalis*, the Egyptian vulture, quite unlike any of the foregoing, is *Neophron percnopterus* often called *Pharaoh's hen* (see cut under *Neophron*). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergeier, *Gypheus barbatus*, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in *Vulturinae*, sometimes in *Falconidae*. (See cut under *Gypheus*.) (b) The American vultures of the suborder *Cathartidae*. The species of this group with which the name *vulture* is specifically connected are the urubú, or black vulture, *Cathartida atrata*; the turkey-buzzard or turkey-vulture, *Cathartida aura*; and the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*: the condor usually keeps its own distinctive name. See *Cathartida*, and cuts under *condor*, *king vulture*, *turkey-buzzard*, and *urubú*.

Whos stomak fowles tyren evermo,
That hyghten *vulturis*, as hookes telle.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,
Prey to the *vulture* of a vast desire
That feeds upon my life. O. W. Holmes, Regreta.
Let Austria's *vulture* have food for her beak.
Whittier, From Perugia.

Abyssinian vulture, the *Lophogyps occipitalis*, in which the head is not bare, the bill is red, with black tip and blue base, the feet are flesh-colored, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821. — **Arabian vulture**, the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. Latham, 1781. — **Ash-colored vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1781. — **Bearded vulture**. See def. 1 (a). — **Bengal vulture**. See def. 1 (a). Latham, 1781. — **Black vulture**. (a) See def. 1 (b). (b) The *Vultur monachus*. Latham, 1781. — **Brown vulture**. See def. 1 (a). — **Californian vulture**, the Californian condor. See cut under *condor*. — **Changung vulture**, the Bengal vulture: so called by Latham, 1801, after *le changung* of Levaillant, 1790. — **Cinereous vulture**. See def. 1 (a). Latham, 1781. — **Crane-vulture**. See *secretary-bird*. — **Crested or coped black vulture**, the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. Edwards, 1760. — **Eagle-vulture**, the West African *Gypohierax angolensis*. Also called *vulturine sea-eagle*. See cut under *Gypohierax*. — **Eared vulture**, a vulture of the genus *Otoggys*, specifically *O. auricularis*. — **Egyptian vulture**. See def. 1 (a). — **Fulvous vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps fulvus*. Latham, 1781. — **Gingl vulture**, *Neophron gingianus*, the Indian representative of the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1781 and 1821. — **Indian vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps indicus*, of the Indian and Malayan peninsulas, Burma, and Siam. — **King of the vultures**, the king-vulture. See def. 1 (b). Edwards, 1743. — **Maltese vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1781. — **Nubian vulture**, one of the eared vultures, *Otoggys auricularis*. — **Pileated vulture**, *Neophron pileatus*, the South African representative of the Egyptian vulture, first described as *Vultur pileatus* by Burchell in 1824. — **Pondicherry vulture**, one of the eared vultures, *Otoggys calvus*. — **Rachamah vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Bruce, 1790. — **Ruppell's vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps ruppelli*. — **Sacred vulture**, a bird described by William Bartram in 1791, under the name of *Vultur sacra*, as inhabiting Florida. It has not been identified, but is supposed to be the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*. — **The vulture**, the fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus*. Albin, 1740. — **Turkey-vulture**. See *turkey-buzzard*, and cut under *Cathartida*. — **White vulture**, the Egyptian vulture.

vulture-raven (vul'tūr-rā'vū), *n.* A book-name of the thick-billed African ravens, of the genus *Corvultur*, *C. albicollis* and *C. crassirostris*. They are noted for the stoutness and especially the depth of the bill, resulting from the strong convexity of the high-arched culmen, like that of a bird of prey. *C. albicollis* is 18 inches long,



Head of Vulture raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), reduced.

with the bill 3 inches along the culmen, the plumage is glossy-black, with concealed white on the neck; the beak is dark brown, with the tips of the mandibles whitish; the feet are brownish-black, the irides hazel brown. This species is South African. *C. crassirostris*, of northeastern Africa, is larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the *South Sea raven*, and later by Levaillant as the *corbeau* (whence the generic name *Corvultur* imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is *Corvus vulturinus*.

Vulturidae (vul-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. vultur*, a vulture (see *vulture*), + *-idae*.] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called *vultures* in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family *Falconidae*, of which they may at most form a subfamily *Vulturinae*, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See *vulture*.

Vulturinae (vul-tū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vultur* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Falconidae*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See *vulture*.

vulturine (vul'tūr-in), *a.* [*L. vulturinus*, of or pertaining to a vulture, < *vulture*, a vulture. see *vulture*.] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the *Vulturinae*. — 2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in scenting carrion. Also *vulturish*.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Vulturine eagle, *Aquila verreauxi*, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as *Aquila vulturina* by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts;

the cere and toes are yellow, the eyes are amber-brown, and the beak is horn-color.—**Vulturine guinea-fowl**, the naked-necked guinea-fowl, *Acryllium vulturinum*. This is a remarkable form, with the head and upper part of the neck nearly bare, like a vulture's, the lower neck, the



Vulturine Guinea fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*)

breast, and fore back plumaged with very long discrete lance-linear feathers of black, white, and blue color; the narrow acuminate middle tail-feathers long-exserted; the general plumage black, spotted with white; the lower breast light blue, and the flanks purple, ocellated with black and white. This guinea fowl inhabits Madagascar as well as various parts of continental Africa.—**Vulturine raven**, the vulture-raven.—**Vulturine sea-eagle**, an occasional erroneous name of the Angola vulture of West Africa. See cut under *Gypohierax*.

vulturish (vul'tūr-ish), *a.* [*< culture + -ish*]. Same as *vulturine*, 2.

Hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 246. (Davies)

vulturism (vul'tūr-izm), *n.* [*< culture + -ism*]. Vulturine character or quality; rapacity. Carlyle.

vulturn (vul'tēr-n), *n.* [Arbitrary var. of *vulture*, appar. through *vulturine*.] The brush-turkey of Australia, *Talegallus lathamii*: so named from the nakedness of the head suggesting a vulture. See cut under *Talegallus*.

vulturous (vul'tūr-us), *a.* [*< culture + -ous*]. Like or characteristic of a vulture.

Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a *vulturous* hunger for self-indulgence.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, II. 4.

vulva (vul'vā), *n.* [= *F. vulve* = *Sp. Pg. vulva* = *It. volva*, *< L. vulva, volva*, a covering, integument, womb, *< volvere*, roll around or about; see *volce, volute*.] 1. In *anat.*, the external organs of generation of the female; especially, the orifice of these parts, the external termination of the vagina—of an elliptical contour in the human female.—2. In *entom.*, the orifice of the oviduct.—3. In *conch.*, the oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells when the right and left valves are in apposition. See *Veneride*.—**Velamen vulvæ**. See *velamen*.—**Vestibule of the vulva**. See *vestibule*.

vulvar (vul'vār), *a.* [*< vulva + -ar*]. Of or pertaining to the vulva; vulviform.—**Vulvar canal**. Same as *vulva*, 2.—**Vulvar enterocoele**. (a) A vaginal hernia protruding through the vulva. (b) A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the iachium and the vagina into one of the labia majora; pudendal enterocoele or hernia.—**Vulvar hernia**. Same as *vulvar enterocoele*.

vulvate (vul'vāt), *a.* [*< vulva + -ate*]. Shaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform.

vulviform (vul'vi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vulva, womb, + forma, form*; see *form*.] 1. In *zool.*, shaped like the vulva of the human female; oval, with raised lips and a median cleft.—2. In *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

vulvismus (vul-vis'mus), *n.* [NL., *< L. vulva, vulva*.] Same as *vaginismus*.

vulvitis (vul-vi'tis), *n.* [NL., *< L. vulva + -itis*.] Inflammation of the vulva.

vulvo-uterine (vul-vō-ū'tē-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus: as, the *vulvo-uterine canal* (the vagina).

vulvovaginal (vul-vō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.—**Vulvovaginal canal**. Same as *vagina*.—**Vulvovaginal glands**, the glands of Bartholin or odoriferous glands in the female, corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male. See *gland*.

vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., *< vulva + vagina + -itis*.] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

vum (vum), *v. i.* A corruption or equivalent of *vow*, used in the expression "I *vum*," a mild expletive or oath. Compare *swan*². [New Eng.]

The Deacon swore (as Deacons do,

With an "I dew *vum*," or an "I tell yeon").

O. W. Holmes, Deacon's Masterpiece.

vummera, *n.* Same as *wummerah*.

V-vat (vō'vat), *n.* In *mining*, a pointed or V-shaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores are sized or classified by the aid of water. The earthy particles mingled with the ore entering above fall against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete separation of the ore from the gangue is effected. These boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more, and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which the general principle was the invention of Von Rittinger, an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be of great value in ore-dressing. Also called *pointed box*, *pyramidal box*, and *spitzkasten*.

V. y. An abbreviation in book-catalogues of *various years*.

vycet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rise*¹.

vyng (vi'ing), *p. a.* [Pr. of *vie*¹, *v.*] Competing; emulating.

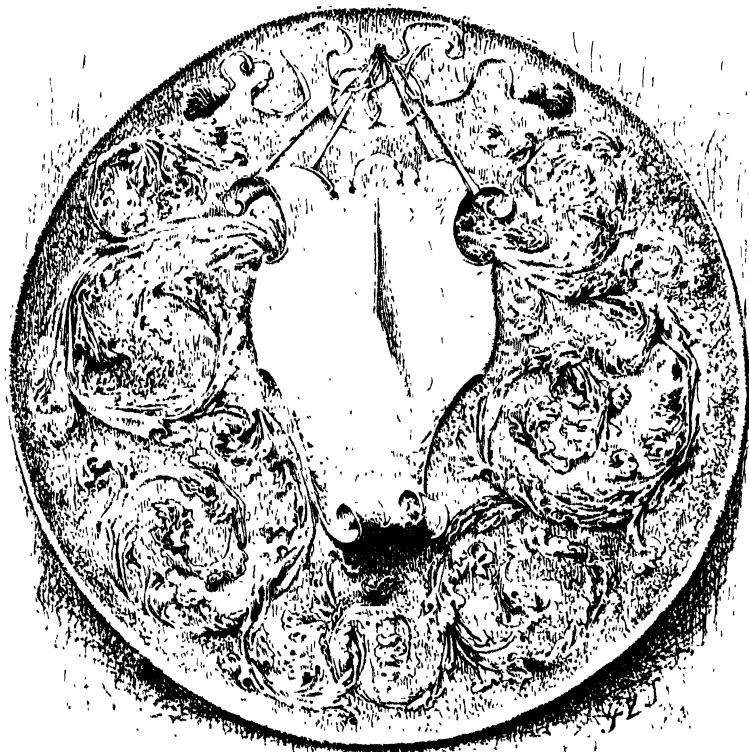
vyngly (vi'ing-li), *adv.* Emulously. *Encyc. Dict.*

vynet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vine*.

vynert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vincer*¹, *ri-ner*².

vyret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vire*¹.

vysart, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vizor*.





1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as consonant and as vowel. As an alphabetic character it is of very modern date, being one of the four that have sprung from the Y or V added by the Greeks to the older Phœnician alphabet, and one of the three (U, V, W) that have grown out of the Roman form of that character (see U). It was made (as pointed out under U) by doubling the U- or V-sign (hence called *double U*), in order to distinguish properly the semivowel sound *w* from the spirant *v* and the vowel *u*. It was formerly often printed as two V's, *VV*, *vv*. It began to be used in the eleventh century, and gradually crowded out the special sign for the same sound which the Anglo-Saxon alphabet had possessed. The alphabetic sound distinctively represented by *w* is the labial semivowel, which stands in precisely the same relation to *oo* (ö) in which consonantal *y* stands to *ee* (ē). Each of these semivowels, if not of precisely the same mode of production with the corresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different from it; *w* is virtually an *oo* which is abbreviated into a mere prefix to another vowel, a close position from which the organs by opening reach another vowel-sound; and a prolonged *w* is an *oo*. On the other hand, the semivowel *y* (like the semivowel *y*) can be only very imperfectly and indistinctly uttered after a vowel, and our *w* in that position is but another way of writing *u*; it is found only in the combinations *au*, *eu*, *ou*, which are equivalent to *au*, *eu*, *ou*; and as so used it could disappear from the language without any loss, but rather with profit. The semivowel sound *w* (including *wh* and *gw*, which is a way of writing *kw*: see under Q) is a not uncommon element of English utterance, being about 2½ per cent. of it (a little less than the spirant *v*). In many languages—for example, in all those that are descended from the Latin—the semivowel *w* tends to pass over into the spirant *v*-sound, and hence the spirant value of our *v*, which was the representative in Latin of the *w*-sound. In Anglo-Saxon *w* stood and was pronounced also before *r* (and in a few words before *l*); in such words as *write*, *spring*, the character is retained, though the sound is lost. In Anglo-Saxon, also, the *w* was in many words pronounced with a preceding aspiration, the relic of an original prefixed guttural *h*, and it was consistently and properly so written: for example, *Awit*, white, *hwæter*, where. In modern English the *h* has by an odd and unaccountable caprice had its place in writing changed to after the *w* (perhaps by analogy with the similar blunder shown in writing *rh* in Latin for the Greek aspirated *r*, or *hr*, or by a blind conformity with the frequent initial digraphs *th*, *ph*, *sh*). There is dispute among phonetists at present as to the true character of this *wh*-sound, some maintaining that it is not a *w* with preceding aspiration, but a *wh* counterpart to *w*, standing related to it as, for example, an *f* to a *v*, or an *s* to a *z*. This view rests in part, probably, on some actual difference of utterance, but in part also on unfamiliarity with the real *wh*; for in England the aspiration is now very generally omitted, and *when*, *white*, etc., are pronounced as *wen*, *wite*, etc. It admits of no question, however, that *when*, for example, is related to *hoo-en* precisely as *wen* to *oo-en*, the difference in each case consisting in an aspiration prefixed respectively to the vowel and semivowel—just as, correspondingly, *here* (which shows an *h* prefixed to the English “long *u*” sound, or *yoo*) is related to *hoo* precisely as *ewe* to *oo*: the *h* being here, as everywhere else (see H), uttered through the same position of the mouth-organs as the following sound. *W* is sometimes silent, not only as initial before *r* (see above), but elsewhere, as in *two*, *word*, *answer*, etc. It is never doubled. The assimilating influence of a *w* (whether written with *w* or with *u* in the combination *qu*) in a following *a*-sound is very marked, giving the *a* in many words the short sound of *o* (*o*), as in *what*, *squad*, etc., or the broad sound of *a* (*ā*), as in *war*, *quart*, *thwart*, etc.

2. As a symbol: (a) In chem., the symbol for tungsten (NL. *wolframium*). (b) [l.c.] In hydrodynamics, the symbol for the component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z.—3. As an abbreviation: (a) of *west*; (b) of *western*; (c) of *William*; (d) of *Wednesday*; (e) of *Welsh*; (f) of *warden*; (g) [l.c.] of *week*.

wa' (wā or wā), *n.* A Scotch form of *wall*¹.
waat, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe*.
waag (wäg), *n.* [Native Abyssinian name.] The grivet, a monkey.

wabber (wab'er), *n.* Same as *cony*, 2.
wabble¹, **wobble** (wob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wabbled*, *wobbled*, ppr. *wabbling*, *wobbling*. [*Lg.* *wabbeln*, *wabelle*, = MHG. *wabelen*, *webelen*, be in motion, fluctuate, move hither and thither; a freq. form, parallel to MHG. *waberen*, etc., E. *waver*¹, of the orig. verb represented by *wave*¹: see *wave*¹. In part prob. a var. of **wapple*, a var.

of *wapper*, freq. of *wap*¹: see *wap*¹.] **I. intrins.** 1. To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side; rock; vacillate.

To *wabble* . . . [a low barbarous word]. Johnson, Dict. When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant word — *wabbling*. H. Spencer, First Principles, § 170.

It [a pendulum] should be symmetrical on each side of the middle plane of its vibration, or it will *wobble*. Sir E. Reckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 42.

Hence—2. To vacillate, vibrate, tremble, or exhibit unevenness, in senses other than mechanical. [Colloq.]

Ferri . . . made use of the tremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad *wobbling* trill. Grove, Dict. Music, III. 500.

II. trans. To cause to wabble: as, to *wabble* one's head. [Colloq.]

wabble¹, **wobble** (wob'l), *n.* [*< wabble*¹, *v.*] A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

The wind had raised a middling stiff *wobble* on the water, and the boat jumped and tumbled in a very lively manner. W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

wabble² (wob'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *wabble*³, *n.*] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, *Cutiterebra emasculator*, which infests squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See *wabble*³, and cut under *Cutiterebra*. Also *worble*.

A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks] . . . were infested with *wabbles*. Rep. of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (1889), I. 215.

wabble³ (wob'l), *n.* An old name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*. Josselyn, New England Rarities Discovered.

wabblers (wob'lér), *n.* [*< wabble*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which wabbles. Specifically—(a) Same as *drunken cutter* (which see, under *cutter*). (b) A boiled leg of mutton. [Prov. Eng.]

wabble-saw (wob'l-sā), *n.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dovetail slots, mortises, etc. E. H. Knight.

wabbly, **wobbly** (wob'li), *a.* [*< wabble*¹ + *-y*¹.] Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; vibrant; tremulous.

Dismal sounds may express dismal emotions, and soft sounds soft emotions, and *wabbly* sounds uncertain emotions. E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 446.

wabron-leaf, **wabran-leaf** (wā'brōn-, wā'brān-lēf), *n.* [*< wabron*, *wabran*, perhaps a corruption of *waybread* (q. v.), + *leaf*.] The great plantain, *Plantago major*. See *plantain*¹ (with cut). [Scotch.]

wabster (wab'stér), *n.* A Scotch form of *wabster*. Willie was a *wabster* guide, Could stown a clew wi' ony body. Burns, Willie Wastie.

wacapou (wak'a-pō), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Andira Aubletii*, of French Guiana. It furnishes a brownish straight-grained wood, scarcely sound enough for architectural purposes, but suitable for many domestic uses. A similar but inferior wood is called *wacapou grisea*.

wacchet, **waccheret**. Old spellings of *watch*, *watcher*.
wacke (wak'e), *n.* [*< G. wacke*, MHG. *wacke*, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] A soft homogeneous clay arising from the decomposition of some form of volcanic or eruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare *graywacke*.
wacken¹ (wak'n), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *waken*.
wacken² (wak'n), *a.* [*< ME. waken*, *< AS. wacen*, pp. of *wacan*, wake: see *wake*¹.] 1. Watchful.—2. Lively; sharp; wanton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wad¹ (wod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wadde*; cf. D. *watte* = G. *watte*, wad, wadding, = OSw. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff, Sw. *vadd*, wadding, = Dan. *vad*, wadding, = Icel. **vadr*, in comp. *vadmál*, a woolen stuff, wadmál (see *vadmál*); akin to MD. *waede*, *waeye* = MLG. *wade*, G. *watte*, a large fishing-net, = Icel. *vadr*, a fishing-net, and to AS. *wæd*, etc., clothing, weed: see *weed*². Hence (*< G. watte*) F. *ouate* (*> Sp. huata*) = It. *ovata* (ML. *wadda*) = Russ. *vata*, wad, wadding. The relations of the forms are involved; E. *wad* is perhaps in part short for the obs. *vadmál*.] 1. A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard bodies against each other, or for packing.

A wisp of rushes, or a clod of land, Or any wadde of hay that's next to hand, They'll steal. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

Know you yonder lumps of melancholy, Yonder bundle of sighs, yonder wad of groans? Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 17).

2. Specifically, something, as a piece of cloth, paper, or leather, used to hold the powder or bullet, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. For ordinary double- or single-barreled shot-guns, wads are disks of felt, leather, or pasteboard cut by machinery or by a hand-tool, often indented to allow passage of air in ramming home, and sometimes specially treated with a composition which helps to keep the barrels from fouling. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.

Wads are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute. W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 800.

3. In *ceram.*, a small piece of finer clay used to cover the body of an inferior material in some varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel.—**Junk wad**. See *junk-wad*. **Selvage-wad**. Same as *gromet-wad*.

wad¹ (wod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wadded*, ppr. *wadding*. [= G. *watten* (cf. freq. G. *wattieren* = D. *watteren* = Dan. *vattere*), wad; from the noun.] 1. To form into a wad or into wadding; press together into a mass, as fibrous material.

—2. To line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, keep out the cold, render soft, or protect in any way.

A parcel of Superannuated Debauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and Wadded Gowns. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 300.

The quickest of us walk about well *wadded* with stupidity. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

3. To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

His skin with sugar being *wadded*, With liquid fires his entrails burn'd. J. G. Cooper, tr. of Ver-Vert, iv. (an. 1750).

4. To put a wad into, as the barrel of a gun; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

wad² (wod), *v.* A Scotch form of *weed*.
wad³ (wod), *n.* A Scotch form of *would*.
wad⁴ (wod), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wad⁵ (wod), *n.* [Also *wadd*; origin obscure.] 1. An impure earthy ore of manganese, which consists of manganese dioxide associated with the oxide of iron, cobalt, or copper. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire. Also called *hog-manganese*, *earthy manganese*.—2. Same as *plumbago*. [Prov. Eng.]

wadable (wā'da-bl), *a.* [*< wade* + *-able*.] That may be waded; fordable. Coles; Halliwell.

wad-cutter (wod'kut'ér), *n.* A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simplest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet.

wadd, *n.* See *wad*⁵.
wadder (wod'ér), *n.* [*< wad*⁴ + *-er*¹.] A grower of wad or woad. Halliwell.

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wad*¹, *v.*] 1. Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff

articles of dress, the surface of the spongy web of carded material being covered with tissue-paper or with a coat of size.

The seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd.

Couper, Task, l. 31.

Aristoteles, and all the rest of you, must have the wadding of straw and saw-dust shaken out, and then we shall know pretty nearly your real weight and magnitude.

Lander, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2. Material for gun-wads.

wadding-sizer (wod'ing-si'zér), *n.* A machine for applying a coating of size to the surface of a bat of cotton, to make wadding. *E. H. Knight.*

waddle¹ (wod'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waddled*, ppr. *waddling*. [A dim. and freq. of *wade*.] *I. intrans.* To sway or rock from side to side in walking; move with short, quick steps, throwing the body from one side to the other; walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; toddle.

Then she could stand alone; nay, by the rood,

She could have run and waddled all about.

Shak., R. and J., l. 8. 37.

Every member waddled home as fast as his short legs could carry him, wheezing as he went with corpulency and terror.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 487.

-Syn. *Waddle, Toddle.* *Wadding* is a kind of ungainly walking produced by the great weight or natural clumsiness of the walker; *toddling* is the movement of a child in learning to walk.

II. trans. To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass. [Rare.]

They tread and waddle all the goodly grass.

Drayton, Moon-Calf.

waddle¹ (wod'l), *n.* [*< waddle*¹, *v.*] The act of walking with a swaying or rocking motion from side to side; a clumsy, rocking gait, with short steps; a toddle.

waddle² (wod'l), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *wattle*.

waddle³ (wod'l), *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of *wannel*, *< wanel*¹, *v.*] The wane of the moon. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

waddler (wod'lér), *n.* [*< waddle*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which waddles.

waddling (wod'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *waddle*².] A watted fence. [Prov. Eng.]

To arbor begun and quicksett about,

No poling nor waddling till set be far out.

Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 88. (Davies.)

waddlingly (wod'ling-li), *adv.* With a waddling gait.

waddy (wad'i), *n.*; pl. *waddies* (-iz). [Australian.] 1. A war-club of heavy wood, grooved in such a way that the edges of the grooves serve as cutting edges to increase the efficacy of the blow: used by the Australian aborigines. Also *waddie*.

In battle, a blow from a waddy lays low a companion.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

Hence—2. A walking-stick. [Australia.]

wade (wád), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waded*, ppr. *wading*. [*< ME. waden* (pret. *waded*, earlier *wod*, pp. *waden*), *< AS. wadan* (pret. *wōd*, pl. *wōdon*, pp. *waden*), go, move, advance, trudge, also *wade*, = *OFries. wada* = *D. waden* = *OHG. watan*, MHG. *waten*, G. *waten*, *wade*, *ford*, = *Icel. vada* = *Dan. vade* = *Sw. vada*, *wade*, = *L. vadere*, go. Hence ult. *waddle*¹. From the *L. vadere* come *E. evade*, *invade*, *pervade*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To walk through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; move by stepping through a fluid or other semi-resisting medium: as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow.

She waded through the dirt to pluck him off me.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. l. 80.

2†. To enter in; penetrate.

Whan myght is joynd unto crueltee,

Allas, to depe wold the venym wade.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 504.

3. To move or pass with difficulty or labor, real or apparent; make way against hindrances or embarrassments, as depth, obscurity, or resistance, material or mental.

Of this and that they playde and gonnen wade

In many an unkouth, glad, and deepe matere.

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 150.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 2.

I lament what he [Mr. Fox] must wade through to real power, if ever he should arrive there.

Walpole, Letters, ll. 494.

Wading birds, the waders; *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*.

II. trans. To pass or cross by wading; ford: as, to *wade* a stream.

Then the three Gods waded the river.

William Morris, Sigurd, ll.

wade (wád), *n.* [*< wade*, *v.*; in def. 2 = *waddé* = *Icel. vad*, a ford.] 1. The act of wading: as, a *wade* in a brook.—2. A place where wading is done; a ford. [Colloq.]

It was a *wade* of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the ponies' bellies.

The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

3. A road. See the quotation.

The word *wade*, properly a ford, is used here to signify a road, and not merely the crossing of water. It is, I believe, extinct as a noun, though it survives as a verb.

A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 271.

wader (wá'dér), *n.* [*< wade* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which wades.

I saw where James

Made toward us, like a wader in the surf,

Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet.

Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In *ornith.*, any bird belonging to the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*, comprising a great number of long-legged wading birds, as distinguished from those water-birds which have short legs and webbed feet and habitually swim. The order has been broken up, or much modified; but *wader* is conveniently applied to such birds as cranes, herons, storks, ibises, plovers, snipes, sandpipers, and rails.

3. High water-proof boots worn by fishermen or sportsmen in general for wading through water.

An ardent votary of fly and bank-fishing, with waders and a two-handed rod.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 682.

wadge (waj), *v.* A dialectal form of *wage*. *Halliwel.*

wad-hook (wod'húk), *n.* A ramrod fitted with a wormer, for extracting wads from a gun; also, the wormer of such a rod.

Wadhurst clay. In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Wealden.

wadi, **wady** (wod'i), *n.* [*< Ar. wādī*, a ravine, hence, a river-channel, river. This word appears in several Spanish river-names—namely, *Guadalquivir* (*Wādī-l-kebir*, 'the great river'), *Guadalazara*, *Guadalupe*, *Guadiana*, etc.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern countries.

The real wady is, generally speaking, a rocky valley, bisected by the bed of a mountain torrent, dry during the hot season.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 100.

wadmal (wod'mål), *n.* [Also *wadmoll*, *wad-molle*, and irreg. *wadmeal*, *wadmeal*, and (representing *Icel. wadmál*; *< Icel. wadmál* (= *Dan. wadmæl* = *Sw. wadmål*), a woolen stuff, *< *wadr*, cloth (see *wad*¹), + *mål*, a measure.] A thick woolen cloth.

Yron, Wool, Wadmoll, Gotsell, Ridfell also.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 188.

Wadmel. A coarse hairy stuff, made of Icelandic wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk.

Gosse, Prov. Gloss.

Her upper garment . . . was of a coarse dark-colored stuff called *wadmal*, then [early in the eighteenth century] much used in the Zetland islands. *Scott, Pirate, v.*

wadmiltit (wod'mil-tilt), *n.* [*< *wadmil*, *wadmál*, + *tilt*².] A strong rough woolen cloth employed to cover powder-barrels and to protect ammunition.

wadna (wod'nä), *n.* A Scotch form (properly two words) of *would no*—that is, would not.

wad-punch (wod'punch), *n.* A kind of wad-cutter.

wadset (wod'set), *n.* [Also *wadsett*; *< wad*² + *set*¹, stake.] In *Scots law*, a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security.

And the rental book, Jeanie—clear three hundred sterling—deil a wadset, heritable band, or burden.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

wadsetter (wod'set-ör), *n.* [*< wadset* + *-er*¹.] In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset; a mortgagee.

wady, *n.* See *wadi*.

wae¹ (wä), *n.* and *a.* [An obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *woe*.] *I. n.* *Woe.*

My sheep beens wasted (wae is me therefore!)

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

He aft has wrought me meikle wae.

Burns, Oh lay thy loof in mine.

II. a. *Woeful*; *sorrowful*.

And wae and sad fair Annie sat,

And drearie was her sang.

Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

That year I was the waeist man

O' ony man alive.

Burns, Election Ballads.

wae², *n.* Same as *waw*¹.

waeful (wä'fúl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woeful*.

With wae I hear our plaint.

Old Morris (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

waeness (wä'nes), *n.* [*< wae*¹ + *-ness*.] Sadness. [Scotch.]

A feeling of thankfulness, of waeness and great gladness.

Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, iv.

waesome (wä'sum), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woesome*.

She kend her lot would be a waesome ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

waesucks, *interj.* [*< wae*¹ + **sucks*, perhaps a vague variation of *sakes* as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Scotch.]

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass.

Burns, Holy Fair.

waf¹, *a.* See *waff*².

waf², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *waave*¹.

wafer (wä'fär), *n.* [*< ME. wafre, wafoure* = *OF. wafre, gaufre, goffre* (ML. *gualfra*), *F. gaufre* (Walloon *wafre, wafre*), *< MD. wafel*, *D. wafel* (*> E. waffle*) = *LG. wafel* = *G. wabe*, a honeycomb, cake of wax; cf. *Dan. vaffel* = *Sw. väffa*, wafer (*< LG. f*); see *waffle*, and cf. *gauffer*, *goffer*, and *gopher*, from the mod. *F.*] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disk-shaped. Specifically—(a) A cake, apparently corresponding to the modern waife, and, like it, served hot.

For ar [ere] I have bred of mele, ofte mote I swete.

And ar the comune haue corne ynough, many a colde mornynge;

So, ar my wafres ben ywrougt, moche wo I tholye.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 268.

Wafres pipyng hot out of the gleede [fire].

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 198.

(b) A small and delicate cake or biscuit, usually sweetened, variously flavored, and sometimes rolled up.

Thy lips, with age, as any wafer thin.

Drayton, Idea, viii.

She should say grace to every bit of meat,

And gape no wider than a wafer's thickness.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II. 8.

(c) A thin circular disk of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in many Anglican churches. The wafer derives its form from the fact that the bread of the Jews was ordinarily in this shape; and both the ancient pictured representations and the references in the early patristic literature confirm the opinion that this was the form in use in the church from the apostolic days. Wafers are usually stamped with the form of a cross, crucifix, or Agnus Dei, with the initials I. H. S., or sometimes with a monogram representing the name of Christ. See *altar-bread*, and *oblate*, *n.*, 2.

The usual bread and wafer, hitherto named singing cakes, which served for the use of the private Mass.

Abp. Parker, Injunctions (1559), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 211.

(d) A thin disk of dried paste, used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and similar purposes, usually made of flour mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy transparent wafers are made of gelatin and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Perhaps the folds [of a letter] were lovingly connected by a wafer, pricked with a pin, and the direction written in a vile scrawl, and not a word spelt as it should be.

Colman, Jealous Wife, l.

(e) In *artillery*, a kind of primer. See *primer*².

Fortunately, the wafers by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents.

Freble, Hist. Flag, p. 471.

(f) In *med.*, a thin circular sheet of dry paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powder. The sheet is moistened, and folded over the powder placed in its center. Sometimes wafers have the form of two watchglass-shaped disks of pasty material, which are made to adhere by moistening their edges, the powder being placed in the hollow between the two.—*Medallion wafer*, a wafer bearing some design on a ground of a different color.

wafer (wä'fär), *v. t.* [*< wafer*, *n.*] 1. To attach by means of a wafer or wafers.

This little bill is to be wafered on the shop-door.

Dickens, Pickwick, l.

2. To seal or close by means of a wafer.

He . . . wafered his letter, and rushed with it to the neighboring post-office. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

wafer-ash (wä'fär-ash), *n.* The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*: so called from its ash-like leaves and flat key-fruit suggesting a wafer. The bark of the root is considerably used as a tonic. See *hop-tree*.

wafer-bread (wä'fär-bred), *n.* Altar-bread made in the form of a wafer or wafers.

To communicate kneeling in wafer-bread.

Abp. Parker, To Sir W. Cecil, April 30, 1566, in Correa. [Abp. Parker (Parker Soc.), p. 240.]

wafer-cake (wä'fär-käk), *n.* 1†. Same as *wafer* (a).

Oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2. 58.

2. Same as *wafer* (c).

The Pope's Merchants also chaffered here [Lombard Street] for their Commodities, and had good markets for their Wafer Cakes, sanctified at Rome, their Pardons, &c. *Stow*, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. Lloyd's, p. 30.

wafeler (wā'fēr-er), *n.* [*< ME. wafeler, wafere; < wafel + -er.*] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for eucharistic use. See *wafel*. Wafelers (of both sexes, compare *wafel-woman*) appear to have been employed as go-betweens in intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Syngereð with harpes, baudes, wafeleres
Whiche ben the verray devoles officers
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherie].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 17.

wafel-iron (wā'fēr-i'ern), *n.* [*< wafel + iron. Cf. wafle-iron.*] A contrivance in which wafers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to heat.

wafelstert, *n.* [*ME. wafrestre, wauwrestre; < wafel + -ster.*] A woman who makes or sells wafers; a female wafeler.

"Wyte god," quath a wafrestre, "wist ich the sothe,
Ich wolde no forther a lot for no freres preaching."
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 285.

wafel-tongs (wā'fēr-tōngz), *n.* Same as *wafel-iron*.

Make the wafel-tongs hot over the hole of a stove or clear fire.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 155.

wafel-woman (wā'fēr-wum'an), *n.* A woman who sold wafers. Compare *wafeler*.

'Twas no set meeting certainly, for there was no wafel-woman with her these three days, on my knowledge.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

wafery¹ (wā'fēr-i), *a.* [*< wafel + -y.*] Like a wafel: as, a wafery thinness.

wafery² (wā'fēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wafrie; < wafel + -y* (see *-ery*).] Wafers collectively; pastry; cakes.

The tartes, wafrie, and iounkettes, that wer to be served and to com in after the meat.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (*Davies*.)

waff¹ (wāf), *v.* [A var. of *wave*¹, affected by *waf*, *v.*] An obsolete form of *wave*¹.

waff¹ (wāf), *n.* [*< waff*¹, *v.* Cf. *waf*, *n.*] 1. The act of waving. *Jamieson*.—2. A hasty motion. *Jamieson*.—3. A slight stroke from any soft body. *Jamieson*.—4. A sudden or slight ailment: as, a waff o' cauld. *Jamieson*.—5. A spirit or ghost. *Halliwel*. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

waff² (wāf), *v. i.* [Also *waugh*; a var. of *wap*³.] To bark. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The elder folke and well growne . . . barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones *waughed* as small whelpes.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 188. (*Davies*.)

waff³, waf (wāf), *a.* [See *waf*, *a.*] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [*Scotch.*]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka waf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

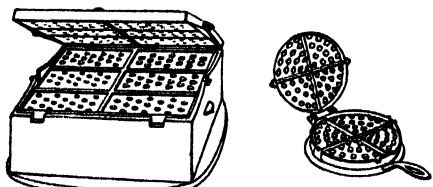
waffel¹ (wōf'l), *n.* [= *G. waffel* = Dan. *waffel* = Sw. *vaffla*, *< D. and LG. wafel*, wafel: see *wafel*.] A particular kind of batter cake baked in waffel-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining-room; . . . the waitress passed out and in, bringing plates of waffels.
The Century, XXVI. 283.

waffel² (wōf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waffled*, ppr. *waffling*. [Freq. of *waff*¹.] To wave; fluctuate. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

waffel³ (wōf'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waff*².] To bark incessantly. *Wright*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

waffel-iron (wōf'l-i'ern), *n.* [= *D. wafel-ijzer* = *G. waffel-eisen*; as *waffel* + *iron*. Cf. *wafel-iron*.] An iron utensil for baking waffels over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



Waffel-irons.

The iron has handles or projections by which it is readily turned, bringing each side near the fire alternately. The batter is quickly cooked, as the large heating-surface is increased by projections which stud the irons and indent the waffel.

She took down the long-handled waffel-irons, and made a plate of those delicious cakes.
K. Eglington, The Graysons, xxxi.

wafouret, *n.* An old spelling of *wafel*.

waf (wāf), *v.* [A secondary form of *wave*, through the pp. *waved*, *> waf*, pp.: see *wave*¹.

Cf. *waff*¹.] *I. intrans.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters *waffing* in a storm so wrinkles itself that it makes upon its forehead furrows.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

High on the summit of this dubious cliff
Deucalion *waffing* moor'd his little skiff.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 432.

II. trans. 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; convey through or as through water or air.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all [to Dordrecht] till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdom, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *waffed* over.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waf* a sigh from Indus to the Pole.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 58.

2†. To buoy up; cause to float; keep from sinking.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being able to *waf* up their bodies, . . . we have not made experiment.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

3†. To give notice by something in motion; signal to, as by waving the hand; beckon.

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her ivory hand *waf*s to her.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 70.

4†. To cast lightly and quickly; turn.

I met him
With customary compliment; when he,
Waffing his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 872.

waff (wāf), *n.* [*< waf*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which *waf*s; a sweep; a beckoning. Also spelled *weft*.

There have already been made two *waf*s from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return.

And the lonely seabird crosses
With one *waf* of the wing.
Tennyson, The Captain.

2. That which is blown; a breath; a blast; a puff.

D'y'e hear, trumpets, when the bride appears, salute her with a melancholy *waf*.
Vanbrugh, Asop, v. 1.

A *waf* of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxv.

3. A transient odor or effluvium. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The vestal fires were perpetual, and the fire of the altar never went out. Spices and *waf*s of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 75.

A strumpet's love will have a *waf* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

4. *Naut.*, a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthwise with one or more stops. Before the establishment of a universal system of signals, a *waf* at the flagstaff signified a man overboard, at the peak it indicated a wish to speak, and at a masthead it was used to recall boats. Also dialectally *wef* and erroneously *waf*.

waffage (wāf'tāj), *n.* [*< waf* + *-age*.] The act of *waffing*, or the state of being *waffed*; conveyance or transportation through or over a buoyant medium, as air or water; especially, passage by water.

A ship you sent me to, to hire *waffage*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 95.

Not leaving him so much as a poor halfpenny to pay for his *waffage*.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4.

wafter (wāf'tēr), *n.* [*< waf* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which *waf*s.

Charon, oh, Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

2†. A boat for passage or transport.

There went before the lord-mayor's barge a foyste for a *wafter* full of ordinance.
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 479.

3†. The master of a passage-boat or transport.

The . . . great master . . . sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the *wafers* of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

4. A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Mayrick*. (*Halliwel*.)

waffure (wāf'tūr), *n.* [*< waf* + *-ure*.] The act of *waffing* or *waving*; a beckoning or gesture.

But, with an angry *waffure* of your hand,
Gave sign for me to leave you.
Shak., J. C., II. 1. 246.

Where least expected, the Platonic seed seems blown by the continual *waffure* of the winds of destiny.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.

wag¹ (wag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wagged*, ppr. *wagging*. [*< ME. waggen, < OSw. wagga, wag, fluctuate, rock (a cradle), Sw. vagg, rock (a cradle) (cf. Icel. vagg = OSw. wagga, Sw. vagg, a cradle; = Dan. vugge, a cradle, vugge, rock a cradle); a secondary form (parallel with AS. wagian, wag, > ME. wawen (see waw²) = OHG. wagōn, wecken, cause to move, = Goth. waggjan, gawaggjan, make wag, stir, shake) of AS. wegan = OHG. wegan, move, = Goth. gawigan, shake up, cause to move: see weigh.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side, alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to move one way or another, as on a pivot or joint, or on or from something by which the body moved is supported; cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly. From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to wag the head or the finger.

And thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye
With alle the wyles that he can, and waggeth the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 41.

He found him selfe unwist so ill bestad
That him he could not wag. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. 1. 22.

And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads.
Mat. xxvii. 89.

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to wag
Her base, though golden tail.
Quarles, Emblems, II. 12.

Let me see the proudest
 . . . but wag his finger at thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 181.

He would plant himself straight before me, and stand wagging that bud of a tail.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab., p. 12.

2†. To nudge.

Ich wondrede what that was, and waggde Conscience; . . .
Quath Conscience, . . . "this is Crakes messenger."
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 204.

To wag one's chin or jaw. See *chin*.—To wag one's tongue. See *tongue*.

II. intrans. 1. To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side, alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; oscillate; sway or swing; vibrate: an arrow is said to wag when it vibrates in the air.

Yet saugh I never, by my fader kyn,
How that the hopur [hopper] waggis til and fra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Old men are the truest lovers; young men are inconstant, and *wag* with every wind.
Shirley, Love Tricks, l. 1.

The dreary black sea-weed lolls and wags.
Lowell, Appledore, l.

2. To be in motion or action; make progress; continue a course or career; stir. [Now colloq.]

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 28.

They made a pretty good shift to wag along.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

3. To move on or away; be off; depart; pack off; be gone. [Now colloq.]

It is said by manner of a pious-bill speech that he who fludes himself well should not *wag*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 194.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, neighbours, we must wag."
Corper, Yearly Distress.

wag¹ (wag), *n.* [*< wag*¹, *v.*] The act of *wagging*; a shake; an oscillation.

He . . . introduced himself with a *wag* of his tail, intimating a general willingness to be happy.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.

wag² (wag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wagge*; perhaps short for *waghalter*, formerly used humorously for 'a rogue' (cf. 'a mad wag' with 'a mad waghalter'), *< wag*¹, with ref. to moving the head playfully or derisively: see *wag*¹.] 1. One who is given to joking or jesting; a witty or humorous person; one full of sport and humor; a droll fellow. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor, or buffoonery, as a practical joker.

Sir Fran. A prodigious civil gentleman, uncle; and yet as bold as Alexander upon occasion.

Unc. Rich. Upon a lady's occasion.
Sir Fran. Ha, ha, you are a wag, uncle.

Fanbrugh, Journey to London, III. 1.

A wag is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing.
Steele, Tatler, No. 194.

2. A fellow: used with a shade of meaning sometimes slurring, sometimes affectionate, but without any attribution of humor or pleasantry. [Colloq. and archaic.]

But mildly and calmly shew how discredit reboundeth upon the authors, as dust fleth back into the *wag's* eyes that will needs be puffing it up.

G. Harvey, Four Letters, Pref.

And, with the Nymphs that haunt the silver streames, Learn to entice the affable young *wagge*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 66).

My master shall . . . make thee, instead of handling false dice, finger nothing but gold and silver, *wag*. . . . Wilt be secret?

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, III. 2.

Let us see what the learned *wag* maintains

With such a prodigal waste of brains.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, VI.

wage (wāj), *n.* [*ME. wage*, < *OF. wage*, *guage*, *gag* = *Pr. gatge*, *gaighe*, *gaji* = *Sp. gage* = *It. gaggio*, a *gage*, pledge, guaranty: see *gage*¹, *n.*] 1†. A *gage*; a *pledge*; a *stake*.

But th' Elin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*, Disdained to loose the meed he wone in fray.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. That which is paid for a service rendered; what is paid for labor; hire: now usually in the plural. Sometimes the plural form is used as a singular. In common use the word *wages* is applied specifically to the payment made for manual labor or other labor of a menial or mechanical kind: distinguished (but somewhat vaguely) from *salary* (which see), and from *fee*, which denotes compensation paid to professional men, as lawyers and physicians.

I am worthy noon odyr *wage*, But for to dwell in cendeles woo.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

The *wages* of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Since thou complainest of thy service and *wages*, be content to go back, and what our country will afford I do here promise to give thee.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

With a *wage* usually from twenty to twenty-five shillings a week.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 491.

One of the last matters transacted was the issue of the writs to the sheriffs and borough magistrates for the payment of the *wages* of the representatives in the house of commons.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 447.

Real wages, in *polit. econ.*, wages estimated not in money but in their purchasing power over commodities in general: the articles or services which the money wages will purchase. — *Syn. 2. Pay, Hire*, etc. See *salary*¹.

wage (wāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waged*, ppr. *waging*. [*ME. wagen*, < *OF. wagen*, *waigier*, *guager*, *gager*, *gagier*, *F. gager* = *Pr. gatgar*, *gajgar*, < *ML. wadiare*, pledge: see *gage*¹, *v.*, and cf. *wed*¹.] I. *trans.* 1†. To pledge; bet; stake on a chance; lay; wager.

A certein friende of yours . . . had *waged* with your honour a certein *wager*.

Guicciardi, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 136.

I dare *wage* A thousand ducats, not a man in France Outrides Rosellil.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 2.

A new truth; Nay, an old newly come to light; for error cannot *wage* antiquity with truth.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 472.

The tenant in the first place must produce his champion, who by throwing down his glove as a *gage* or pledge thus *wages* or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxii.

2†. To venture on; hazard; attempt; encounter.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 30.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; carry on, as a war; undertake.

The second battell was *waged* a little after Vespasian was chosen Emperour.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 139.

What need I *wage* Other contentious arguments, when I By this alone can prove me blithe?

Times' Whistle (E. T. S.), p. 5.

I am not able to *wage* law with him.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

4†. To let out for pay.

Thou that doest live in later times must *wage* Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 18.

5. To hire for pay; engage or employ for wages. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And yf thei *wage* men to werre thei wryten hem in numbre:

Wol no tresourer take hem *wages*, traunyle thei neuere so sore.

Boke (unless) hij been nempned in the numbre of hem that ben *waged*.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 259.

Alexander in the meane season, haling sent Cleander to *wage* menne of warre out of Peloponnesse, . . . remoued his army to the Citie of Celenas.

J. Breide, tr. of Quintus Curtius, III.

The outler prefers to vegetate on his small earnings than to go as a *waged* labourer in a "house."

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 516.

6†. To pay wages to.

I would have them well *waged* for their labour.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

At the last I seem'd his follower, not partner, and He *waged* me with his countenance, as if I had been mercenary. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 40.

7. In *ceram.*, to knead, work, or temper, as potters' clay. — To *wage* one's law, in *old Eng. law*, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he (the defendant) owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. See *wager*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contend; battle. [Rare.]

I abjure all roofs, and choose To *wage* against the enemy o' the air, To be a comrade with the wolf and owl.

Shak., Lear, II. 4. 212.

2. To serve as a pledge or stake for something else; be opposed as equal stakes in a *wager*; be equal in value: followed by *with*. [Rare.]

The commodity *wages* not *with* the danger.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 34.

wagedom (wāj'dum), *n.* [*wage* + *-dom*.] The method of paying wages for work done. [Rare.]

The employer of labour pockets the whole of the increment of value, leaving to the labourers only what they had to start with—viz., their own bodies, plus the cost of their maintenance during the process, and a small allowance for wear and tear. . . . Such is the modern system of *wagedom*.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 136.

wage-earner (wāj'er'nēr), *n.* One who receives stated wages for labor.

Radical manufacturers and traders . . . have no more thought for the condition of the *wage-earners* who produce this profit than a Southern planter had for the religious welfare of his gang of slaves.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 788.

wage-fund, wages-fund (wāj'fund, wā'jez-fund), *n.* In *polit. econ.*, that part of the total productive capital of a country or community which is employed in paying the wages of labor, as distinguished from the part invested in buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc. See the quotations.

Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labour, or, as it is often expressed, on the proportion between population and capital. By population is here meant the number only of the labouring class, or rather of those who work for hire; and by capital only circulating capital, and not even the whole of that, but the part which is expended in the direct purchase of labour. To this, however, must be added all funds which, without forming a part of capital, are paid in exchange for labour, such as the wages of soldiers, domestic servants, and all other unproductive labourers. There is unfortunately no mode of expressing by one familiar term the aggregate of what may be called the *wages-fund* of a country; and, as the wages of productive labour form nearly the whole of that fund, it is usual to overlook the smaller and less important part, and to say that wages depend on population and capital. It will be convenient to employ this expression, remembering, however, to consider it as elliptical, and not as a literal statement of the entire truth.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. xi. 1.

As I understand this passage [from Mill's "Pol. Econ."], it embraces the following statements: 1st, *Wages-fund* is a general term, used, in the absence of any other more familiar, to express the aggregate of all wages at any given time in possession of the laboring population; 2nd, on the proportion of this fund to the number of the laboring population depends at any given time the average rate of wages; 3rd, the amount of the fund is determined by the amount of the general wealth which is applied to the direct purchase of labor, whether with a view to productive or to unproductive employment. If the reader will carefully consider these several propositions, I think he will perceive that they do not contain matter which can be properly regarded as open to dispute. The first is little more than a definition. . . . The second merely amounts to saying that the quotient will be such as the dividend and divisor determine. The third equally contains an indisputable assertion; since, whatever be the remote causes on which the wages of hired labor depend, . . . the proximate act determining their aggregate amount must in all cases be a direct purchase of its services. In truth, the demand for labor, thus understood, as measured by the amount of wealth applied to the direct purchase of labor, might more correctly be said to be, than to determine, the *Wages-fund*. It is the *Wages-fund* in its inchoate stage, differing from it only as wealth just about to pass into the hands of laborers differs from the same wealth when it has got into their hands.

J. E. Cairnes, Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded, II. i. § 5.

wageling, *n.* [*wage* + *-ling*.] A hireling.

These are the very false prophets, the instruments of Satan, the deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases, dreamers, liars.

Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 493. (Davies.)

wagen-boom, *n.* [*D.*, < *wagen*, wagon, & boom, tree (= *E. beam*).] Same as *wagon-tree*.

wageour, *n.* [*ME. wagen*, *wage*: see *wage*.] A hired soldier. Barbour, Bruce, xi. 48. (*Stratmann*.)

wageoure, *n.* An obsolete form of *wager*.

wager (wāj'jēr), *n.* [*ME. wageoure*, *wajour*, < *OF. *wageure*, *gagure*, a *wager*, < *wager*, pledge, *wager*: see *wage*, *v.*] 1. A pledge; a *gage*; a guaranty.

A *wajour* he made, so hit was ytold, Ya heved of to amhyte, yef me him brohte in hold.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 379).

2. Something hazarded on an uncertain event; a stake. By statutes of England, Scotland, and most if

not all of the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, involving *wagers* are null and void, and the *wager* or money due thereon cannot be recovered in any court of law. A *wager* is: therefore merely a debt of honor, and if paid it is in the eye of the law the same thing as giving a gratuity, except perhaps as to the liability of a principal to reimburse his agent when the latter has paid it because in honor bound.

Ne *weatour* non with hym thou lay, Ne at the dyces with hym to play.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

Hor. Content. What is the *wager*?

Luc. Twenty crowns.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 69.

A *wager* is a promise to pay money, or transfer property, upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event; the consideration for such a promise is either a present payment or transfer by the other party, or a promise to pay or transfer upon the event determining in a particular way.

Anson, Contr., 166.

3. The act of betting; a bet.

We'll make a solemn *wager* on your cunning.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 156.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. [Rare.]

The sea strave with the winds which should bee louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a gustful noise to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

5. In *old Eng. law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; also, the act of making such oath, the oaths of eleven compurgators being conjoined as fortifying the defendant's oath. — **Wager of battle or battel.** See *battle*¹.

— **Wager of law**, an old English mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he did not owe the plaintiff anything. He was required, however, to bring with him eleven of his neighbors, called *compurgators*, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth. — **Wager policy.** See *policy*².

wager (wāj'jēr), *v.* [*wager*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; bet; lay; stake.

I . . . *wager'd* with him Pieces of gold.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 182.

"What will you *wager*, Wise William?"

"My lands I'll wad with thee."

Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 88).

2. To make a *wager* on; bet on: followed by a clause as object: as, I *wager* you are wrong.

We have a maid in Mytilene, I durst *wager*, Would win some words of him.

Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 43.

II. *intrans.* To make a bet; offer a *wager*.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence, . . . bring you in fine together, And *wager* on your heads.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 135.

But one to *wager* with, I would lay odds now, He tells me instantly.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

wager-cup (wāj'jēr-kup), *n.* An ornamental piece of plate used as a prize for a race or similar contest.

wagerer (wāj'jēr-ēr), *n.* [*wager* + *-er*¹.] One who wagers or lays a bet.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him.

Swift.

wagering (wāj'jēr-ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to wagers; betting. — **Wagering policy.** See *policy*².

wages-fund, *n.* See *wage-fund*.

wages-man (wāj'jez-man), *n.* One who works for wages. [Rare.]

If we don't make a rise before that time we shall have to become *wages-men*.

Rolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Claim, p. 60.

wageth, *n.* See *watchet*.

wage-work (wāj'jēr-werk), *n.* Work done for wages or hire.

Their fires, For comfort after their *wage-work* is done.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

wage-worker (wāj'jēr-wēr'kēr), *n.* One who works for wages.

A civilisation which overtakes or underpays *wage-workers*, . . . this, truly, is not a civilisation for any conscientious thinking man to be proud of.

Lancet, 1891, I. 454.

waggel, *n.* See *wagel*.

waggery, *v. i.* [*ME. wagenen*, *wagren* (= *Ice. vagra*, *vaggra* — Haldorsen), reel, stumble; freq. of *wag*¹. Cf. *waggie*.] To reel; stumble; stagger. Wyckif, Eccl. xii. 3.

waggery (wāj'jēr-i), *n.* [*wag*² + *-er*¹ + *-y*³.] The acts and words of a *wag*; mischievous merriment; waggishness.

He did by the Parliament as an Ape when he hath done some *waggery*.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 97.

It left Brom no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic *waggery* in his disposition.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 434.

waggle (wag'gl), *n.* [*< wag¹ + -le, -y².*] The wag-tail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]
wagging (wag'ing), *n.* [*< ME. waggynge; verbal n. of wag¹, *v.**] A stirring; moving; waving; oscillation; vibration.

The folk devyne at waggynge of a stre.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1745.

A wanton wagging of your head, thus (a feather will teach you).
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

waggish (wag'ish), *a.* [*< wag² + -ish¹.*] 1. Like a wag; abounding in sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, etc.; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome.
 Jack, thou think'st thyself in the Forecastle, thou'rt so waggish.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

2. Done, concocted, or manifested in waggery or sport: as, a waggish trick; "waggish good humor," *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 431. — *Syn.* Jocular, jocos, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.
waggishly (wag'ish-li), *adv.* [*< waggish + -ly².*] In a waggish manner; in sport.

Let's wanton it a little, and talk waggishly.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.

waggishness (wag'ish-ness), *n.* [*< waggish + -ness.*] The state or character of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularly; also, a joke or trick.

Bunabecheus reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl.

Bacon, *Goodness, and Goodness of Nature* (ed. 1887).

waggle (wag'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waggled*, ppr. *wagglng*. [= *D. waggelen*, totter, waver, = *Dan. vakle*, shake, vacillate, = *MHG. wackeln*, totter; freq. of *wag¹*.] Another freq. form appears in *wagger*.] I. *intrans.* To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side; wag.

I know you by the wagging of your head.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 119.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; move first one way and then the other.

She [Mrs. Botibol] smiles, . . . and if she's very glad to see you, *waggles* her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xviii.

2. To whip; beat; overcome; get the better of. [Slang.]

waggle (wag'gl), *n.* [*< waggle, *v.**] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging.

A curious waggle of the focussed image.

Nature, XXXVIII. 224.

wagon, wagonage, etc. See *wagon*, etc.

wag-halter (wag'häl'tér), *n.* [*< wag¹, *v.*, + obj. halter². Cf. wag².*] One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; a rascal; a thief: chiefly humorous.

I can tell you I am a mad wag-halter.

Marston, *Inatiate Countesse*, I.

waging-board (wä'jing-bórd), *n.* The board or table on which potters' clay is waged. See *wage*, *v. t.*, 7.

wagmoiret, *n.* [A form of *quagmire*, accom. to *wag¹*.] A quagmire.

For they bene like fowle wagmoires overgrast.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

wagnak, *n.* Same as *baag-nouk*.

Wagnerian (väg'nér-i-an), *n.* [*< Wagner* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] The G. surname *Wagner* is from the noun *wagner*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = *E. wagner*.] Of or pertaining to any one named *Wagner*. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to *Rudolph Wagner* (1806–64), a German anatomist and physiologist. (b) Pertaining to or relating to *Richard Wagner* (1813–83), a celebrated German musical composer, or to his music-dramas: characterized by the ideas or the style of *Wagner*. See *Wagnerism*. — **Wagnerian corpuscles**, the tactile corpuscles of *Wagner*. See *corpuscle*. — **Wagnerian spot**, the germinal spot. See *nucleolus*, 1.

Wagnerianism (väg'nér-i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Wagnerian + -ism.*] *Wagnerism*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 448.

Wagnerism (väg'nér-izm), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ism.*] 1. The art theory of *Richard Wagner*, especially as concerns the musical drama, including the general style of composition based on that theory. Among the many characteristics of the theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important cooperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to the display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the immense elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free

use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The *Wagnerian ideal* is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of *Wagner's* essays. While *Wagnerism* is best exemplified in the great dramas of *Wagner* himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

2. The study or imitation of the music of *Richard Wagner*.

Wagnerist (väg'nér-ist), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ist.*] An adherent of *Richard Wagner's* musical methods; an admirer of his works. Also *Wagnerite*.

wagnerite¹ (wag'nér-it), *n.* [Named after *F. M. von Wagner* (1768–1851), head of the Bavarian mining department.] A transparent mineral having a vitreous luster, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in color. It is a fluophosphate of magnesium.

Wagnerite² (väg'nér-it), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ite².*] Same as *Wagnerist*. *The American*, XVII. 110.

Wagner's corpuscles. See *Wagnerian* and *corpuscle*.

wagon, waggon (wag'on), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also in pl. *waganes*; *< D. wagen*, a wagon or wain, = *AS. wægn*, *E. wain*: see *wain*¹.] Hence *F. wagon*, a railroad-car.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle; a wain; specifically, a four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy loads, or (of lighter build) for various purposes of business, as the delivery of goods purchased at a shop, or of express packages; loosely, such a vehicle, similar to the lighter business wagons, used for pleasure. The typical heavy wagon is a strong vehicle drawn by two or three horses yoked abreast, the fore wheels much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle swiveled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning.

They trussed all their harness in *waganes*.

Berners, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, I. lxii.

Reeling with grapes, red *waggon*s choke the way.

Byron, *Byppo*, st. 42.

Some of the inland traffic was still done by means of pack-horses. . . . But there were also *waggon*s, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in England.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 166.

2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. [Great Britain.] — 3^d. A chariot.

Then to her yron *wagon* she betakes,
 And with her beares the fowle wellfavoured witch.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. v. 28.

O Proserpina,

For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
 From Dis's *waggon*!

Shak., *W. 1.*, IV. 4. 118.

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to size for a book. It consists of a frame carrying four edges of cane for cutting the gold-leaf, which does not adhere to cane as it would to metal. *E. H. Knight*.

5. In *mining*, a car; a mine-car. — **Conestoga wagon**, a type of broad-wheeled wagon for the transportation of merchandise, made at *Conestoga* in Pennsylvania, originally for freightage goods over the deep soil of southern and western Pennsylvania; afterward it became the common vehicle of settlers going out on the prairie.

The road seemed actually lined with *Conestoga wagons*, each drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm produce.

Joeliah Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 206.

Gipsy wagon. See *Gipsy*. — **Skeleton wagon**. See *skeleton*.

wagon (wag'on), *v. t.* [*< wagon, *n.**] To transport, convey, or carry in a wagon: as, to *wagon* goods. [Colloq.]

Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to *wagon* a portion of the [bridge] equipments to *Fredericksburg*.

Comte de Paris, *Civil War in America* (trans.), II. 563.

wagonage, waggonage (wag'on-ij), *n.* [*< wagon + -age.*] 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.

Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economizing.

Jefferson, to Patrick Henry (Correspondence, I. 158).

2. A collection of wagons.

wagon-bed (wag'on-bed), *n.* Same as *wagon-bor*.

In the grassy piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their *wagon-beds*.

Houells, *The Century*, XXX. 672.

wagon-boiler (wag'on-boi'lér), *n.* A kind of steam-boiler having originally a semicylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with an arched tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inward.

wagon-bow (wag'on-bō), *n.* A bent slat of wood used, generally in combination with others, to support the top or cover of a wagon.

wagon-box (wag'on-boks), *n.* The part of a wagon mounted upon the wheels and axles, and

used to contain the freight or passengers. Also *wagon-bed*.

wagon-brake (wag'on-brāk), *n.* A brake used on a wagon.

wagon-breast (wag'on-brest), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a breast in which the wagons or mine-cars are taken up to the working-face. *Penn. Surv. Glossary*.

wagon-ceiling (wag'on-sē'ling), *n.* A semicircular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagon-coupling (wag'on-kup'ling), *n.* A coupling for connecting the fore and hind axles of a wagon. In a carriage it is also called *reach* or *perch*. *E. H. Knight*.

wagon-drag (wag'on-drag), *n.* Same as *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagoner¹, **waggoner** (wag'on-ér), *n.* [= *D. wagenaar*, a wagoner, = *OHG. waganari*, a wagon-maker, *MHG. wagner*, *G. wagner*, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as *wagon + -er¹*.] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.

The *waggoner* . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.

Dickens, *Black House*, VI.

2^d. One who drives a chariot; a charioteer.

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
 Towards *Phœbus* lodging; such a *waggoner*
 As *Phaëthon* would whip you to the west.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 2. 2.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation *Auriga*. See *Auriga*.

By this the Northern *waggoner* had set
 His sevenfold team behind the steadfast starre
 That was in Ocean waves yet never wet.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. II. 1.

wagoner² (wag'on-ér), *n.* An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at *Leyden* in 1584–5 by *Wagenaar*.

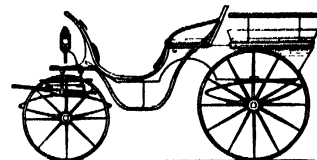
wagoner-book (wag'on-ér-bûk), *n.* Same as *wagoner*².

wagonesst, waggonessst (wag'on-es), *n.* [*< wagon + -ess.*] A female wagoner. [Rare.]

That she might serve for *wagonesse*, she pluck'd the *waggoner* hocks.

And up into his seate she mounts. *Chapman, Iliad*, v. 838.

wagonette, waggonette (wag-on-net'), *n.* [Also *wagonet*; *< F. wagonet*; as *wagon + -ette*.] A



pleasure-vehicle, either with or without a top, holding six or more persons. It has at the back two seats facing each other, running lengthwise, and either one or two in front, running crosswise.

The . . . carriage . . . was of the *wagonnette* fashion, uncovered, with seats at each side.

Trollope, *South Africa*, I. xv.

wagon-hammer (wag'on-ham'ér), *n.* An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the doubletree of a vehicle. Upon it the doubletree swings. *E. H. Knight*.

wagon-headed (wag'on-hed'ed), *a.* Having a round-arched or semicylindrical top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched: as, a *wagon-headed* roof or vault. — **Wagon-headed ceiling**, cylindrical or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such vaulting.

wagon-hoist (wag'on-hoist), *n.* An elevator or lift used in livery-stables, carriage-factories, etc., to convey vehicles up or down.

wagon-jack (wag'on-jak), *n.* A lifting-jack for raising the wheels of a vehicle off the ground, so that they can be taken off for greasing, repairing, etc.

wagon-load (wag'on-lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wagon: as, a *wagon-load* of coal; hence, figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a *wagon-load* of comment.

wagon-lock (wag'on-lok), *n.* In a vehicle, a device for retarding motion in going downhill. It operates as a brake by bringing a shoe to bear against the face of one rear wheel, or both. It differs essentially from a *wagon-drag* or *wheel-drag* used for the same purpose, the *drag* being a shoe placed under one of the wheels. A chain used to prevent a wheel from turning in descending a hill, by locking the wheel to the body of the wagon, is essentially a *wagon-locking* device, but the term in the United States always implies some form of friction hand-brake. *Wagon-locks* are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-

drag, as being easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See *drag*, 1 (b).

wagon-master (wag'ôn-más'tér), *n.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roof (wag'ôn-rôf), *n.* A plain semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag'ôn-rôft), *a.* Having a semicylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagonry, **waggonry** (wag'ôn-ri), *n.* [*< wagon + -ry*; see *-ry*.] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. [Rare.]

He that sets to his hand though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawful *waggonry* wherein to ride, let him beware it be not fatal to him as it was to Uzza. *Milton*, Church-Government, l. 1.

wagon-top (wag'ôn-top), *n.* The part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is elevated above the rest of the shell. Its purpose is to provide greater steam-room.

wagon-train (wag'ôn-trân), *n.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draft-animals, etc., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, etc., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick and wounded, etc.

wagon-tree (wag'ôn-trê), *n.* [*< wagon + tree*; tr. *D. wagen-boom*.] A South African shrub, *Protea grandiflora*, growing 6 or 8 feet high, with the trunk as many inches thick. Its wood is of a reddish-brown color, beautifully marked with a cross or netted grain. It is sometimes used at the Cape of Good Hope for the felloes of wheels, plows, etc.

wagon-vault (wag'ôn-vôlt), *n.* A semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. See *vault*¹ and *barrel-vault*.

wagon-way (wag'ôn-wâ), *n.* In coal-mining, an underground horse-road. [North, Eng.]

wagonwright (wag'ôn-rit), *n.* [*< wagon + wright*. Cf. *wainwright*.] A mechanic who makes wagons.

wagpastie, *n.* [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' *< wagt*, *v.*, + *obj. pastie*, *pasty*, *pie*.] A rogue.

A little *wagpastie*,
A deceiver of folks by subtil craft and guile.
Udall, *Roller Doister*, iii. 2.

wagship (wag'ship), *n.* [*< wag*² + *-ship*.] 1. Waggy; waggingness.

Let's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of *wagship*.
Middleton, *Family of Love*, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. *Mars-ton*, *What you Will*, iii. 3. [Humorous.]

wagsome (wag'sum), *a.* [*< wag*² + *-some*.] Waggy. [Rare.]

Still humoured he his *wagsome* turn.
W. S. Gilbert, *Peter the Wag*.

wagtail (wag'tail), *n.* [*< wag*¹, *v.*, + *obj. tail*¹.] 1. Any bird of the family *Motacillidae* (which see); so called from the continual wagging motion of the tail. The species are very numerous, and chiefly confined to the Old World. Those of the subfamily *Anthus* are commonly called *pipits* or *titlarks*. (See cut under *Anthus*.) (a) The white, black, gray, and pied wagtails belong to the genus *Motacilla*, as *M. alba* and *M. lugubris* or



Quakerail, or Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla yarellii*).

yarellii. (See *Motacilla*.) (b) The closely related genus *Budytes* comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, *B. flava*, of very wide distribution in the Old World and found in Alaska.

2. Some similar bird. In the United States the name is frequently given to two birds of the genus *Seiurus*, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, *S. naevius* and *S. motacilla*, members of the family *Mniotiltidae*, or American warblers. See cut under *Seiurus*.

3. A term of familiarity or contempt.

Wagtail, salute them all: they are friends.

Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, iii. 1.

4. A pert person.

Oss. This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life
I have spared at suit of his gray beard —
Kent. . . Spare my gray beard, you *wagtail*?
Shak., *Lear*, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, *Motacilla capensis* of South Africa. — **Blue-headed yellow wagtail**, the true *Budytes flava*. — **Cape wagtail**, the African wagtail. — **Collared wagtail**,

a bird so named by Latham in 1788 from a bird described by Sonnini in 1766 from Luzon: not well identified, but supposed to be the wagtail distributed over most of Asia, with a host of synonyms, from which *M. leucophaea* is selected as the onym by late authority. — **Common wagtail** of England, the pied wagtail. — **Field wagtail**, a yellow wagtail. — **Garden wagtail**, the Indian wagtail. — **Gray-headed yellow wagtail**, *Budytes viridis*. — **Gray wagtail**, *Motacilla melanope*, or *boarula*, or *sulphurea*: more fully called *gray water-wagtail* (after Edwards, 1758), and also *yellow water-wagtail* by Albin (1738-40). — **Green wagtail**, a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called *Budytes viridis* or *B. cinereocapillus*, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries. — **Hudsonian wagtail** (of Latham, 1801), the common titlark of North America, *Anthus pennsylvanicus* or *ludovicianus*, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pennsylvania." — **Indian wagtail**, *Nemorivola* or *Nemorivaga indica*, now *Limonidromus indicus*, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoologically related to that continent. — **Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris* or *yarellii*, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain. — **Tschutschki wagtail**, the gray wagtail. *Pennant*, 1785. — **Wagtail fantail**, *wagtail flycatcher*, a true flycatcher of Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, etc., with fifteen different New Latin names, among which *Rhipidura* or



Wagtail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).

Sauloprocta tricolor or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7½ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called *black fantail*. — **Water wagtail**. See *water-wagtail*. — **White wagtail**, *Motacilla alba*, or another of this type. — **Wood-wagtail**, the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus *Calobates*, as *C. sulphurea*. *Webster*, 1890. — **Yellow wagtail**, *Budytes rufi*, or another of this type.

wagtail (wag'tail), *v. i.* [*< wagtail*, *n.*] To flutter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

A pair of busie chattering Pies, . . .
From bush to bush *wag-tail*ing here and there.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Trophies*.

wagwag (wag'wônt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton*.
wag-wanton (wag'wôn-ton), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

wag-wit (wag'wit), *n.* A wag; a would-be wit.

All the *wag-wits* in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 354.

wah (wâ), *n.* [Native name.] The panda, *Elurus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda*.

Wahabi, **Wahabee** (wâ-hâ'bê), *n.* [*< Ar. Wahabi*, *< Wahhab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691-1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahabite*.

A sect of Mohammedan puritans, known as *Wahabis*, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relics.

J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 668.

Wahabism (wâ-hâ'bê-izm), *n.* [*< Wahabi + -ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. *W. G. Palgrave*.

Wahabite (wâ-hâ'bê-it), *n.* [*< Wahabi + -ite*.] Same as *Wahabi*. *Laboulaye*.

wahawe (wâ-hâ'hâ), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Dissoxylum* (*Hartiglesia*) *spectabile*, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of them as a stoniac. Also *kaka*.

Waha Lake trout. See *trout*¹.

wahoo (wâ-hô'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North American shrub, the burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, ornamental in autumn for its pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the

bright-scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the official eunonymus, credited with cholagogic and laxative properties. — 2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former. — 3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unworkable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to *Tilia heterophylla* (see *Tilia*) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under *quince*¹).

Also written *waahoo* (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and *whahoo*.
waldt, **waldet**. Obsolete spellings of the pretcrit and past participle of *weigh*¹.

waif (wâf), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *waive* (from the plural), also *waift* (see *waive*, *n.*, *waift*); *< ME. waif*, *waif*, *weife* (pl. *wayes*, *weyves*), *< OF. waif*, *wef*, *guyef*, *gaif*, fem. *waive*, *gaive* (pl. *waives*, *gaives*), a waif (*choses gaives*, things lost and not claimed), *< Icel. veif*, anything waving or flapping about, *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, *veifa*, vibrate, waver: see *waive*.] 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abandoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

Weifes, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost.

Cotgrave, 1611.

Rolling in his mind
Old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

2. In law: (a) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

Of wardes and of wardemotes, *wayues* and straynes.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 92.

(b) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

Waifs . . . are goods stolen, and waved or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.
Blackstone, *Comm.*, i. vii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . .

'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a *waif*,

Desirous to please, and not receiv'd.

Cotter, *Task*, iii. 80.

Oh a' ye plous, godly flocks, . . .

Wha now will keep ye frae the fox, . . .

Or wha will tent the *waifs* and crocks

About the dykes! *Burns*, *The Two Herds*.

4. Same as *welt* or *waft*.

The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a *waif* (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase.

C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 25.

Masthead waif, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with canvas at the end: used by whalemen in signalling boats. Compare *waft*, *n.*, 4.

II. *a.* Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also *waif*. [Scotch.]

And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("uncouth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness or infirmity (can be shown). *Laws of Hen. II.*, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* [*Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 26].

And wull and *waif* for eight lang years

They sail'd upon the sea.

Rosmer Haymand (*Child's Ballads*, i. 258).

waif-pole (wâf'pôl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

waift, *n.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. weft*; a var. of *waif*, with excrescent *t*: see *waif*.] Same as *waif*.

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came

Upon your seas, he claym'd as his propertie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, iv. xii. 31.

wail (wâl), *v.* [*< ME. wailen*, *wailen*, *weilen*, *weylen*, *< Icel. væla*, *væla*, mod. *vola*, *wail*, *< væ!* *væ!* interj., woe! see *woe*. Cf. *dewail*.] 1. *intrans.* To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

I mot wepe and *weyle* whyl I live.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 437.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown
and sere.

Bryant, *Death of the Flowers*.

II. *trans.* To grieve over; lament; bemoan; bewail.

Thou holy chyrche, thou maist be *wailled*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6271.

Tell these sad women

'Tis fond to *wail* inevitable strokes,

As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 1. 28.

wail (wâl), *n.* [*< wail*¹, *v.*] The act of lamenting aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the *wail* of
the forest.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, ii. 5.

The dead, whose dying eyes

Were closed with *wail*. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, 22.

wail², *v. t.* See **wale²**.

wailer¹ (wā'ler), *n.* [**wail** + **-er**]. One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.

wailer² (wā'ler), *n.* [**wail**², **wale**², + **-er**]. In coal-mining, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cars the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

wailress¹ (wā'ler-es), *n.* [ME. *weileress*; < **wailer**¹ + **-ess**]. A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

Beholde ze, and clepe ze wymmen that wellen [var. *weileressis*, *wailteris*, tr. L. lamentatrices].

Wyclif, Jer. ix. 17.

wailful (wā'fūl), *a.* [**wail**¹ + **-ful**]. 1. Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night
In wailful plaints that none was to appease.

Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 26.

While thro' the braes the cushat croods
With wailfu cry! Burns, To W. Simpson.

2. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
The wailful works that scourge the poor, without regard
of blame. Surrey, Ps. lxxiii.

wailing (wā'ling), *n.* [**wail** + **-ing**]. Verbal *n.* of **wail**, *v.* The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Myche weping & wo, waylyng of teris,
And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.

There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Mat. xlii. 42.

wailingly (wā'ling-li), *adv.* [**wailing** + **-ly**]. In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Shrilly, wailingly sounded a cry of mortal agony.
The Century, XXIX. 60.

wailment (wā'l-ment), *n.* [**wail** + **-ment**]. Lamentation.

O day of wailment to all that are yet unborn!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, li. 224. (Latham.)

wailster (wā'l-ster), *n.* [ME., < **wail** + **-ster**]. Same as **waileress**. Wyclif, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waiment, **wayment** (wā'ment'), *v. i.* [**wail** + **-ment**]. **waimenten**, **weymenten**, < OF. *waimenter*, *weymenter*, *guaimenter*, *gamunter*, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. *wai*, *guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, *woe*: see **woe**, and cf. **wail**), of *lament*, < L. *lamentari*, lament: see **lament**.] To lament; sorrow; wail.

"Sir," seide Agravaun, "ne weymente ye not so, for yet
god will he ne hath noon harme.

Méville (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man
to waymenten in his herte. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

waimentation (wā-men-tā'shon), *n.* [**wail** + **-ment**]. Lamentation.

Made swiche waimentacioun
That pite was to here the soun.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 1855.

waimenting, **waymenting**, *n.* [ME., verbal *n.* of **waiment**, *v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.

The sacred teres, and the waymenting,
The fry strokes of the desiring
That loves servants in this lyf endure.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1063.

wain¹ (wān), *n.* [**wail** + **-in**]. 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and Waynes,
and Chariottes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 250.

The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

The shynynge Juge of thinges, stable in hymself, governeth
the swifte cart or wayn—that is to seyn, the circuler
moerynge of the sonne.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as **Charles's Wain**.

My bankrupt wain can beg nor borrow light;
Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.

Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Arthur's Wain. Same as **Charles's Wain**.

Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll
In utter darkness round the pole.

Scott, L. of L. M., l. 17.

Charles's Wain, in *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in
the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has

been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the
stars are known as the *pointers*, because, being nearly in a
right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to
it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern
Car*, and some times the *Butcher's Cleaver*. [The name
Charles's wain, *Charles's wain* is a modern alteration of
earlier *carl's wain*, < late ME. *charlewain*, *charelwain*, < late
AS. *carles wain* (= Sw. *kari-vagn* = Dan. *kari-vogn*), the
earl's or churl's wain, i. e. the farmer's wagon. The word
wain came to be associated with the name *Charles* with ref.
to Charlemagne, being also called in ME. *Charlemaynes
wayne*. In the 17th century it was associated with the
names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles's
wain* is over the new chimney. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 2.
The Lesser Wain, Ursa Minor.

When the lesser wain
Is twisting round the polar star.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

wain² (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps < Icel. *veina*, go
on one's way, proceed: see **way**¹. Cf. **wain**¹,
from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*,"
move, etc., found in various texts, is a mis-
reading of *waynen*, i. e. *waynen*: see **waire**.]
To carry; convey; fetch.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
Good servant for dairie house, waine her to mee.

Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 107. (Davies.)

So swift they wained her through the light,
'Twas like the motion of sound or sight.

Hogg, Kilmeny.

wain³, *n.* A Middle English form of **gain**¹.
wainable (wā'nā-bl), *a.* [**wain**³, = **gain**¹, +
-able]. Capable of being tilled; tillable: as,
wainable land.

wainage (wā'nāj), *n.* A variant of **gainage**.
The stock of the merchant and the wainage of the villein
are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well
as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 155.

wain-botet (wān'bōt), *n.* [**wain**¹ + **botet**]. An
allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

wain-house (wān'hous), *n.* A house or shed
for wagons and carts. [Prov. Eng.]

After supper they adjourned to the wain-house, where
the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.

C. Riton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wān'lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.

Then you shall returne,
And of your best provision sende to vs
Thirty waine-load, beside twelve tun of wine.

Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 104).

wainmant (wān'mān), *n.*; pl. **wainmen** (-men).
1. A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. i. 64. (Davies.)—2. A
charioteer; specifically [cap.], the constellation
Auriga. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

wain-rope (wān'rōp), *n.* A rope for pulling a
wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a
cart-rope. [Rare.]

Oxen and wainropes cannot hale them together.

Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 64.

wainscot (wān'skōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
wainscot, **waynskot**, **waynskote** (also, as more
D., **waghenscot**; < D. **wagenscot** (= LG. **wag-
genscot**), the best kind of oak-wood, well
grained and without knots (cf. LG. **bokenscot**,
the best kind of beech-wood, without knots),
< **wagen**, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, +
schot (= E. **shot**), partition, wainscot. The
orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board
or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence
'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls,
esp. oak-wood for paneling.' 1. A fine kind
of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or
warp as English oak, easily worked with tools,
and used at first for any kind of paneled work,
and afterward in other ways.

A tabyll of waynskott with to trestellis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 115.

He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced,
olivaster (like wainscott) complexion.

Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of
apartments, usually made in panels; paneled
boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this
lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.

With their fair wainscote,
Their presses and bedsteads,
Their joint-stools and tables,
A fire we made.

Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

Boards called **Waghenscot**. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 173.

The reader pruned that men of his coat might grow up
like cedars to make good wainscot in the House of Sincere-
ity.

Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3.

We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the wain-
scot of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and por-
tucullises.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English
collectors' name. The American wainscot is *Lucania
extranea*; the scarce wainscot is *Stimyrta venosa*.—**Smoky
wainscot**. See **smoky**.

wainscot (wān'skōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **wain-
scoted**, **wainscotted**, ppr. **wainscoting**, **wainscot-
ting**. [Formerly also **wenscot**; < **wainscot**, *n.*]
1. To line or panel with wainscot: as, to wain-
scot a hall.

A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold,
wenscotted, and decked with great store of Pearls and
Precious Stones. S. Clarke, Geog. Desor. (1671), p. 267.

Music is better in chambers wainscotted than hanged.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 144.

The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them richly
parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

2. To line or panel in the manner of wain-
scoting, with material other than oak, or, more
generally, than wood.

The east side of it [the church] within is wainscotted
with jasper and beautiful marbles.

Poconce, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

wainscot-chair (wān'skōt-chēr), *n.* A chair
the lower part of which below the seat is filled
in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to
form a box.

wainscot-clock (wān'skōt-klok), *n.* A tall
standard clock with long pendulum and high
closed case: so called because such clocks
stood against the wainscoting in old houses.
Art Journal, 1883, p. 198.

wainscoting, **wainscotted** (wān'skōt-ing), *n.*
[**wainscot** + **-ing**]. Wainscot, or the material
used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān'skōt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey
oak, *Quercus Cerris*. See **oak**.

wainscot-panel (wān'skōt-pān'el), *n.* In an
American railroad-car, a board forming a panel
between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed
beneath the windows.

wain-shilling (wān'shil'ing), *n.* A market toll
or tax formerly levied on wagons at markets in
English towns. See the quotation under **load-
penny**.

wainwright (wān'rit), *n.* A wagon-maker:
same as **wagonwright**.

wair¹, *v.* An old spelling of **wear**¹.

wair² (wār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *corp.*, a
piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad.
Bailey, 1731.

waischet. An obsolete past participle of **wash**.
waise (wāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **waised**, ppr.
waising. A Scotch form of **wiss**.

waist (wāst), *n.* [Formerly **wāst**, **wast**; < ME.
wast, *waste*, < AS. **wæst*, *wæst*, lit. 'growth,'
'size' (= Icel. *vörðr*, stature, = Sw. *vårt* = Dan.
væst, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, in-
crease, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, ear-
lier *wæstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wach-
thum*, growth), < *wacan*, grow: see **wax**¹.] 1.
The part of the human body between the chest
and the hips; the smaller or more compressible
section of the trunk below the ribs and above
the haunch-bones, including most of the abdo-
men and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered
with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is
seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's.
The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of
this.

Waste, of a mannys myddyl. Prompt. Parv., p. 517.

The women go straiter and closer in their garments than
the men do, with their waists girded.

Hakluyt.

Indeed I am in the waist two yards about.

Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3. 46.

Her ringlets are in taste;
What an arm!—what a waist
For an arm!

F. Locker, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body,
as a belt or girdle.

I might have giv'n thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekles and a golden waist.

Psalm, David and Bethsabe.

3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (a)
An undergarment worn especially by children, to which
petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (b) The body or
bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or
joined to it; a corsage; a blouse; a blouse.

Doll. What fashion will make a woman have the best
body, tailor?

Taylor. A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-
wheel fardingle.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a
girdle.

Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot,
Who now is girdled with a waist of iron,
And hemm'd about with grim destruction.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

5. That part of any object which bears some
analogy to the human waist, somewhere near
the middle of its height or length.

A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground,
. . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the waist.
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, II. 34.

There is a small knob at the small part or *waist* [of an hour-glass shaped salt-cellar].

South Kensington Handbook, College Corp. Plate.

The date of refounding this bell (1576) is cast upon its waist.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 133.

Especially—(a) The narrowest part of the body of musical instruments of the violin kind, formed by the bouts, or inward curves of the ribs near the middle of the body. (b) *Naut.*, the central part of a ship.

Quarter your selves in order, some abaft;
Some in the Ships waist, all in martial order.

Heywood, *Fortune by Land and Sea* (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 416).

(c) The middle part of a period of time.

In the dead waist [var. *vast*] and middle of the night.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 198.

'Tis now about the immodest waist of night.

Marston, *Malcontent*, II. 3.

This was about the waste of day.
Loves of Hero and Leander, p. 114.

Peasant waist. See *peasant*.

waist-anchor (wäst'ang'kor), *n.* An anchor stowed in the waist; a sheet-anchor.

waistband (wäst'band), *n.* 1. A band meant to encircle the waist, especially such a band forming part of a garment and serving to stiffen or maintain it: as, the *waistband* of a skirt.
A pair of dreadnought pilot-trousers, whereof the *waistband* was so very broad and high that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. *Dickens*, *Dombey and Son*, xxiii.

2. A separate or outer girdle or belt. [Rare.]

waist-belt (wäst'belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist.
She wore a tight-fitting bodice of cream-white flannel and petticoats of gray flannel, while she had a *waistbelt* and pouch of brilliant blue.
W. Black, *Princess of Thule*, vii.

waist-boat (wäst'böt), *n.* A boat carried in the waist of a vessel; specifically, in *whaling*, the second mate's boat, carried in the waist on the port side.

waist-boater (wäst'böt'er), *n.* The officer of the boat carried in the waist of a whaler; the second mate.

waist-cloth (wäst'klöth), *n.* 1. A piece of cloth worn by the natives in India around the waist and hanging below it, and, as often worn, passed between the thighs. Compare *dhotee*.—

2. *Naut.*: (a) Hammock-cloths of the waist nettings. *Hamersley*. (b) *pl.* Cloths hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Nares*.
The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our Boat; in stead of thoulies we made sticks like Bedstaves, to which we fastened so many of our Massawomek Targets that invironed her as *wast clothes*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 185.

My Lord did give me orders to write for flags and scarlett *waistclothes*.
Pepys, *Diary*, May 7, 1660.

waistcoat (wäst'köt, colloq. wes'köt or -köt), *n.* [Formerly also *wastcoat*, *wascote*, also dial. *weskit*; < *waist* + *coat*.] A name of various garments. (a) A body-garment for men, formerly worn under the doublet, and apparently intended to show through its slashes, or where it was left unbuttoned.

Ruffles for your hands, *wast-coates* wrought with silke.
Heywood, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 42).

This morning my brother's man brought me a new black balse *waist-coate*, faced with silk, which I put on, from this day laying by half-shirts for this winter.
Pepys, *Diary*, Nov. 1, 1663.

(b) A garment without sleeves worn under a coat. They were formerly long, reaching sometimes to the thighs, and were made of rich and bright-colored material; now they are worn much shorter. They are generally single-breasted, but double-breasted waistcoats have been in fashion at different times.

He had on a blue silk *waistcoat* with an extremely broad gold lace.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 359.

The dangerous *waistcoat*, called by cockneys "vest."

O. W. Holmes, *Uranian*.

(c) A garment worn by women in imitation of a man's waistcoat. Compare (a).

In a stuffe *Waikote* and a *Peticoote*

Like to a chambermayd.

T. Cranley, *Reformed Whore* (1635). (*Fairholt*, I. 300.)

The queen, who looked in this dress—a white laced *wast-coate* and a crimson short petticoate—... myghty pretty.
Pepys, *Diary*, July 13, 1663.

The dress bodice is fitted with two *waistcoats*, one of pale ceru corded silk overlaid with green and gold sou-tache braid, the other of silk striped white and green alternately.
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

Sleeved waistcoat. See *sleeved*.

waistcoateer (wäst-kö-tër), colloq. wes-kö-tër', *n.* [Formerly also spelled *wastcoateer*, *wast-couteer*, *wastcoatier*; < *waistcoat* + *-er*.]

One who wears a waistcoat as a principal garment, without a coat or upper gown; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in London, a prostitute (probably from being so dressed).

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling! You *waistcoateer*, you must go back.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, I. 1.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,

And would come to a sailor's whistle.

Masinger, *City Madam*, III. 1.

waistcoating (wäst'köt-ing, colloq. wes'köt-ing), *n.* A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. These stuffs usually contain silk, and are of a fancy pattern.

Mrs. Carver bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoat-ing*.
Miss Edgeworth, *The Dun*, p. 815. (*Davies*.)

waist-deep (wäst'dép), *a.* and *adv.* So deep as to reach or be covered from the feet up to the waist: as, the ford was *waist-deep*.

The eager Knight leap'd in the sea

Waist-deep, and first on shore was he.

Scott, *Lord of the Isles*, v. 14.

waisted (wäst'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *wasted*; < *waist* + *-ed*.] Having a waist (of some specified shape or type).

Med. I never saw a Coat better cut.
Sir Fop. It makes me show long-waisted.

Etherege, *Man of Mode*, III. 2.

waister (wäst'ter), *n.* [*< waist* + *-er*.] 1. A green hand on board a whaler, usually placed in the waist of the vessel until qualified for more responsible duties.—2. On a naval vessel, formerly, one of a class of old men who have been disabled or grown gray without rising in the service.

waist-high (wäst'hî), *a.* [Formerly also *wast-high*; < *waist* + *high*.] As high as the waist.

Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse *wast-high*, unmoved, unteaten.
Sandys, *Traveller*, p. 117.

waist-panel (wäst'pan'el), *n.* The panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. *Car-Builders Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-piece (wäst'pēs), *n.* The steel skirt, or great braguette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare cut under *tasset*.

waist-rail (wäst'räl), *n.* A horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage. *Car-Builders Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-torque (wäst'törk), *n.* A girdle, properly one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern nations in the early middle ages. Compare cut under *torque*.

waist-tree (wäst'trē), *n.* A spare spar formerly placed along the waist of a ship where there were no bulwarks. Also called *rough-tree*.

wait (wät), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *waigt*; < ME. *waite*, *wayte*, a watchman, spy, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel, watchman, spy, later, *guet*, watch, ward, heed, also the watch or company appointed to watch (= Pr. *gach*, *gayt*), < OHG. *wahta*, MHG. *wahte*, G. *wacht*, a watchman; cf. Goth. *waktwo*, a watch, < AS. *wacan* = Goth. *wakan*, etc., wake, watch: see *wake*, *watch*. In senses 4, 5, 6, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1. A watchman; a guard; also, a spy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 513.

And wylly bes ware [beware] *waytys* to the towne,
On yche half forto hede, that no harme fall.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6265.

2. One of a body of musicians, especially in the seventeenth century in England. Originally the waits seem to have been watchmen who sounded horns, or in some other noisy way announced their being on watch. Bands of musicians seem to have borne the name generally at a later time, and it is still preserved in England, as applied to persons who sing out of doors at Christmas time, and seek gratuities from house to house.

A *wayte*, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes. . . . Also this yeoman *waight*, at the makinge of Knyghtes of the Bath, for his attendance upon them by nyghte-time, in watchinge in the chappelle, hath he to his fee all the watchinge clothing that the knyght shall wear upon him.
Rymer, quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 743.

We will have the city *waites* down with us, and a noise of trumpets.
Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, IV. 2.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town music. The *waites* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow to play but one winter under the window of a lady.
Tatler, No. 223.

A strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded to be the *waites* from some neighboring village.
Irring, *Sketch-Book*, p. 253.

3. An old variety of hautboy or shawm: so called because much used by the waits.

Grete lordys were at the assent,
Waytys blew, to mele they waite.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 35, f. 60. (*Halliwell*.)

The *waites* or *Hoboyas*.
Butler, *Principles of Music* (1686), quoted in (*Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 743.

4. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & *waigt* of the dog too take his amannage, and the fore & experiens of the bear agayn: to avoid the assaults.

Robert Laneham, *Letter from Kenilworth* (1575).

5. An ambush; a trap; a plot: obsolete except in the phrase *to lie in wait*.

Fals semblance hath a visage ful demure,
Lightly to catche the ladies in a *waite*;
Wherefore we must, if that we will endure,
Make right good watche.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

6. The act of waiting: as, a *wait* for the train at a station.—7. Time occupied in waiting; delay; an interval of waiting; specifically, in theatrical language, the time between two acts. Compare *stage-wait*.

It was thought I had suffered enough in my long *wait* for the trial. *Mrs. Oliphant*, *The Ladies Lindores*, p. 98.

During the *wait* between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pianist who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.
T. C. Crawford, *Engish Life*, p. 141.

To lay wait. See *lay*.—**To lie in wait.** See *lie*.—**Waits' badge,** a badge formerly worn by town musicians, usually an escutcheon with the arms of the borough. Such badges exist in the treasuries of English towns and corporations.

wait (wät), *v.* [*< ME. waiten*, *wayten*, < OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier*, *guetter*, F. *guetter* (Walloon *waitier*) = Pr. *gaitar*, *gachar* = It. *guatare*, watch, ward, mark, heed, note, lie in wait for, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel: see *wait*, *n.* Cf. *await*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To watch; be on the watch; lie in wait; look out.
He *waited* after no pompe and reverence.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prool.* to C. T., I. 525.

William ful wightly *waited* out at an holt,
& sele breme burnes busi in ful brigst armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2320.

2. To look forward to something; be in expectation: often with *for*.

She *wayteth* whan hir herte wolde breste.
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 852.

SU. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have o'er night
That *wait* for execution in the morn.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, IV. 2. 184.

Both *waited* patiently, and yet both prayed for the accelerating of that which they *waited for*. Daniel for the deliverance, Simeon for the Epiphany.

Donne, *Sermons*, IV.

3. To stay or rest in patience or expectation; remain in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action: often with *for*.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited for*.
Shak., *J. C.*, II. 2. 119.

Do but *wait* till I despatch my tailor, and I'll discover my device to you.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, III. 1.

They also serve who only stand and *wait*.

Milton, *Sonnets*, xiv.

The dinner *waits*, and we are tir'd.

Cowper, *John Gilpin*.

Wait till we give you a dictionary, Sir! It takes Boston to do that thing, Sir!

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, II.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to *wait* behind her lips,
As *waits* a river level with the dam,
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.

Tennyson, *Princess*, IV.

4. To remain in readiness to execute orders; be ready to serve; be in waiting; perform the duties of an attendant or a servant; hence, to serve; supply the wants of persons at table.

Thou [a page] art fitter to be worn in my cap than to *wait* at my heels.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, I. 2. 18.

How one of the Serving-men, untrain'd to *wait*, split the White-broth!

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, v.

Three large men, like doctors of divinity, *wait* behind the table, and furnish everything that appetite can ask for.

Thackeray, *Mrs. Perkins's Ball*.

To wait on or upon. [*On*, prep.] (a) To watch; guard.

Loke that ye *waits* well upon me, and yet it be myster cometh me to helpe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 647.

(b) To look at; look toward.

The eyes of all *wait* upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season.

Ps. cxlv. 15.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him with whom you speak, with your eye.

Bacon, *Cunning* (ed. 1887).

(c) To lie in wait for.

This snamour evere *waitynge* on his prey.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, I. 76.

(d) To expect; look for.

I wot the in witte to *waite* on myn end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7943.

(e) To attend to; perform, as a duty.

According to the grace that is given unto us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy, . . . or ministry, let us *wait* on our ministering.

Rom. xii. 7.

(/t) To be ready to serve; do the bidding of.

Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed. Pa. xxv. 3.
Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and wait on thy God continually. Hos. xii. 6.
(g) To attend upon as a servant; act as attendant to; be in the service of.

The Syrians had brought away . . . a little maid: and she waited on Naaman's wife. 2 Ki. v. 2.

How now, Simple! where have you been? I must wait on myself, must I? Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 208.

(h) To go to see; call upon; visit; attend.

I . . . have been twice to wait upon Dr. Brady; but was both times disappointed.

Edmond Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).
I suppose he will be here to wait on Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dress'd. Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

(i) To escort; accompany; attend; specifically, to attend as bridesmaid or groomsman. [Colloq.]

Gentlemen, I beg pardon—I must wait on you down stairs; here is a person come on particular business. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

I used to be waitin' on her to singin' school. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown Stories, p. 123.

(j) To attend or follow as a consequence; be associated with; accompany.

Now, good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both! Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 88.

Such silence waits on Philomela's strains. Pope, Winter, I. 78.

Yet a rich guerdon waits on minds that dare, If aught be in them of immortal seed. Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 4.

To wait on. [On, adv.] In falconry, to fly or hover aloft, waiting for game to be sprung: said of a hawk.

When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons in this way, and mounts immediately in expectation—in short, begins to wait on—she should . . . be tried at game. Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

II. trans. 1†. To observe; examine; take notice of; expect; watch for; look out for.

Nyght and day he spedde him that he can, To wayten a tyme of his conclusion. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 535.

Waite what y dide to marie maudeleynne, And what y selde to thomas of ynde. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

2†. To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thought or he went a-way he wold gif he mygt wayte hire sum wicked torn what bi-tidde after. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 148.

3†. To seek.

Than farde Nectanabus forthe fro that place; Hee wendes too a wildernes & waites him erbes. Alisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 808.

4. To stay for; attend; await; expect.

Go wait me in the gallery. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

They all Complain aloud of Cato's discipline, And wait but the command to change their master. Addison, Cato, I. 3.

Then let him receive the new knowledge and wait us, Pardoned in Heaven. Browning, Lost Leader.

5. To defer; put off; keep waiting: said of a meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert wait supper for me. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 9.

6†. To attend upon; accompany; escort.

Most noble consul! let us wait him home. B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

Proffering the Hind to wait her half the way; That, since the sky was clear, an hour of talk Might help her to beguile the tedious walk. Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 567.

7†. To follow as a consequence of something; attend upon.

Such doom Waits luxury and lawless care of gain! J. Phillips, Cider, I.

Defend me from the Woes which Mortals wait. Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

To wait attendance, to remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

Wait attendance Till you hear further from me. Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 161.

wait-a-bit thorn. See under thorn.

waiter (wā'tēr), n. [*<* ME. *waitere*, *wayter*, *weyter*, later *wature*, *<* OF. *waitier*, *guetier*, etc., *guetter*, F. *guetier*, wait: see *wait*, v. Cf. MHG. *wahtere*, *wekter*, G. *wächter*, a watchman.] 1†. A watcher.

And the child he weyter heude vp his eyen, and bihelde. Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiii. 34.

2†. A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgents had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the Waiters (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vi.

3. One who waits; one who abides in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some appointed time, some opportunity, or the like.

Waiters on Providence. Diersack, Coningsby, II. 4.

4. A domestic servant. Specifically—(a†) A manservant for rough work about a house.

Daily fill other of these grooms, called waiters, to make fyres, to sett up tressyls and bourdes, with yomen of chambre, and to help dresse the beddes of sylke and arras. Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

(b†) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women. . . . Bid your waiters Stand further off, and I'll come nearer to you. Massinger, Unnatural Combat, I. 1.

(c) A man-servant who waits at table: applied more commonly to those who serve in hotels or restaurants.

Enter waiter. Wait. Here is a gentleman desires to speak with Mr. Vincent. Vin. I come. [Exit Vincent with Waiter. Wycherley, Love in a Wood, I. 2.

Head-waiter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. An officer in the employ of the British custom-house. See *coat-waiter*, *tide-waiter*.—6. A tray; a salver.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a waiter, which is a ceremony usually used to her ladyship. Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

Esra came quietly into the room again, and took up the waiter with the jelly-glass and the napkin. The Century, XLI. 584.

Minority waiter, a waiter out of employment: in humorous allusion to a political minority, as being out of office. Compare def. 8.

I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven minority waiters, and thirteen billiard-markers. Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Quarterly waiter. Same as *quarter-waiter*.—Waiters' cramp, an occupation neurosis of public waiters, consisting in pain and muscular spasm, excited by the attempt to carry dishes in the customary manner.

waiterage (wā'tēr-āj), n. [*<* waiter + -age.] Attendance by a waiter; service.

Imperial-Hotel people . . . had brightened up: . . . all was done for me then that human waiterage in the circumstances could do. Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 23.

waitering (wā'tēr-ing), n. [*<* waiter + -ing¹.] The employment or duties of a waiter.

Nor yet can you lay down the gentleman's-service . . . and take up Waitering. Dickens, Somebody's Luggage, I.

wait-fee (wā't-fē), n. In feudal law, a periodical payment by way of commutation for relief from the duty of maintaining a tower and performing guard on the wall of a royal castle.

waiting (wā'ting), n. [*<* ME. *waitynge*, *waytynge*; verbal n. of *wait*, v.] 1†. Watching; hence, an ogling.

All the lordshap of lecherye in lengthe and in brede, As in workes and in wordes and waitynge of eyes. Piers Plowman (C), III. 94.

2. The act of staying or remaining in expectation.

In all ages, men have fought over words, without waiting to know what the words really signified. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

There was an awful waiting in the earth, As if a mystery gretened to its birth. R. W. Gilder, Interlude.

3. Attendance; service.

Green glasses for hock, and excellent waiting at table. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvi.

Lords or grooms in waiting, officers of the British royal household who hold the same position under a queen regnant as lords or grooms of the bedchamber under a king. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 37.

waitingly (wā'ting-li), adv. By waiting; as if waiting.

waiting-maid (wā'ting-mād), n. A maid-servant; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a waiting-maid To trim the butler with. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 2.

waiting-room (wā'ting-rüm), n. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railway-station or a public office.

A motley crowd filled the restaurant and waiting-rooms. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 670.

waiting-vassal (wā'ting-vas'al), n. An attendant.

Your carters or your waiting-vassals. Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 121.

waiting-woman (wā'ting-wüm'an), n. A woman who attends or waits in service; a waiting-maid.

Chambermaids and waiting-women. Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

waitress (wā'tres), n. [*<* wait(e)r + -ess.] A woman who waits at table: originally used only of one who served in a place of public entertainment.

The curtain drew up, and we beheld, seated at a long table, a company of monkeys! . . . the waiter and waitress were monkeys. Anna Mary Howitt, Art Student in Munich, xviii.

wait-service (wā't-sēr'vis), n. The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle.—Tenure of wait-service, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

wait-treble (wā't'treb'l), n. A sort of bagpipe. Halliwell.

waive (wāv), v.; pret. and pp. waived, ppr. waiving. [Also *ware*; *<* ME. *waiven*, *wayven*, *weiven*, *weyven*, *<* OF. **waiver*, **weiver*, *weyver*, *guesver*, *guever* (ML. *waviare*), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps *<* Icel. *veifa*, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. *veiva*, swing about, = OHG. *weibon*, MHG. *weiben*, *waiben*, fluctuate, waver, = Goth. *bi-waiþjan*, waver; cf. L. *vibrare*, vibrate. Cf. *waif*, n. The verb *waive* is distinct from *wave*¹, with which it is often confounded.]

I. trans. 1†. To refuse; forsake; decline; shun.

Anon he weyeth milk and flesh and al, And every deynthe that is in that hous. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, I. 159.

Within two dales after wee were halled by two West-Indies men; but when they saw vs waife them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sides. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

He lent you imprest money, and upbraids it; Furnished you for the wooing, and now waives you. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, IV. 1.

2†. To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-gow meke him til his maistre ones, To wayue vp the wicket that the woman shette, Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted. Piers Plowman (B), v. 611.

Thou, by whom he was deceived Of love, and from his purpose weived. Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

3. To relinquish; forsake; forbear to insist on or claim; defer for the present; forgo: as, to waive a subject; to waive a claim or privilege.

Whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to waive that construction. Thomas Adams (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147).

You may safely waive the nobility of your birth, and rely on your actions for your fame. Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

I have so great a love for you that I can waive opportunities of gain to help you. Steele, Spectator, No. 466.

I have waived his visit till I am in town. Walpole, Letters, II. 184.

4. In law: (a) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See *waiver*. (b) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (c) In old Eng. law, to put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a waiver; for, as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be waived, i. e., derelicta, left out, or not regarded. Wharton.

II. intrans. To depart; deviate.

Yow ne liketh, for youre helghe prudence, To weyven fro the word of Salomon. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 230.

waiver (wāv), n. [See *waif*.] 1. A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a waiver and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him! Donne.

2. In law, a woman put out of the protection of the law.

Waine, a Woman that is Out-law'd; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is. Glossographia Anglicana (1707).

waiver (wā'vēr), n. [Formerly also *waver*; *<* OF. **waiver*, *weyver*, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see *waive*.] In law: (a) The act of waiving; the intentional relinquishment of a known right; the passing by or declining to accept a thing.

Waiver, in a general way, may be said to occur wherever one, in possession of a right conferred either by law or by contract, and knowing the attendant facts, does or forbears to do something inconsistent with the existence of the right or of his intention to rely upon it; in which case he is said to have waived it, and he is estopped from claiming anything by reason of it afterward. Bishop.

The earliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn waiver on the part of the community of its right and duty of protection in the case of one who had wronged his fellow-member of the folk. J. H. Green, Conq. of England, p. 23.

(b) In old Eng. law, the legal process by which a woman was waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

waivode, waiwode (wā'vōd, wā'wōd), n. Same as *voivode*.

waiwodship (wā'wōd-ship), n. Same as *voivodeship*.

Wakasa lacquer. See *lacquer*.

wake¹ (wāk), v.; pret. and pp. waked or woke, ppr. waking. [Under this form are merged two

verbs, one strong, the other weak: (a) < ME. *waken* (pret. *wok*, *wook*, *woe*; pl. *woken*; pp. *waken*, *wakin*), < AS. **wacan* (pret. *wōc*, pp. **wacen*), arise, come to life, originate, be born, = Goth. *wakan* (pret. *wōk*), wake. (b) < ME. *waken*, *wakien* (pret. *waked*, pp. *waked*), < AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*, pp. *wacod*) = OS. *wakon* = OFries. *waka* = I. MLG. *waken* = OHG. *wachen*, *wahhen*, MHG. G. *wachen* = Icel. *vaka* = Sw. *vaka* = Dan. *vaage*, wake; cf. AS. *wecan*, *weccean* (pret. *wēhte*) = OS. *wekkian* = D. *wekken* = OHG. *weccken*, MHG. G. *weccken* = Goth. **wakjan*, in comp. *uswakjan*, arouse, awake; akin to L. *vigil*, wakeful, watchful, *vigere*, flourish, etc.: see *vigil*. Cf. *watch*, *wail*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *waken*, *awake*, *awaken*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be awake; continue awake; refrain from sleeping.

John the clerk, that *waked* haddel at nyght.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 364.

And, for my soul, I can not sleep a wink:
I nod in company, I *wake* at night.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. 1. 13.

I could *wake* a winter night,
For the sake of somebody.
Burns, My Heart is Sair.

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; cease to sleep; awake; be awakened: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

Look you, my lady's asleep: she'll *wake* presently.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

3. To keep watch; watch while others sleep; keep vigil; especially, to watch a night with a corpse. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

And they *wake* ther al that nyght,
With many torches & candle lyght.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

The people assembled on the vigil, or evening preceding the saint's day, and came, says an old author, "to church with candellys burning, and would *wake*, and come toward night to the church in their devotion," agreeable to the requisition contained in one of the canons established by king Edgar, whereby those who came to the wake were ordered to pray devoutly.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 469.

4. To be active; not to be quiescent.

I sleep, but my heart *waketh*. Cant. v. 2.
To keep thy sharp woes *waking*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1136.

5. To be excited from a torpid or inactive state, either physical or mental; be put in motion or action.

Gentle airs, due at their hour,
To fan the earth now *waked*. Milton, P. L., x. 94.
Breathed in fitful whispers, as the wind
Sighs and then slumbers, *wakes* and sighs again.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6†. To hold a late revel; carouse late at night.
The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 8.

7. To return to life; be aroused from the sleep of death; live.

That, whether we *wake* or sleep, we should live together with him. 1 Thess. v. 10.

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse from sleep; awake; awaken: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

She hath often dreamed of unhappiness and *waked* herself with laughing. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 361.

She's asleep with her eyes open; pretty little rogue; I'll *wake* her and make her ashamed of it.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

2. To watch by night; keep vigil with or over; especially, to hold a wake over, as a corpse. See *wake*, n., 3.

And who that will *wake* that Sparhawk 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes, and, as some men seyn, 8 dayes and 8 nyghtes, with outen Companye and with outen Sleep, that faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hath the don, the first Wysshe that he wil wysse of earthly thynges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You were right, dear, from first to last, concerning the poor cratur's dead child: she did not want to have it *waked* at all, for she is not that way—not an Irishwoman at all.
Miss Edgeworth, Garry Owen.

3. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action: often with *up*.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. Joel iii. 9.
Thou hadst been better have been born a dog
Than answer my *waked* wrath!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 363.

He felt as one who, *waked up* suddenly
To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

4. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; revive; reanimate.

To second life
Wak'd in the renovation of the just.
Milton, P. L., xi. 65.

The willows, *waked* from winter's death,
Give out a fragrance like thy breath.
Bryant, The Arctic Lover.

5. To disturb; break.

No murmur *waked* the solemn still,
Save tinkling of a fountain rill.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

wake¹ (wāk), n. [*<* ME. *wake*, < AS. **wacu*, wake or watch, in comp. *nicht-wacu*, a night-wake (= Icel. *vaka* = MLG. *wake*, watch), < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*, v. Hence, in comp., *likewake*, *lichwake*.] 1†. The act of waking, or the state of being awake; the state of not sleeping.

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep
As is the difference betwixt day and night.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 219.

I have my desire, sir, to behold
That youth and shape which in my dreams and *wakes*
I have so oft contemplated.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

2. The act of watching or keeping vigil, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; a vigil; specifically, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church; hence, a merrymaking; a festive gathering. The wake was kept by an all-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merry-making and often disgraced by indulgence and riot. In popular usage this word has the same meaning as *vigil*. The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterward, the day of the year. In 1588 an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in October; but it was disregarded. Wakes are expressly mentioned in the "Book of Sports" of Charles I. among the feasts which should be observed. The wake appears to have been also held on the Sunday after the day of dedication; or, more usually, on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Ireland it is called the *patron day*. Brand, Popular Antiquities.

He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares
At *wakes* and wassalls, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. ii. 318.

Didsbury Wakes will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August [1825]. . . . The enjoyments consist chiefly of ass-races, for purses of gold; prison-bar playing, and grinning through collars, for ale; . . . and balls each evening.
Quoted in *Hone's Year Book*, col. 968.

3. An all-night watch by the body of the dead, before burial. This custom seems to be of Celtic origin, and is now characteristic of Ireland, or of the Irish in other countries; but it was formerly observed in Scotland and Wales. It probably originated from a superstition that the body might be carried off by invisible spirits, or from a more rational fear of injury to it from wild beasts. In early literature it has the name of *likewake*, *lichwake*. The wake was originally a combination of mourning for the dead and rejoicing in his memory and for his deliverance, but in later times has often degenerated into a scene of wild grief and gross orgies. See *likewake*.

How that the *liche-wake* was y-holde
At thilke night. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The *late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting, i. e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland, p. 112.

wake² (wāk), n. [= D. *wak*, an opening in ice, < Icel. *vök* (*vak*-), a hole, opening in the ice, = Sw. *vak* = Norw. *rok* = Dan. *vaage*, an opening in ice; allied to Icel. *vök*, moist, *rökva*, moisten, water, > Sc. *wak*, moist, watery, = D. *wak*, moist; < Teut. **wak*, wet, = Indo-Eur. **wag*, L. *umere*, be moist, Gr. *ὕψος*, moist: see *humid*, *humor*, *hygro*, etc. Cf. OF. *ouage*, F. *ouaiche*, *houache*, wake, < E.] 1. The track left by a ship or other moving object in the water. A ship is said to *follow* in the *wake* of another when she follows in the same track, and to *cross* the *wake* of another when she crosses the course in which the other has passed.

In the *wake* of the ship (as 'tis call'd), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.
Dampier, Voyages (an. 1699). (Richardson.)

2. Hence, a track of any kind; a course of any nature that has already been followed by another thing or person.

Twice or thrice . . . a water-cart went along by the
Pynehon-house, leaving a broad *wake* of moistened earth.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Thence we may go on, in the *wake* of so many travelers and conquerors, to those lands beyond the sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 294.

A torpedo could be sent so closely in the *wake* of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting.
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 25, 1893. (Encyc. Dict.)

3. A row of damp green grass. *Encyc. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

wakeful (wāk'fŭl), a. [Early mod. E. *wakefull*; < *wake*¹ + *-ful*; a late ME. form substituted for AS. *wacol*, *wacul* (= L. *vigil*), vigilant, wakeful.] 1. Indisposed or unable to sleep; affected by insomnia.

Two swains whom love kept *wakeful* and the Muse.
Pope, Spring, l. 18.

And her clear trump sings succor everywhere
By lonely bivouacs to the *wakeful* mind.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ix.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

Nor hundred eyes,
Nor brassen walls, nor many *wakeful* spies.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

Intermit no watch
Against a *wakeful* Foe. Milton, P. L., ii. 468.

3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep.

The *wakeful* trump of doom must thunder through the deep.
Milton, Nativity, l. 156.

= Syn. 1 and 2. See *watchful*.
wakefully (wāk'fŭl-i), adv. [*<* *wakeful* + *-ly*.] In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fŭl-nes), n. [*<* *wakeful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to sleep.

A state of mental *wakefulness* is favourable to attention generally.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

waken (wā'kn), v. [*<* ME. *waknen*, *wacknen*, *wakenen*, < AS. *wæcan*, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. *vakna*, become awake, = Sw. *vakna* = Dan. *vaagne* = Goth. *ga-waknan*, awake), with pass. formative *-n*, < **wacan*, etc., wake: see *wake*¹, and cf. *awaken*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wake; cease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

So that he bigan to *wakne*. Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.
'Tis sweet in the green spring
To gaze upon the *wakening* fields around.
Bryant, Spring-Time.

2. To keep awake; refrain from sleeping; watch.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v.

Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white; . . .
The fire-fly *wakens*; *waken* thou with me.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

II. *trans.* 1. To excite or rouse from sleep; awaken.

May the winds blow till they have *waken'd* death.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 188.

Go, *waken* Eve;
Her also I with gentle dreams have calm'd.
Milton, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir up.

Yff we *wackon* vp worre with wegges so fele.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2274.

I'll shape his sins like Furies, till I *waken*
His evil angel, his sick conscience.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

3. To excite; produce; call forth.

Venus now *wakes*, and *wakens* love.
Milton, Comus, l. 124.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 369.

waken[†] (wā'kn), a. [Also dial. *wacken*; < ME. *waken*, < AS. **wacen* (= Icel. *wakinn* = Sw. *waken* = Dan. *vaagen*), pp. of **wacan*, wake: see *wake*¹.] Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep.
Marlowe. (Imp. Dict.)

wakener (wāk'nér), n. [*<* *waken* + *-er*.] One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 36.

wakening (wāk'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *waken*, v.] The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep.

Sound and safely may he sleep,
Sweetly blythe his *wakening* be!
Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

Wakening of a process, in Scots law, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to *fall asleep*.

wake-pintlet (wāk'pin'tl), n. An old name of the wake-rob-in.

wake-play[†] (wāk'plā), n. [*<* ME. *wake-ploye*; < *wake*¹ + *play*.] A funeral game.

Ne how that *liche-wake* was yholde
At thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye
The *wake-plays*, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

waker¹ (wā'kér), n. [*<* *wake*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who wakes or rouses from sleep.

Late watchers are no early wakers.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, l. 4.

2. One who watches; a watcher.—3. One who attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish wakers, hired
To sing old "Habeas Corpus." Moore, Corruption.

waker², *a.* [**< ME. waky, wakeful, < AS. wacor = Icel. wakar = Sw. wacker, wakeful, watchful.**]

Watchful; vigilant.

Waker howndes been profitable.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

The waker goes, the cuckoo ever unkynde.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 358.

In every plume that on her [a monster's] body sticks . . .
As many eyes lurk underneath,
So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.

Surrey, Eneld, iv.

wakerife (wāk'rif), *a.* [**Also waukrife; < waker¹ + rife¹.**] Wakeful. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Be wer, tharefor, with wakerife Ee,
And mend, geue ony myster be.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

Wall thro' the dreary midnight hour

Till waukrife morn!

Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

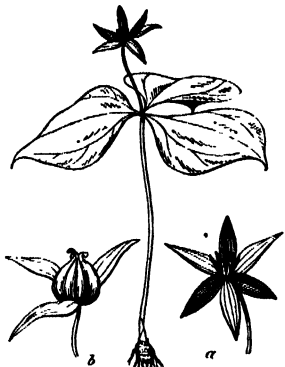
wake-robin (wāk'rob'in), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

The name is extended also to the whole genus.—

2. In the United States, a plant of the genus *Trillium*;

birth-root, or three-leaved nightshade.—

3. *Virginian wake-robin*, the arrow-
root, *Peltandra undulata*. See tucka-
hoe, 1.—*West Indian wake-robin*,
a plant of either of the genera *Anthurium*
and *Philodendron*. See both; also
tail-flower.



Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).

a, a flower, laid open; *b*, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

wake-time

(wāk'tim), *n.*

Time during which one is awake. Mrs. Brown-
ing, Aurora Leigh, ii.

wakiki (wak'i-ki), *n.* A variety of shell-money
used in New Caledonia and other islands of the
Pacific. Compare *wampum*.

waking (wā'king), *p. a.* 1. Being awake; not
sleeping.

If you're waking call me early.

Tennyson, May Queen, New Year's Eve.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion
or action.—3. Passed in the waking state;
experienced while awake: as, waking hours.

Such sober certainty of waking bliss.

Milton, Comus, l. 263.

Waking numbness, a numbness and tingling lasting for
a short time, sometimes experienced upon first waking
from sleep, but soon disappearing.

waking (wā'king), *n.* [**< ME. wakinge, wakyng, wacunge; verbal n. of wake¹, v.**] 1. The act
of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of
causing another so to pass.

They sleep secure from waking.

Couper, Friendship, l. 123.

2. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his wakings are so much the same that
he knows not how to distinguish them.

S. Butler, Characters.

3†. Watch.

About the fourth waking of the night.

Wyclif, Mark vi. 48.

4. A vigil; especially, the act of holding a
wake, or of watching the dead.

To spoken of bodily payne, it stant in preyes, in wak-
ynges, in fastynges, in vertuose techinges of orisouns.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wakon-bird (wā'kon-bērd), *n.* A fabulous bird
among the American Indians, or some actual
bird regarded with superstition or used in re-
ligious ceremonial. Various unsuccessful attempts
have been made to identify it. The quetzal of Central
America has been sometimes so called, or regarded as one
of the wakens. Compare *sunbird* (s), and *thunder-bird*, 2.

Walachian, *a. and n.* See *Wallachian*.

walawat, *interj.* Same as *wellaway*.

Walcheren fever. A severe form of malarial
fever: so called from Walcheren, an island of
the Netherlands, where it at one time prevailed.
During the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, the English
lost thousands of troops by a fever caused (as was be-
lieved) by the badness of the water, this loss leading to the
entire failure of the expedition.

Walchia (wal'ki-š), *n.* A generic name given
by Sternberg (in 1825) to a fossil plant very
abundant in, and characteristic of, the Permian
series. This plant belongs to the *Coniferae*, and has a
close resemblance in its general appearance to the *Arac-*
cariae; but, since its organs of fructification are unknown,
its position has not as yet been exactly determined. It
is in certain respects allied to *Brachyphyllum* and *Pagio-*
phyllum, confers found in the Triassic and Jurassic.
Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the *Walchiae*)
of certain confers, in which he includes the genera *Wal-*
chia, *Ulmannia*, and *Pagiophyllum* of Heer (*Pachyphy-*
llum of Saprota). *Ulmannia* is also a characteristic plant
of the Permian, being found in numerous localities in the
Kupferschiefer; while *Pagiophyllum* occurs in the Trias
of the United States, in various places in Europe in the
Triassic and Jurassic, and in India in the Gondwana series.

walchowite (wal'kō-it), *n.* [**< Walchow** (see
def.) + *-ite*².] A yellow translucent mineral
resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow
in Moravia; retinite.

waldt, *n.* A Middle English form of *wold*¹.

waldemar (wol'de-mār), *n.* A variety of vel-
veteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior
quality of fustian.

Waldenberg's apparatus. An apparatus con-
structed on the principle of a gasometer, used
for compressing or rarefying air which is in-
haled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenses (wol-den'sēz), *n. pl.* [**Also Val-**
denses. Cf. F. *Valdois* = Sp. Pg. It. *Valdense*;
ML. *Valdenses*, pl., so called from Peter Valdo
or Waldo of Lyons, the founder of the sect.]
The Waldensians.

Waldensian (wol-den'si-an), *a. and n.* [**Also**
Valdensian (see def.); **< Waldenses** + *-ian*.]
1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or
Waldenses.

The important point of the origin of the Waldensian
Church is clearly established, being referred to Waldo, in
opposition to the fanciful theories which tried to carry it
back through mysterious paths to the primitive Christian
times.

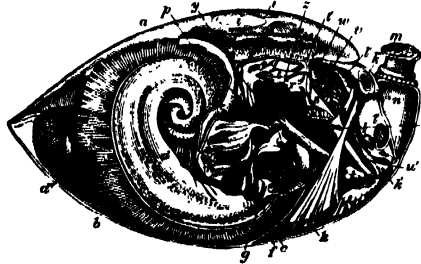
The Academy, No. 898, p. 320.

II. *n.* A member of a reforming body of
Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of
Lyons, formed about 1170. Its chief seats were in the
alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence
the French name *Valdois des Alpes*, or *Valdois*). The
Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were
often severely persecuted, especially in the sixteenth and
seventeenth centuries. The Waldensian church in Italy
now numbers about 20,000 members.

waldflute (wold'flūt), *n.* [**< G. waldflöte, < wald-**
forest, + flöte, flute.] In organ-building, a flute-
stop giving soft, but very resonant tones.

waldgrave (wold'grāv), *n.* [**< G. waldgraf, <**
wald, forest, + graf, grave; see wold¹ and
grave¹, graf.] In the old German empire, a
head forest-ranger; also, a German title of no-
bility.

Waldheimia (wold-hi'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named
after Fischer von Waldheim, a German natu-
ralist.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects.
Brullé, 1846.—2. A genus of brachiopods, such
as *W. australis*, containing a few living as well



Structure of *Waldheimia australis*, lateral view.

a, dorsal surface; *b*, ventral surface; *c*, anterior wall of perivisceral
cavity; *d*, brachial appendage; *e*, right lateral portion of the same;
f, great brachial canal; *g*, small brachial canal; *h*, brachial grooved
ridge; *i*, sheath of transverse portion of calcareous loop; *j*, poste-
rior and anterior ocellus or adductor; *k*, divaricators; *l*, accessory
divaricators; *m*, ends of divaricators attached to cardinal process;
n, ventral and dorsal adjustors; *o*, peduncle; *p*, peduncular
sheath; *q*, peduncular muscle; *r*, esophagus; *s*, stomach; *t*, right
hepatic mass; *u*, caecal intestine; *v*, *g*, gastroparital band; *w*, ventral
mesenteric; *x*, its upper part; *y*, pseudo heart; *z*, genital pavi-
lion; *aa*, blood-sinus in mesenteric membrane; *ab*, esophageal ganglion.

as many extinct species, and forming the type
of the family *Waldheimiidae*. Also called *Magel-*
ania. See also cut under *deltidium*. King, 1849.

Waldheimiidae (wold-hi-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,
Waldheimia + *-idae*.] A family of arthropo-
dous brachiopods, closely related to *Torebra-*
tulidae, and by most naturalists combined with
that family, but characterized by the elongated
brachial appendages.

waldhorn (wold'hörn), *n.* [**< wald, forest,**
+ horn, horn; see wold¹ and horn¹.] The old
hunting-horn, without valves, from which the
modern orchestral or French horn was derived;
the corno di caccia. See *horn*.

Waldsteinia (wold-sti'ni-š), *n.* [NL. (Willde-
now, 1799), named after Count Franz A. von
Waldstein (1759-1823), a German botanist.] A ge-
nus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleae*.
It is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate
rigid persistent stamens, and two to six carpels, their
styles not elongated. The 4 species are natives of central
and eastern Europe, Siberia, and North America. They
are herbs with creeping or stoloniferous stems, suggest-
ing the strawberry-plant, bearing alternate long-petioled
leaves, which are entire, cleft, or compound, sometimes
with three to five crenate or incised leaflets, and large
membranous stipules. The yellow flowers are borne, two
to five together, on a bracted scape, often with curving
pedicels. *W. fragarioides* is the barren strawberry of
the United States, widely diffused through northern and
mountainous parts of the Eastern and Central States.

wale¹ (wāl), *n.* [**Also weal, improp. wheel; <**
ME. wale, < AS. walu (pl. wala), a weal, mark
of a blow; found also in comp. wyrt-wala, root,
prop. stump of a root (orig. 'rod'), = OFries.
walu, a rod, staff (as in walu-bera, walebera,
staff-bearer, pilgrim), = North Fries. waal,
staff, = MLG. wol (in wolbroder, pilgrim) =
Icel. völr (val-), a round stick, staff, = Sw. dial.
val, a stick, flail-handle, = Goth. walus, staff.]
1. A rod. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge
or plank along the edge of a ship. Compare
gunwale.

Wyghtly one the wale thay wye up thaire ankors.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 740.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure
them together and in position; a wale-piece.—

4†. A wale-knot. *Holland*.—5. A ridge in cloth,
formed by a thread or a group of threads; hence,
a stripe or strain implying quality.

Thou art rougher far

And of a coarser wale, fuller of pride.

Beau and FL, Four Plays in One.

By my troth, exceeding good cloth; a good wale 't as.

Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 2.

6. A streak or stripe produced on the skin by
the stroke of a rod or whip.

The wales or marks of stripes and lashes were all red.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 547.

7. A tumor, or large swelling. *Halliwell*.
[Prov. Eng.]—**Wales of a ship**. See *bend¹*, 3 (d).

wale² (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *wal-*
ing. [**Also improp. whale; < wale¹, n.**] 1. To
mark with wales or stripes.

A wycked woud hath me waled,

And trayvelid me from topp to ton.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and
waled with bloody stripes. *Sp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion,
with more than two rods at a time.

wale² (wāl), *n.* [**< ME. wale, < Icel. val =**
OHG. wala, MHG. wal, G. wahl, choice; from
the root of will¹.] A picking or choosing; the
choice; the pick or pink of anything; the best.
[Obsolete or Scotch.]

You got your wale o' sc'en sisters,

And I got mine o' five.

Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

To wale, at choice; in abundance.

Wilde bestes to wale was there enow.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 332.

wale² (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *wal-*
ing. [**Sc. also wail; < ME. walen, welen = OHG.**
wollen, MHG. weln, wellen, G. wählen = Icel.
velja = Sw. välja = Dan. vælge = Goth. waljan,
choose; from the noun: see wale², n.] To
seek; choose; select; court; woo. [Obsolete
or Scotch.]

"Where schulde I wale the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy
place?"

I wot neuer where thou wonyes."

Str Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [in] namet Pelleus.

That worthy had a wyfe wailt hym-seloun.

The trithe for to telle, Tetydu she heght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

Of choys men syne, wailt by cut (lot), thai tuke

A gret numbyr, and hyd in hylgis dern.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208.

([G. Douglas, l. 72.]

He wales a portion with judicious care.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

wale² (wāl), *a.* [**< ME. wale; from the same**
source as wale², n.] Choice; good; excellent.
Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the wale knight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1288.

wale³, *n.* An obsolete form of *wal*.

wale-knot (wāl'not), *n.* Same as *wall-knot*.

wale-piece (wāl'pēs), *n.* [**< wale¹ + piece.**] A
horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to
the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods
to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels
coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight*.

Waler (wā'ler), *n.* [*< Wales* (see def.) + *-er*¹.] A horse imported from Australia, particularly from New South Wales. [Anglo-Indian.]

For sale, a brown Waler gelding.

Madras Mail, June 25, 1873. (*Fule and Burnell*.)

My Waler was cautiously feeling his way over the loose shale.

Rivyard Kipling, *Phantom Blackshaw*.

wale-wight¹, *a.* [Also *wall-wight*, *wa'-wight*; also *waled wight*; *< wale*², *a.*, + *wight*², *a.*] Choice and active; chosen and brave.

If fifteen hundred waled wight men

You'll grant to ride with me.

Auld Mairland (Child's Ballads, VI. 220).

Walhalla, *n.* See *Falhalla*.

walie¹, *a.* and *n.* See *waly*¹.

walie², *n.* Same as *valir*.

waling (wā'ling), *n.* [*< wale*¹ + *-ing*¹.] The weaving of the web of a gabion with more than two rods at a time.

walise (wa-lēz'), *n.* A Scotch form of *valise*.

walk (wāk), *v.* [Under this form are merged two verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) *< ME. walken* (pret. *welk*, pl. *weolken*, *welken*, pp. *walke*, *walken*), *< AS. wealcun* (pret. *weole*, pp. *weolcen*), move, roll, turn, revolve, = *MD. walcken*, cause to move, press, squeeze, strain, *D. walcken*, felt (hats), = *OHG. walchan*, full (cloth), roll oneself, wallow, *MHG. walken* (*> It. qualcare*, prepare by stamping) = *G. walken*, full (cloth), felt (hats). (*b*) *< ME. walkien* (pret. *walkede*, *walkide*, pp. *walked*) = *Icel. vālka*, *vólka*, roll, stamp, roll oneself, wallow, = *Sw. valka*, roll, full (cloth), = *Dan. valke*, full (cloth); prob. akin to *L. valguis*, bent, *vergere*, bend, turn, incline: see *verge*².] **I. intrans.** 1†. To be in action or motion; act; move; go; be current.

ge ar knygt comlokest kyd of your elde,
your worde & your worchip walkeþ ay quere [everywhere].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1520.

And ever as she went her tounge did walke
In fowle reproch. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 5.

2. To be stirring; be abroad; move about.

Jesus walked in Galilee; for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. *John* vii. 1.

She walks in beauty, like the night

Of cloudless climes and starry skies.

Byron, *She Walks in Beauty*.

3. To go restlessly about; move about, as an unquiet spirit or specter, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

When I am dead,
For certain I shall walk to visit him,
If he break promise with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

4. To move off; depart. [Colloq.]

When he comes forth, he will make they cows and garrans to walk.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Brownborough has sat for the place now for three Parliaments. . . . I am told that he must walk if any body would go down who could talk to the colliers every night for a week or so.

Trollope, *Phineas Redux*, I.

5. To live and act or behave in any particular manner; conduct one's self; pursue a particular course of life.

Fadres and Modres that walken in won
Schul loue heere children.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Walk humbly with thy God. *Micah* vi. 8.

6. To move with the gait called a walk. See *walk*, *n.*, 5.

O, let me see thee walk; thou dost not halt.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. 1. 258.

He walks, he leaps, he runs - is wing'd with joy.

Cowper, *Task*, I. 443.

7. To go or travel on foot: often followed by an accusative of distance: as, to walk five miles.

In his slepe hym thoughte
That in a forest faste he wlk to wepe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1235.

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high outward hill.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1. 167.

I was constrained to walke a foote for the space of seven miles.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 92.

I'll walk aside,

And come again anon.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, IV. 3.

8. To move, after a manner somewhat analogous to walking, as an effect of repeated oscillations and twistings produced by expansion and contraction or by the action of winds. Chimneys have been known to move in this manner.—**The ghost walks.** See *ghost*.—**To walk against time.** See *time*¹.—**To walk awry.** See *awry*.—**To walk into, to attack.** (*a*) To assault; give a beating or drubbing to. (*b*) To fall foul of verbally; give a scolding to. (*c*) To eat heartily of. [Vulgar in all senses.]

There is little Jacob, walking, as the popular phrase is, into a home-made plum-cake, at a most surprising pace.

Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, lxviii.

To walk over the course, in sporting, to go over a course at a walking or slow pace: said of a horse, runner, etc., coming alone to the scratch, and having to go over the course to win; hence, figuratively, to gain an easy victory; attain one's object without opposition. Also to walk over. Compare walk-over.—To walk Spanish. See *Spanish*.—**To walk tall.** See *tall*².—**To walk about,** a military phrase used by British officers to sentinels, to waive the ceremony of being saluted.

II. trans. 1†. To full, as cloth.

Payment vj d., for the walkin of like ein [ell] of the said xix ein & a half.

Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To proceed or move through, over, or upon by walking, or as if by walking; traverse at a walk.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, II. 2. 122.

Yes—she is ours—a home-returning bark; . . .
She walks the waters like a thing of life.

Byron, *Corsair*, I. 3.

3. To cause to walk; lead, drive, or ride at a walk.

I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling gelding.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 2. 319.

I am much indebted to you
For dancing me off my legs, and then for walking me.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

4. To escort in a walk; take to walk.

I feel the dew in my great toe; but I would put on a cut shoe, that I might be able to walk you about; I may be laid up to-morrow.

Colman and Garrick, *Claudestine Marriage*, II.

Old Pendennis . . . walked the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the carte du pays.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, lvi.

5. To move, as a box or trunk, in a manner having some analogy to walking, partly by a rocking motion, and partly by turning the object on its resting-point in such manner that at each rocking movement an alternate point of support is employed, the last one used being always in advance of the previous one in the direction toward which the object is to be moved.—**6.** To send to or keep in a walk. See *walk*, *n.*, 8 (b).

It is customary to send puppies out at three or four months of age to be kept by cottagers, butchers, small farmers, etc., at a weekly sum for each, which is called walking them. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 197.

To walk one's chalks. See *chalk*.—**To walk the chalk, to walk the chalk-mark,** to keep straight in morals or manners: a figurative phrase, from the difficulty a drunken man has in walking upon a straight line chalked upon the floor by his comrades to test his degree of sobriety. Compare I, 5.—**To walk the hospitals,** to attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such a hospital.—**Walking the plank.** See *plank*.

walk (wāk), *n.* [*< ME. walc*, *walk*, *< AS. ge-walec*, a rolling, moving, = *MHG. walc* = *Icel. vālka*, a tossing; from the verb.] **1.** Manner of action; course, as of life; way of living: as, a person's walk and conversation.

This is the melancholy walk he lives in,
And chooses ever to increase his sadness.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, IV. 3.

Oh for a closer walk with God!

Cowper, *Olney Hymns*, I.

2. Range or sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

There are strong minds in every walk of life, that will rise superior to the disadvantages of situation.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, XXXVI.

She [Mrs. Cibber] made some attempts lately in comedy, which were not, however, in any degree equal to her excellence in the opposite walk.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 40.

3. The act of walking for air or exercise; a stroll: as, a morning walk.

Make an early and long walk in goodness.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 35.

Nor walk by moon,

Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 655.

To vent thy bosom's swelling rise

In pensive walk.

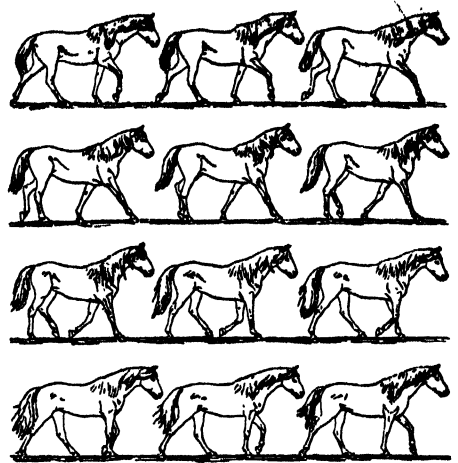
Burns, *The Vision*, II.

4. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage.

Catherine . . . watched Miss Thorpe's progress down the street from the drawing-room window; admired the graceful spirit of her walk, the fashionable air of her figure and dress.

Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, IV.

5. The slowest gait of land-animals. In the walk of bipeds there is always one foot on the ground; in that of quadrupeds there are always two, and a part of the time three, feet on the ground. When very slow, or with heavy draft-animals when hauling, all four feet touch the ground at once for brief intervals. In the walk of ordinary quadrupeds the limbs move in diagonal pairs, the movement of the pair not being so nearly simultaneous as in



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

the trot, and varying much in this respect with the different degrees of speed and with the individual habits of the animal. Compare cut under run.

Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? My very walk should be a jig.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 3. 138.

He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk;

He steps right onward, martial in his air.

Cowper, *Task*, IV. 639.

6. A piece of ground fit to walk in; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; a haunt.

His walk

The fiery serpent fled and noxious worm.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 811.

We intend to lay ambushment in the Indian's walks, to cut off their men.

N. Thomas (Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 480).

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue; a promenade.

I saw a very goodly walks in Mantua roofed over and supported with thirty nine faire pillars.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 148.

Specifically—(*a*) An avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood.

Get ye all three into the box-tree: Malvollio's coming down this walk.

Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5. 19.

Up that long walk of limes I past.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxvii.

(*b*) *pl.* Grounds; a park.

He hath left you all his walks,
His private harbours and new-planted orchards,
On this side Tiber.

Shak., *J. C.*, III. 2. 252.

(*c*) A path in or as in a garden or street; a sidewalk: as, a flagged walk; a plank walk.

He strayed down a walk edged with box; with apple-trees, pear-trees, and cherry-trees on one side, and a border on the other, full of all sorts of old-fashioned flowers.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

(*d*) In public parks and the like, a place or way for retirement: as, gentlemen's walk.

8. A piece of ground on which domestic animals feed or have exercise.

He eats the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for dinner, goes in for fancy breeds, and runs up an ornamental walk for them.

A. Jessopp, *Arcady*, I.

Specifically—(*a*) A tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk. See *sheep-run*.

He had walk for a hundred sheep.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) A place where puppies are kept and trained for sporting purposes.

Preference should be given to the home rearing if properly carried out, because it has all the advantages of the walk without those disadvantages attending upon it.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 197.

(*c*) A pen in which a gamecock is kept with a certain amount of liberty, but separated from other cocks, to get him in condition and disposition for fighting.

9. A district habitually served by a hawk or itinerant vender of any commodity.

One man told me . . . that he had thoughts at one time of trying to establish himself in a cats'-meat walk, and made inquiries into the nature of the calling.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 10.

10. In the London Royal Exchange, any part of the ambulatory that is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. *Simmonds*.—**11†.** A district in a royal forest or park marked out for hunting purposes.

I will keep . . . my shoulders for the fellow of this walk [*i. e.*, *Horne*, the hunter, in Windsor Park].

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 29.

They like better to hunt by stealth in another man's walk.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 871.

12. A ropewalk.—**13†.** In *falconry*, a flock or wisp of snipe.—**Cock of the walk.** See *cock*¹.—**Heel-and-toe walk,** a walk in which the heel of one foot is

placed upon the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it.

walkable (wá'ká-bl), *a.* [**< walk + -able.**] Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now walkable roads.

Swift, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1783.

walk-around (wák'á-round'), *n.* A comic dance in which the performer describes a large circle.

walker (wá'kér), *n.* [**< ME. walker, < AS. wealcere (= OHG. walkari, MHG. walker, welker = Sw. walkare = Dan. walker), a fuller, < wealcen, roll, full: see walk. Hence the surname Walker, which has the same meaning as Fuller.**] 1†. One who fulls cloth; a fuller.

And his cloths ben maad schynnyng and white ful moche as snow, and which manner cloths a fullere, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe.

Wyclif, Mark ix. 2.

2. One who deports himself in a defined manner.

There is another sort of disorderly walkers who still keep amongst us.

Ep. Compton, Episcopalia, p. 66. (Latham.)

3. One who walks; a pedestrian: as, a fast walker.

Where the low Penthouse bows the Walker's head,
And the rough Pavement wounds the yielding Tread.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 158.

4. In *Eng. forest law*, an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—5†. A prowler; one who goes about to do evil.

Wepying, y warne gow of walkers aboute;
It both enemies of the crose that crist upon tholede.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

Walkers by nyght, with gret murderers,

Overthwarte with gyle, and joly carders.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 429.

6. One who trains or walks young hounds. See

walk, *v. t.*, 6, and *n.*, 8 (b).

The toast, "Success to fox-hunting, and the puppy walkers of England."

Field, Aug. 27, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

7. In *ornith.*: (a) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the *Gallinæ*: correlated with *percher*, *wader*, and *swimmer*. (b) A bird which belongs to the perching group, but which, when on the ground, advances by moving one foot after the other, instead of both together; a gradient or gressorial as distinguished from a saltatorial bird.—8. *pl.* In *entom.*, the ambulatory orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; the phasmids or walking-sticks. See *Gressoria*.—9†. That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them halted down
(Proud of his strength) lame Muliber, his walkers quite
misgown,
But made him tread exceeding sure.

Chapman, Illad, xx. 36.

Double walker, a fanciful name for an amphibian.—**Walker** or **Hooker Walker**! a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "gammon." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.]

"Goand buyit [a prizeturkey]." "Walk-er!" exclaimed the boy.
"No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."

Dickens, Christmas Carol, v.

Walkers' clay, fullers' earth.—**Walkers' earth**, fullers' earth. The use of the word *walker* for *fuller* has now become obsolete in England, but a certain unctuous variety of fullers' earth found in the Lower Ludlow beds, in Wales, appears to be sometimes provincially designated both as *walkers' earth* and as *dye-earth*.

Walker cell. See *cell*, 8.

Walker tariff. See *tariff*.

walking (wá'king), *n.* [**< ME. walkynge; verbal n. of walk, v.**] 1†. The act or process of fulling cloth.—2†. A mode or manner of behaving or living.

He confessed his faulte, and promised better walking.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 292.

3. The act of one who or that which walks.

I will find a remedy for this walking [*i. e.*, in sleep], if all the doctors in town can sell it.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, III. 2.

walking (wá'king), *p. a.* Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Alas, I am nothing but a multitude
Of walking griefs.

Beau and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 1.

Walking crane. See *crane*, 1.—**Walking delegate**, a member of a trade-union or body of organized laborers who visits other organizations and employers in the interests of his order, voices demands of organized laborers in strikes, etc.—**Walking funeral**, a funeral procession in which the corpse is carried by men on foot and the mourners follow also on foot. [Colloq.]—**Walking gentleman**, an actor who plays youthful well-dressed parts of small importance.

The walking gentleman, who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xi.

Walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—**Walking stationer**. See *stationer*.—**Walking toad**. Same as *waterjack*.

walking-beam (wá'king-bém), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (i).

walking-cane (wá'king-kán), *n.* Originally, a walking-stick made of some variety of cane; hence, in common use, a walking-stick of any sort. See *cane*, 1.

walking-dress (wá'king-dres), *n.* A dress for the street; especially, at the present time, such a dress for women, as distinguished from a dinner-dress, an evening-dress, etc.

walking-fan (wá'king-fan), *n.* A fan of great size, with a handle about 18 inches long, carried out of doors to screen the face from the rays of the sun. Compare the quotation.

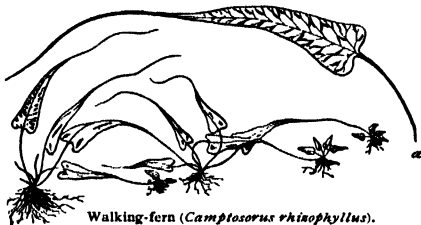
Nurse. My fan, Peter.

Meroutio. Good Peter, to hide her face; for her fan's the fairer face—

Nurse. Peter, take my fan, and go before, and apace.

Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 112, 232.

walking-fern (wá'king-férn), *n.* A small tufted evergreen fern, *Campiosorus rhizophyllus*, native of eastern North America, having the fronds



Walking-fern (*Campiosorus rhizophyllus*).
a, frond.

heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the name). Also *walking-leaf*.

walking-fish (wá'king-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.—2. A fish of the genus *Antennarius*.—3. Same as *silverfish*, 6.

walking-foot (wá'king-fút), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for walking; an ambulatory leg: in *Crustacea*, correlated with *jaw-foot* and *swimming-foot*. See cuts under *Astacus* and *endopodite*.

walking-leaf (wá'king-léf), *n.* 1. Same as *walking-fern*.—2. An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*, belonging to *Phyllium* or some closely allied genus. The body is flat, the antennae are short, the legs have broad leaf-like expansions; the female wing-covers are large, and veined like leaves, which they closely resemble. The females are usually wingless, while the males generally possess large wings, but lack wing-covers or tegmina. Also called *leaf-insect*. See cut under *Phyllium*, and compare *walking-stick*, 2.

walking-papers (wá'king-pá'pérz), *n. pl.* A dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-staff (wá'king-stáf), *n.* A staff used for assistance in walking, especially such a staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or cane.

walking-stick (wá'king-stik), *n.* 1. A stick prepared for use as an assistance in walking, differing from the staff (compare *pilgrim's staff*, under *pilgrim*, and *bourdon*) in being generally shorter and lighter. Walking-sticks were especially in fashion as part of the costume of a man of elegance toward the close of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. The length of 3 feet or somewhat less has generally been maintained, but temporary fashion has favored much longer ones, and at times has required them to be carried by women. They are sometimes carried so light and limber as to be rather for amusement and occupation of the hands than for support. Compare *cane*, 4.

2. Any one of the slender-bodied species of the gressorial orthopterous family *Phasmidæ*; a stick-bug; a specter. The common walking-stick of the eastern United States is *Diapheromera femorata*. See also cut under *Phasma*, and compare *walking-leaf*, 2.—**Walking-stick palm**. See *palm*, 2.

walking-straw (wá'king-strá), *n.* A kind of walking-stick, the large *Diura* or *Cyphocera titan*, 6 or 8 inches long, a native of New South Wales.

walking-sword (wá'king-sórd), *n.* Same as *city sword* (which see, under *city*).

walking-ticket (wá'king-tik'et), *n.* An order to leave; dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-twigg (wá'king-twíg), *n.* Same as *walking-stick*, 2. See *stick-bug*, 1, and *walking-straw*.

walking-tyrant (wá'king-tí'rant), *n.* A South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa* (formerly *Chrysolophus ambulans*, whence the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the *tanopterine* sec-



Walking-tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*).

tion of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, beneath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median scarlet crest. It is 7½ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.

walking-wheel (wá'king-hwél), *n.* 1. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or its internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See *tread-wheel*.—2. A pedometer. *E. H. Knight.*

walk-mill (wák'míl), *n.* [**< ME. walk-mylne; < walk + mill.**]

Hys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like walk-mylne clogges.

Towneley Myteries, p. 513.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatness of their ruers, cannot make *Walkmilles* for their clothes [cloths].

Hakuyt's Voyages, II. 163.

walk-out (wák'out), *n.* A laborer's strike.

[Colloq., U. S.]

walk-over (wák'ó'vér), *n.* In *sporting*, a race in which but one contestant appears, who, being obliged to go over the course, may walk instead of running; also, the winning of such a race; hence, figuratively, an easy victory; success gained without serious opposition. [Colloq.]

"That's the bay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he's never been beaten. It's his walk-over."

The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

walkyr (wól'kir), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

walkyrian (wól'kir'i-an), *a.* [**< walkyrie + -an.**]

Same as *valkyrian*.

walkyrie (wól'kir'i), *n.* [**< ME., < AS. wælcyrrie = Icel. valkyrja: see valkyr.**] 1. Same as *valkyr*.—2†. A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage sathrapas that sorcery outhie;
Wychez & walkyries wommen to that sale [hall].

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1577.

wall (wál), *n.* [**< ME. wal, walle, < AS. weal, weall, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, = OS. wal = OFries. wal = D. wal = MHG. wal, G. wall = Sw. vall = Dan. vold, wall, = W. gwal, rampart, < L. vallum, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification. < vallus, stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same L. source are ult. E. vallate, vallation, circumvallation, etc. The native AS. word for 'wall' is wāh: see waw². The L. word for a defensive stone wall is murus: see mure¹.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, or afford a defense, shelter, or security. Specifically—(a) One of the upright inclosing sides of a building or a room.**

And the Helynge of here Housen, and the Woves and the Dores ben alle of Wode.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 247.

If the walls of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with alabaster slabs, we should never have been able to trace their form with anything like certainty.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 161.

(b) A solid and permanent inclosing fence of masonry, as around a field, a garden, a park, or a town.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under *chemin-de-ronde*, *fortification*, and *retaining wall*.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 2.



Walking-stick (*Diapheromera femorata*).

3. Something which resembles or suggests a wall: as, a *wall* of armed men; a *wall* of fire.

Within this *wall* of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor.
Shak., *E. John*, III. 3. 20.

Compass'd round by the blind *wall* of night.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

4. A defense; means of security or protection.
They were a *wall* unto us both by night and day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep.
1 Sam., *xv.*, 16.

5. In *mining*, one of the surfaces of rock between which the vein or lode is inclosed; the country, or country rock, adjacent to the vein. See *vein*. If the vein is, as is usually the case, inclined at an angle, the wall which is over the miner's head, or overhangs him, is called the *hanging wall*; that which is under him, the *foot-wall*. In coal-mining the rock adjacent to the bed of coal which is being worked is called the *roof* or the *floor*, according as it is above or beneath, and this is the case whether the strata be horizontal or inclined at an angle. The walls of a vein are called in some parts of England the *cheeks*.

6. In *her.*, a bearing having some resemblance to a wall, usually embattled. It generally covers a large part of the escutcheon, and the line of division between it and the field may be bendwise, or bendwise sinister. It is, therefore, a division of the field by an embattled or crenelle line, the lower part being masoned, and having usually an arched doorway represented in it.

7. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a paries; an extended investing or containing structure or part of the body: as, a cell-wall; the walls of the chest or abdomen: generally in the plural.—8. In corals, the proper outer investment of the visceral chamber, whether of a single corallum or of a single corallite of a compound corallum. Hard structures upon the inside of the wall are the endotheca; upon the outside, the exotheca. The condition of the wall varies greatly: it is pervious, as in the *Perforata*, or impervious, as in the *Aporosa*; smooth, or variously costate, striate, etc.; and it may be indistinguishably united with the coenenchyme, or replaced more or less completely by the epitheca.

9. Same as *wall-knot*.—**Bridge wall**. Same as *bridge*. *n.*, 4.—**Counterscarp**, *dwarf*, *grout wall*. See the qualifying words.—**Hanging wall**. In *mining*, that wall of the vein or lode which is over the miner's head while he is working, the vein being supposed to have a decided underlay. The opposite wall is the *foot-wall*. If the vein is perfectly vertical, there is neither hanging wall nor foot-wall, and the two walls are then distinguished by reference to the points of the compass. Also called *hanging side*.—**Head wall**. See *head*.—**Hollow wall**, a double wall with a vacant space between the two faces.—**Mask-wall**. See *mask*.—**Median partition**, *perpend wall*. See the qualifying words.—**Plinth of a wall**. See *plinth*.—**Retaining wall**. See *retaining*.—**Straight ends and walls**. See *straight*.—**The wall**, the right or privilege of passing next the wall when encountering another person or persons in the street: a right valued in old-fashioned streets with narrow sidewalks or no footpath, as giving a safer or more cleanly passage: used also in the phrase to *give or take the wall*.

Spa. Signor Cavalero Danglerio, I must have the wall.
Eng. I do protest, hadst thou not enforced it, I had not regarded it; but since you will needs have the wall, I'll take the pains to thrust you into the kennel.

Heywood, If you know not me, I.

To drive to the wall. See *drive*.—To go to the wall, to be pushed to one side; succumb to rivals or to the pressure of circumstances.—To hang by the wall, to hang up neglected; hence, to remain unused.

All the enrolled penalties
Which have, like unscour'd armour, hung by the wall.
Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 2. 171.

To push or thrust to the wall, to force to give place; crush by superior power.

Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever thrust to the wall.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 1. 20.

To take the wall of. See the *wall* (above) and *take*.—**Trapezoidal wall**, a retaining wall, upright where it comes against the bank, but with a sloping face.—**Vitrified wall**. See *vitrified*.—**Wall-barley**. Same as *squir-retail*.—**Wall-teeth**. Same as *molar teeth* (which see, under *tooth*). (See also *party-wall*, *training-wall*.)

wall¹ (wál), *v. t.* [*ME.* *wallen*, *wallen*, *wall*, surround with walls.] 1. To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; furnish with walls: as, to wall a city.

Certes the Kyng of Thebes, Amphloun,
That with his syngynge walled that citee.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 13.

This flesh which walls about our life.
Shak., *Rich.*, II., III. 2. 167.

2. To defend by walls; fortify.
The terror of his name that walls us in
From danger. *Denham*.

3. To obstruct or hinder as by a wall.
On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd,
To wall thee from the liberty of flight.
Shak., *1 Hen.*, VI., iv. 2. 24.

4. To fill up with a wall.
The ascent (to the mosque of Sultan Hassan) was by several steps, which are broken down, and the door wall'd up.
Poocoe, *Description of the East*, I. 81.

5. In *Eng. university slang*, same as *gate*.
To gate or wall a refractory student.
Macmillan's Mag., II. 222.

To wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope.

wall² (wál), *v. i.* [*ME.* *wallen*, *< AS.* *weallan* (*pret.* *wedl*, *pp.* *weallan*), *boil*, *well*, = *OS.* *wallan* = *OFries.* *walla* = *D.* *wallen* = *OHG.* *wallan* = *MHG.* *G.* *wallen* = *Icel.* *vella* (*pret.* *val*) = *Goth.* **wallan* (not recorded), *boil*, *well*. Hence ult. *well*¹ (a secondary form of *wall*²), *wall*¹, *n.*, *well*¹, *n.*, *wallopp*¹, etc.] 1. To boil. *Ray*.—2. To well, as water; spring. *Alliterative Poems* (*E. T. S.*), I. 365.

wall² (wál), *n.* [*ME.* *walle*, *< AS.* **weall* (= *OFries.* *walla*), a well, *< weallan*, *boil*, *well*: see *wall*², *v.*, and cf. *well*¹, *n.*] A spring of water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Amyd the toure a walls dede sprynge,
That never is drye but ernynge.
Religious Poems, XV. Cent. (*Hall'sell*.)

wall³ (wál), *n.* [*Also waule*; also erroneously *whall*, *whal*, *whale*, *whawl* (chiefly in comp.); *Icel.* *vagl* = *Sw.* *vagel*, a wall in the eye, a sty on the eye; prob. a particular use of *Icel.* *vagl*, a beam, = *Sw.* *vagel* = *Norw.* *vagl*, a roost, perch. Hence, in comp., *wallege*.] A disease of the eyes: same as *wallege*.

Oeil de chevre, a *whall*, or ouer-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose apple seems diuined by a streak of white.
Cotgrave, 1611.

walla, wallah (wól'á), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A doer; a worker; a dealer; an agent; a keeper; a master; an owner; hence, an inhabitant; a man; a fellow: as, a punka-walla; a Hooghly walla. It is sometimes applied to things.

An inferior type of vessel, both as regards coal-stowage, speed, endurance, and seaworthiness, has been built. These "canal wallahs," as they are sometimes called, are quite unfitted for the voyage round the Cape, and, should the [Suez] canal be blocked by war or accident, they would be practically useless in carrying on our Eastern trade. *Science*, XII. 157.

Chicken-walla. See *chicken*.—**Competition walla**, a member of the civil service who has received his appointment under the competitive system introduced in 1855, as opposed to one appointed under the older system of influence and interest; a colloquial and hybrid term.

wallaba (wól'á-bá), *n.* [*Guiana name* (?).] See *Eperua*.

wallaby (wól'á-bi), *n.* [*Also wallabee*, *whallabee*; from an Australian name.] A general native name of the smaller kangaroos of Australia, especially those of the genera *Halmaturus* and *Petrogale*; a rock-kangaroo.

"What does your lordship suppose a wallaby to be?"
"Why, a half-caste, of course." "A wallaby, my lord, is a dwarf kangaroo."
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 3.

On the wallaby, on the wallaby track, out of work; in search of a job: the wallaby being proverbially shy and elusive. [*Slang*, Australia.]—**Wallaby acacia** or *wattle*, an Australian shrub, *Acacia rigens*, having in place of leaves linear phyllodia 2 or 3 inches long.—**Wallaby-bush**, an Australian evergreen shrub, *Beyeria viscosa*, of the *Euphorbiaceae*; also, other species of the genus.—**Wallaby-grass**, *Danthonia paniculata* of Australia.

Wallace's line. See *line*.

Wallach, Wallack (wól'ák), *n.* [*< G.* *Wallach*, from a Slav. term represented by *Pol.* *Wloch*, an Italian, *Woloch*, a Wallach, *Serv.* *Vlah*, a Wallach, = *Bohem.* *Vlach*, an Italian, = *OBulg.* *Vlahu*, a Wallach, also a shepherd; ult. *< OHG.* *walh* (= *AS.* *wealh*), a foreigner, a Teut. term applied on one side to the Slavie neighbors of the Germans, and on the other to the Celtic neighbors of the Saxons: see further under *Welsh*.] 1. A member of a race in southeastern Europe: see *Rumanian*.—2. The language of the Wallachs; Rumanian.

Also *Wallach*.

Wallachian (wo-lá'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Wallachia* (*< Wallach*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Wallachia, formerly one of the Danubian principalities, and now a part of the kingdom of Rumania; of or pertaining to the Wallachs.—**Wallachian rye**. See *rye*, I.—**Wallachian sheep**, a variety of the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, having monstrously long twisted horns, found in parts of western Asia and eastern and southern Europe, whence also called *Ceretan sheep*.

II. *n.* Same as *Wallach*. Also called *Romanese*.

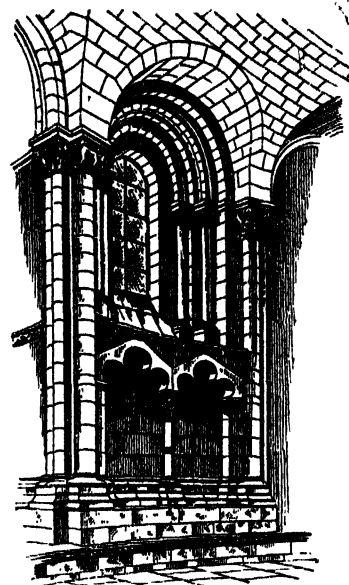
Also *Walachian*, *Flach*.

Wallack. *n.* See *Wallach*.

wall-arcade (wál'ár-kád'), *n.* An arcade used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. See cut in next column.

wallaroo (wól'á-rú'), *n.* [*Australian*.] A native name of some of the great kangaroos, as *Macropus robustus*. *P. L. Selater*.

wall-bearing (wál'bár'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which receives a shaft as it enters or passes through a wall. It has a casing of cast-iron built into the wall to protect the bearing and support the masonry above it, while the bottom forms a bedplate for the plumber-block. Also called *wall-box*. *E. H. Knight*.



Wall-arcade, end of the 18th century, St. Julien de Brioude, Department of Haute-Loire (Auvergne), France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wall-bird (wál'bérđ), *n.* The beam-bird, or spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*. Also *wall-plat*. [*Local*, British.]

wall-box (wál'boks), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bearing*.—2. A box set into a wall for the reception of letters for the post. *Encyc. Dict.*

wall-clamp (wál'klamp), *n.* A brace or tie to hold together two walls, or the two parts of a double wall. *E. H. Knight*.

wall-clock (wál'klok), *n.* A clock made to be hung upon the wall.

wall-crane (wál'krán), *n.* A crane fixed upon a wall or column so as to command a sweep over a given area, the nearer points being reached by an overhead traveler: used in foundries, forges, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

wall-creeper (wál'kré'pér), *n.* Any bird of the family *Certhiidae* and subfamily *Tichodrominae*, of which there are several species. The best-known is *Tichodroma muraria* of Europe, also called *spider-catcher*. See cut under *Tichodroma*.

wall-cress (wál'kres), *n.* A plant of the genus *Arabis*, particularly those outside of the section *Turritis*, the tower-mustard; rock-cress. A white-flowered species, *A. albidia*, a dwarf hardy plant, has been much cultivated; also the allied *A. alpina*, and with little merit *A. procurrens*. *A. blepharophylla* of California is desirable for its rose-purple flowers. The species when ornamental are suited to rock-work, but many are of a weedy character.

wall-desk (wál'desk), *n.* A form of folding desk attached to a wall at a convenient height above the floor.

wall-drill (wál'dril), *n.* See *drill*.

walled¹ (wáld), *p. a.* [*< ME.* *walled*; *< wall*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with a wall; fortified.

We are bigger in batell, haue a burgher stronge,
Wele waitt for the werre, watris aboute.
Destruction of Troy (*E. T. S.*), I. 2121.

The approach to Tradi is a speaking commentary on the state of things in days when no one but the lord of a private fortress could be safe anywhere within a walled town.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 177.

2. In *her.*: (a) Accompanied by the appearance of stone masonry. Thus, a *pale walled* is flanked on each side with the representation of quoins, as if at the corner of a building. The blason should state how many of these quoins there are on each side. (b) Covered with lines representing or indicating stone masonry: noting the field or an ordinary.—**Walled plain**. Same as *ring-plain*.

walled² (wáld), *a.* [*< wall*² + *-ed*.] Having a defect in color or form: said of the eye. [*Colloq.* or provincial.]

A man with a red goatee, . . . rather undersized, and with one eye a little walled.
E. Eggleston, *The Century*, XXXV. 846.

wall-engine (wál'en'jin), *n.* An engine fastened to a wall. It is generally a vertical engine, and is used for driving shafting or furnishing a supply of feed-water to a boiler. *E. H. Knight*.

waller¹ (wál'ér), *n.* [*< late ME.* *wallare*; *< wall*¹ + *-er*.] One who builds walls.

waller² (wál'ér), *n.* [*< wall*² + *-er*.] One who boils salt, takes it out of the leads, etc.

Wallerian (wo-lé'-ri-an), *a.* [*< Waller* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or associated with A. Waller (died 1865), an English physiologist.—**Wallerian degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Wallerian law,** a law in regard to degeneration in nerves, whereby the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the periphery.—**Wallerian method,** the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

wallet (wol'et), *n.* [*< ME. walet, walette*, possibly a transposition or corruption of *watel*, a bag; see *wattle*. For a similar transposition, cf. *needle for needle*.] 1. A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends: a form familiar in silk knitted purses, and revived for larger bags for women's use.

His wallet lay biforn him on his lappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 186.

A Wallet, . . . G. Bisco, l. bis saccus, a double saccus or bagge.
Minsheu, 1617.

As an instance of another form of the *wallet*—and that a very old one—may I mention the little triangular piece of stuff, something like a bag, that is suspended from behind the left shoulder of a junior barrister's gown as now worn? . . . about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a slit at the bottom into two compartments, one of which is open and the other enclosed and capable of holding small articles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 78.

2. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare *wattle*.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dow-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh?
Shak., Tempest, III. 3. 40.

3. A flat bag of leather, with a flap, or a hinged opening with a clasp, at the top: used for tools, etc., or in a small size for carrying coin on the person.

The wallet, or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine [bicycle or tricycle].
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 432.

4. A pocketbook, especially a large one for containing papers, bank-notes laid flat and not folded, and the like.—5. A small kit carried by anglers. A wallet generally includes thread and needles,awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hobnails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pliers, a file, a spring-balance to weigh fish, court-plaster, shellac varnish, prepared glue, boiled linseed-oil, etc.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip. See *scrip* 1.—**Wallet open**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

walleteer (wol-e-tér'), *n.* [*< wallet* + *-eer*.] One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. *Tollet*. (*Jodrell*.)

walletful (wol-et-fúl), *n.* As much as a wallet contains; a purseful.

Weden hure for hure welthe and wlasen on the morwe
That hus wyf were wex, other a wallet-ful of nobles.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 269.

walleye (wál'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waule eye*; a back-formation from *wall-eyed*.] 1. An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no color, the iris being light-colored or white, or opacity of the cornea being present; also, this condition itself.

Glaucoctus. An horse with a *waule eye*.
Cooper's Thesaurus.

2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white of the eye is conspicuous.—3. A large staring eye, as of some fishes.—4. A wall-eyed fish. Especially—(a) A pike-perch which see. (b) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring. (c) A surt-fish, *Holconotus argenteus*. (California.)

wall-eyed (wál'id), *a.* [Formerly *waule-eyed*, *whalle*-, *whaule*-, *whall-eyed* (also *whall*, etc., separately), prob. *< Icel. vald-eygthr*, a corruption of *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse, *< vagl*, a disease of the eye, + *eygthr*, eyed, *< auga*, eye: see *wall* and *eye* 1.] 1. Having a walleye or walleyes, as a horse.

Walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was wall-eyed, and the colt wanted a tail.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the wall-eyed pike. See *pike* 2, and cut under *pike-perch*.—3. See the quotation. [*Provincial*.]

Any work irregularly or ill done is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.
Halliwell.

4. Glaring; fierce; threatening.

This is . . . the vilest stroke
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, IV. 3. 42.

Wall-eyed herring, the alewife or walleye.

wall-fern (wál'fèrn), *n.* A small evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare*, which grows on cliffs or walls. See *polypody*.

wallflower (wál'fou-ér), *n.* 1. An old favorite garden flower and pot-plant, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, native in southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, cliffs, and the sides of quarries. The flowers have four petals, with a spreading limb on long claws, colored a deep-orange, or in cultivation varying from pale-yellow to deep-red, are clustered in short racemes, and are sweet-scented. It is grown in many varieties, classed as single and double biennials and double perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring bush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the finest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of *heart's-ease*; and in western England a dark-red variety is called *bleeding-heart*. A common name also is *gilly-flower*, or, for distinction, *wall-gillyflower*. The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of *Erysimum*.

2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall, or looks on without dancing, either from choice or from being unable to dance or to obtain a partner. [*Colloq.*]

I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone wall-flower down to the supper-table as ever saint or martyr in the act that has canonized his name.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

Native wallflower of Australia, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, of the *Leguminosæ*.—**Western wallflower** of the United States, *Erysimum asperum*, a plant found in Ohio, and more commonly westward, with orange-yellow flowers of the size of and like those of the wallflower.

wall-fruit (wál'frút), *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

wall-gecko (wál'gek'ó), *n.* A gecko, especially *Platydictylus muralis* of southern Europe.

wall-germander (wál'jér-man'dèr), *n.* See *Teucrium*.

wall-gillyflower (wál'jil'i-fou-ér), *n.* See *wallflower*.

wall-grenade (wál'grè-nád'), *n.* A bombshell somewhat larger than the hand-grenade. It was thrown by hand from the rampart of a fortification, or from a small mortar called a *hand-mortar*.

wall-hawkweed (wál'hák'wèd), *n.* A European hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*, often growing on walls. Also *French* or *golden lungwort*.

wallhick (wál'hik), *n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*. *Montagu*. See *hick-wall*. [*Local, British*.]

walling (wál'ing), *n.* [*< wall* + *-ing* 1.] 1. Walls collectively; materials for walls.

The general character of the Roman walling is described in Bartholin's essay "Porchester Castle."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 323.

2. In *mining*, the brick or stone lining of a shaft; steining.—**Dry walling**, walling without the use of mortar or cement.

walling (wál'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of wall* 2, v.] The act of boiling; a boiling. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The walling or making of salt, &c.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 114.

wall-link (wál'link), *n.* The brook-lime, *Feronica Beccabunga*, a creeping plant of wet places in the northern Old World. [*Scotland and Ireland: in the latter sometimes well-link*.]

Wallis's theorem. See *theorem*.

wall-knot (wál'not), *n.* [Formerly also *wale-knot*.] *Naut.*, a large knot made on the end of a rope by interweaving the strands in a particular manner.

wall-less (wál'les), *a.* [*< wall* + *-less*.] Having no wall.

The blood was poured into wall-less lacunæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 238.

wall-lettuce (wál'let'is), *n.* A European lettuce, *Lactuca (Prenanthes) muralis*.

wall-light (wál'lit), *n.* A bracket or girandole for candles or lamps.

wall-lizard (wál'liz'árd), *n.* 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family *Gecconidae*. See *Gecconidae*, and cuts under *gecko* and *Platydictylus*.—2. A common European lizard, *Lacerta muralis*.

wall-louse (wál'lous), *n.* The bedbug, *Cimex lectularius* (*Acantha lectularia*). See cut under *bug*.

wall-moss (wál'môs), *n.* 1. The yellow wall-lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*.—2. The stone-crop or wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]



Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

wall-net (wál'net), *n.* A vertical net forming the wall of an inclosed space, as of a pound-net. See cut under *pound-net*.

wall-newt (wál'nüt), *n.* Same as *wall-lizard*.
The toad, the tadpole, the wall-newt.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 135.

Walloon (wo-lôn'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. Wallon*, *< OF. Wallon*, *Walon*, *Gualon* (also *Wallin*), *< ML. Wallus*, *L. Gallus*, a Gaul, Celt; cf. *Gaul*, *Welsh*.] 1. A member of a people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmédy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—2. In America, especially colonial New York, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the *Walloon* language.

wallop (wol'op), *v. i.* [*< ME. walopen*, *< OF. *waloper*, *galoper*, boil, gallop, *< OFlem. walop*, a gallop; with an element *-op*, perhaps orig. *OFlem. op*, *E. up* (cf. the *E. dial. var. wall-up*), *< OFlem. wallen* = *OS. wallan* = *AS. weallan*, boil, spring forth as water does: see *wall* 2, *well* 1. Cf. *gallop*.] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The yellow flour, bestrew'd and stir'd with haste,
Swells in the flood and thickens to a paste,
Then puffs and wallops, rises to the brim,
Drinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, l.

2. To move quickly with great but somewhat clumsy effort; gallop. See *gallop*. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

And he anon to hym com waloping.
Gearydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

Swerdez awangene in two, sweltand knyghtez
Lyes wyde opyne wolverande one walopande stede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2147.

She [a seal] wallopped away with all the grace of tri-
umph.
Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

wallop (wol'op), *n.* [*< ME. wallop*, *walop*: see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation or effort; a gallop. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Or he wiste, he was war of the white beres,
Thel went a-wal walop as thel wad [mad] semed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1770.

Than the kynge rode forrest hym-self a grette walop,
for sore hym longed to wite how the kynge Tradyuaunt
hym contened.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 238.

wallop (wol'op), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure*; perhaps a particular use of *wallop* 1. It is appar. confused with *wale* 1, *whale* 2. There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from the name of Sir John Wallop, an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, who in Henry VIII.'s time distinguished himself by walloping the French.] 1. To castigate; beat soundly; drub; thrash. [*Slang*.]

My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause of my thieving was that he kept me without grub, and walloped me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 468.

2. To tumble over; dash down. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

wallop (wol'op), *n.* [*< wallop* 2, v.] A severe blow. [*Slang*.]

walloper (wol'op-ér), *n.* [*< wallop* 1 + *-er* 1.] A pot-walloper.

walloper (wol'op-ér), *n.* [Also *walloper*; *< wallop* 2 + *-er* 1.] One who or that which wallops. [*Slang*.]—**Cod-walloper**, a cod-fishing vessel. [*Provincetown, Massachusetts*.]

walloping (wol'op-ing), *a.* Great; bouncing. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

wallow (wol'ô), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *walow*; *< ME. walowen*, *walewen*, *walwen*, *welwen*, *wallow*, *< AS. weathrian*, roll round, = *Goth. wehjan*, *wallow*, roll, = *L. volvere*, roll (whence ult. *E. volute*, *volve*, *devolve*, etc.).] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To roll; tumble about. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

Mi witte is waste nowe in wede,
I walowe, I walke, nowe woo is me.
York Plays, p. 421.

He waletheth and he turneth to and fro.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

There saw I our great galliasses tost
Upon the wallowing waves.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, II. 1.

Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide
Wallows the Yule-log's roaring tide.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, II. Prolog.

2. To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.

The fytche . . . foloweth them with equal pace although they make neuer such haste with full wynd and sailles, and *walloweth* on euery syde and about the shyppes.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Ouedius (First Booke on America, ed. Arber, p. 231).

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.
Milton, P. L., vii. 411.

The name of the slough was Despond. Here, therefore, they *wallowed* for a time, being grievously bedaubed with the dirt.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. To plunge into some course or condition; dwell with satisfaction in, addict one's self to, or remain in some way of life or habit, especially a sensual or vicious one.

Pale death oft spares the wretched wight:
And woundeth you, who *wallow* in delight.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascolgne.

II. trans. To roll.

He *walewide* a greet stoon to the dore of the biriel, and wente awel.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 60.

These swine, that will not leave *wallowing* themselves in every mire and puddle.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 276.

wallow¹ (wól'ô), *n.* [*< wallow¹, v.*] 1. The act of rolling or tumbling, as in sand or mire.

Wrothely thei wrythynne and wryttille to-gederz
With welters and *wallowes* over with-in these buskez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1142.

2†. A rolling gut.

One taught the tows, and one the new French *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.
Dryden, Epil. to Etherege's Man of Mode.

3. A place to which an animal, as a buffalo, resorts to wallow; also, the traces of its wallowing left in the mire. Some localities called by this name (notably the "hog-wallows" of the San Joaquin Valley, in California) are on too large a scale to have been formed in this way. Their origin has not been satisfactorily explained.

They had come to an alkali mud-hole, an old buffalo-wallow, which had filled up and was covered with a sun-baked crust, that let them through as if they had stepped on a trap-door.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 658.

4. The alder-tree. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

wallow² (wól'ô), *v. i.* [*< ME. wallowen, wolewen, welhen, weolewen, < AS. wealhian, wealowian, wealwian, fade; wither; perhaps ult. connected with welken, wither: see welk.*] To fade away; wither; droop. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The grond stud barrant, widdert dosk or gray,
Herbis, flowris, and gersais *wallowyt* away.
Gavin Douglas.

She had na read a word but twa,
Till she *wallowt* like a lily.
Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 98).

wallow³ (wól'ô), *a.* [*Also Sc. wauch, waugh; < ME. walow, walwehe, wallh, < Icel. vâlgr, lukewarm, insipid. Cf. D. walig, disgust, aversion (> walgen, loathe, turn the stomach.)*] Insipid; tasteless. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wallower (wól'ô-er), *n.* [*< wallow¹ + -er.*] 1. One who or that which wallows.

Lo, huge heaps of gold,
And to and fro amidst them a mighty Serpent rolled:
. . . I knew that the Worm was Fafnir, the *Wallower* on the Gold.
William Morris, Sigurd, II.

2. In *mech.*, same as *lantern-wheel*.

wallowing (wól'ô-ing), *n.* [*< ME. welwynge, welowynge; verbal n. of wallow¹, v.*] The act of rolling, as in mire.

wallowish (wól'ô-ish), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also walowish, also contr. walsh; < wallow³ + -ish.*] Insipid; flat; nauseous. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

In Persia are kine; . . . their milke is *walowish* sweet.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 400.

Ponelle [F.], the Assyrian citron, a fruit as big as two lemons, and of a verie good smell, but of a faint-sweet or *walowish* taste.
Cotgrave.

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels or *walowish* potions to a nice stomach.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Dunce.

wall-painting (wál'pán'ting), *n.* 1. The painting of the surface of a wall, or of kindred surfaces, with ornamental designs or figure-subjects, as a decoration. Such painting is usually classified as *encaustic* or as *fresco* or *tempera* painting.—2. An example or work of painting of this kind.

wall-paper (wál'pá'pér), *n.* Paper, usually decorated in color, used for pasting on walls or ceilings of rooms; paper-hangings. Modern wall-papers are printed from blocks by hand or in color-printing machines. A great variety of styles are now used, including plain papers in single colors, striped patterns, geometrical patterns, and arabesque, flower, pictorial and conventional, and even comic designs. Large pictorial papers, with life-sized figures, were popular fifty years ago, and are still made in limited quantities. The styles also include a variety of surface-effects, as satin-finish, flock-papers, and watered, embossed, and stamped patterns. Gliding and bronzing are also largely used. Cartridge-papers are thick, heavy papers in single colors.

Japanese papers include imitations of crepe and leather, either plain, gilded, or in patterns. Veneers of wood pasted on paper also are used.

wall-pellitory (wál'pel'i-tô-ri), *n.* A plant, *Parietaria officinalis*, with a diuretic and refrigerant property, considerably used in continental Europe, especially in domestic practice. See *pellitory*.

wall-pennywort (wál'pen'i-wért), *n.* See *pennywort* (a).

wall-pepper (wál'pép'ér), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, an intensely acrid plant formerly used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. See *stonecrop*.

wall-pie (wál'pí), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

wall-piece (wál'pés), *n.* A piece of artillery prepared for mounting on the wall of a fortress, as distinguished from one intended for transportation from place to place; especially, of ancient firearms, a light gun, a long musket, or the like, mounted on a swivel.

As muzzle-loaders, *wall-pieces*, on account of the length of their barrels, were most difficult to load, so that we find more breech-loading *wall-pieces* than early breech-loading small-arms.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

wall-plat (wál'plat), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bird*. —2. Same as *wall-plate*, 1. *Halliwel.*

wall-plate (wál'plát), *n.* 1. In *building*, a timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers. Its function is to insure even distribution of pressures, and to bind the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a *curb-plate*. See *cuts* under *plate*, 7, and *roof*.

2. In *mining*, one of the two long pieces of timber which with two short ones (end pieces) make up a set in the timbering of a shaft. The sets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart, and are themselves supported by the studdles in the corners of the shaft.

3. In *mach.*, a vertical plate at the back of a plumber-block bracket, for attaching it to a wall or post. *E. H. Knight*.—4. A plaque, like that of a sconce; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle.

wall-pocket (wál'pok'et), *n.* A flat pouch or receptacle for newspapers or other articles, designed to be hung upon the wall of a room.

wall-rib (wál'rib), *n.* In *medieval vaulting*, a common English name for the longitudinal rib at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an arc formeret. In the fully developed style there is no wall at the ends of the compartments, but a window filling the whole space; one of the other names is therefore to be preferred to that of *wall-rib*.

wall-rock (wál'rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock forming the walls of a vein; the country-rock.

wall-rocket (wál'rok'et), *n.* See *rocket*².

wall-rue (wál'rô), *n.* A small delicate fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, growing on walls and cliffs. Also called *rue-fern*, *wall-pie*, *tentwort*, and *wall-rue spleenwort*.

wall-salt-peter (wál'sált-pē'tér), *n.* Nitrocalsite.

wall-scraper (wál'skráp'ér), *n.* A chisel-edged tool for scraping down walls preparatory to papering.

Wallsend (wálz'end), *n.* A variety of English coal extensively used in London: so called because originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne, close to the spot where the Roman Wall ended.

It is of very superior quality for household use, and is mined in the district extending from the Tyne to the Wear, and from the Wear to Castle Eden, and in another area about Bishop Auckland. The most important coal in the Newcastle district is the "High main" or "Wallsend" Seam. It is the highest workable coal, and varies from 5 to 6 feet in thickness.
Hull, Coal-Fields of Gt. Brit., 4th ed., p. 274.

wall-sided (wál'sí'ded), *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship: opposed to *tumble-home*.

wall-space (wál'spás), *n.* In *arch.*, an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features or ornaments; especially, such an expanse considered as a feature of design, or as a field for decoration in painting, or of any other nature.

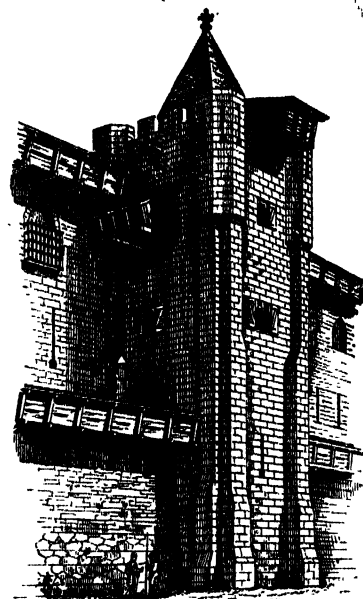
wall-spleenwort (wál'splén'wért), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

wall-spring (wál'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent (wál'tent), *n.* See *tent*¹.

wall-tooth (wál'tóth), *n.* A large double tooth. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

wall-tower (wál'tou'ér), *n.* A tower built in connection with or forming an essential part of a wall; especially one of the series of towers which strengthened the mural fortifications of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the



Wall-tower, 13th century.—Fortifications of Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

modification of military engineering. See also *cut under castle*.

wall-tree (wál'tré), *n.* In *hort.*, a fruit-tree trained upon a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for utilizing the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-vase (wál'väs), *n.* In *Oriental decorative art*, a small vase, having one side flat, and with a hole near the top by which it can be hung upon the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordinary vase having a surface of revolution; but sometimes the form is specially fitted to its purpose, irregular, or even fantastic, and may be suggested by a draped figure.

wall-washer (wál'wosh'ér), *n.* A plate on the end of a tie-rod or tension-rod, and in contact with the face of the wall strengthened or supported by the rod. These washers are named from their shape: as, *bonnet-washer*, *S-washer*, *star-washer*. *E. H. Knight*.

wall-wasp (wál'wosp), *n.* A wasp that makes its nest in walls; specifically, *Odynerus murarius*.

wall-wight, *a.* Same as *wale-wight*.

Turn four-and-twenty *wall-wight* men,
Like storks, in feathers gray.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

wallwort (wál'wért), *n.* [*< ME. walworte, walwurt, wallwort, < AS. wealwyr, < weall, wall, + wyr, wort.*] The dwarf elder, or *danewort*, *Sambucus Ebulus*; sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*; the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; and the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

wally¹ (wól'i), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure.*] To cocker; indulge. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wally² (wól'i), *interj.* Same as *waly²*. [*Provincial.*]

—**Wally fa' you!** ill luck befall you!

Wally fa' you, Willie,
That ye could nae prove a man.
Eppie Morris (Child's Ballads, VI. 262).

wallydraigle, wallydraggie (wól'i-drä-gl.-drag-l), *n.* The youngest of a family; a bird in the nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [*Scotch.*]

walmt, *n.* [*ME. walm, < AS. *wealm, wælm (= OHG. walm), lit. a boiling up, < weallan, boil, gush forth, as water: see wall², wall¹.*] A bubble in boiling.

With vij. *walmes* that are so falle,
Hote sprynging out of helle.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 98, l. 187. (Halliwel.)

walmt, *v. t.* [*< ME. walmen, welmen, boil; < walm, n.*] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werchings that *walmed* in her dales,
And zit wolle here-after but wisdom it lette.
Richard the Redeless, III. 114.

walnut, *n.* A Middle English form of *walnut*. **walnut** (wál'nút), *n.* [Formerly also *walnut*, *walnutte*; *< ME. walnot, walnote, < AS. *wealh-hnutu, walh-hnutu (= MD. walnote, D. walnoot = G. walnuss = Icel. valnöt = Sw. valnöt = Dan. valnød), lit. 'foreign nut' (so called with ref. to Italy and France, whence the nut was first brought to the Germans and English), < wealh, foreign (see Welsh), + hnutu, nut. Cf.*

walnut. 1. The fruit of the nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia*; also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenia to the mountains of northern India, and is extensively cultivated, and in some places naturalized, in temperate Europe. It grows from 40 to 60 or even 100 feet high, with a massive trunk and broad spreading top, and bears pinnate leaves with few smooth leaflets. It produces the well-known sweet-seeded nuts of this name, in America distinguished as *English walnuts*. These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated husk. The shell is thin in different degrees, or in the wild state thicker. The kernel yields some 50 per cent. of oil, which is largely expressed in France and other parts of Europe, as also in Asia. That of the first pressing is used for food, like olive-oil, though ranked less highly; that of the second pressing, called *fire-drawn*, the cake having been submitted to boiling water, is more siccative even than linseed-oil, and hence is by some artists the most highly esteemed of all oils; it is a good lamp-oil, and is available for making soft-soap, etc. The whole fruit when quite young makes a good pickle. The shell of a large variety, called *double walnut*, is used in France for making purses, cases for jewelry, etc. The leaves and the hull of the fruit are used in Europe for various medicinal purposes. Walnut-wood is light, tough, and handsome, plain or with a bur; before the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunstocks.

As on a walnut with-out is a bitter bark.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 251.

I observed . . . many goodly rows of wall nutte trees.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 25.

2. In the United States, frequently, same as *black walnut* and *rock-walnut* (the fruit, the tree, or its wood). See below.—3. In parts of New York, New England, and some other localities, same as *hickory-nut* or *hickory*. This is sometimes distinguished as *shagbark* or *shell-bark walnut*.—*Ash-leaved walnut*. Same as *Caucasian walnut*.—*Belgaum walnut*. Same as *Indian walnut*.—*Black walnut*, a North American tree, *Juglans nigra*, or its timber. The tree ranges, in rich bottom-lands and on hillsides, through a large part of the eastern half of the United States, but is becoming scarce. It grows from 90 to 140 feet high, with a trunk from 6 to 9 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, easily worked, and susceptible of a beautiful polish; it is purplish-brown when first cut, but becomes darker with age. It is more generally used for cabinet-making, inside finish, and gunstocks than any other North American tree. (*Sargent*.) The nuts are edible, but not very choice; the shell is hard, the husk thick and difficult to remove. The tree grows rapidly, and is more or less planted on the prairies.

They have a sort of walnut they call *black walnuts*, which are as big again as any I ever saw in England, but are very rank and oily, having a thick, hard, foul shell, and come not clear of the husk as the walnut in France doth; but the inside of the nut, and leaves, and growing of the tree declare it to be of the walnut kind.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 14.

Caucasian walnut, the tree *Pterocarya* (*Juglans*) *fraxinifolia*, marked by its two-winged fruit.—*Country walnut*. Same as *Indian walnut*.—*Double walnut*. See def. 1.—*English walnut*, European walnut. See def. 1.—*Highlander walnut*, a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England.—*Indian walnut*, the candleberry, *Aleurites Molluccana* (*A. triloba*). Also called *Belgaum*, *country*, and *Otaheite walnut*.—*Jamaica walnut*, a low West Indian tree, *Pterodendron Juglans*, bearing a small ovoid-globose orange-yellow fruit.—*Lemon walnut*. See *lemon-walnut*.—*Otaheite walnut*. Same as *Indian walnut*.—*Rock-walnut*, a moderate or small tree, *Juglans rupestris*, found from Texas—where it is generally reduced to a low much-branched shrub—to California, growing along streams and in mountain cañons. Its wood is of a dark-brown color, susceptible of polish. Its nuts are small, sweet, and edible.—*Shagbark* or *shellbark walnut*. See def. 3.—*Titmouse walnut*, a variety of the common walnut with a shell so thin as to be broken by the titmouse and other birds.—*Walnut case-bearer*, an American phytoid moth, *Acerobasis juglandis*, whose small green larva constructs a black case between the leaves of the walnut.—*Walnut catchup*. See *catchup*.—*Walnut leaf-roller*, either of two tortricid moths, *Tortrix rileyana* and *Lophodera juglandana*, whose larva roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States. See cut under *Tortrix*.—*Walnut sword-tail*, a dull-brown tree-hopper, *Urosiphis caryae*, occurring on the foliage of walnut and hickory in the United States.—*White walnut*, the butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, sometimes called *oil-nut* and *lemon-walnut*.

walnut-moth (wál'nut-móth), *n.* Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis*, whose larva is known as the *hickory horned devil*. See cut under *regal*.

walnut-oil (wál'nut-oil), *n.* See *walnut*, 1.

walnut-scale (wál'nut-skál), *n.* *Aspidiotus juglans-regie*, a flat gray scale-insect found on

the bark of the larger limbs of walnut in the United States.

walnut-sphinx (wál'nut-sfíngks), *n.* See *sphinx*.

walnut-tree (wál'nut-tré), *n.* See *walnut*.

walpurge (wol-pér'jin), *n.* Same as *walpur-gite*.

Walpurgis night (vål-pör'gis nít). [*G. Walpurgis nacht*, so called with ref. to the day of St. Walpurgis, Walburgis, or Walpurga, the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first day of May, on which, according to German popular superstition, witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

walpurge (wol-pér'jit), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of uranium and bismuth, occurring in thin scale-like crystals of a yellow color. It is found with other uranium minerals at Neustädtel in Saxony. Also *walpurge*.

walrus (wól'rus), *n.* [= *D. walrus* = *G. walross*, < Sw. *walross* = Dan. *hvalross*, lit. 'whale-horse', equiv. to Icel. *hross-hvalr* = AS. *hross-hwæl*, lit. 'horse-whale', a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh, = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk*: see *whale* and *horse*. Cf. *whalefish* and *narwhal*.] Any member of the family *Trichechidae* (or *Rosmaridae*); a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the male enormous canine teeth protruding like tusks from the upper jaw. The common walrus, *T. rosmarus*, the morse, sea-horse, sea-ox, or sea-cow, attains a total length of 10 to 12 feet in the full-grown male; individuals are reported to exceed 14 feet; a more nearly average length is 8 to 10 feet, with a girth of about as much. A weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds is acquired by old bulls, with a yield of 600 pounds of blubber. The whole length of the canines is about 2 feet, when they are full-grown, with a projection of 15 inches or more. These teeth are used in digging for the clams which form the principal food of the animal, and in climbing over uneven surfaces of rock or ice. A walrus 12 feet long has the fore flippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the flukes each about this length, but 2½ feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammae of the female are two pairs, respectively abdominal and inguinal. Young and middle-aged individuals of both sexes are covered with a short coarse hair of a yellowish-brown color, deepening into dark reddish-brown on the belly and at the bases of the limbs. Old animals, especially the bulls, become almost naked, and the skin grows heavily wrinkled and plated, especially on the fore quarters. In the glacial period the walrus ranged in North America southward on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. There is no evidence of its existence in New England since about 1550; from this date to 1600 it lived south to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and arctic regions as far north as Eskimos live or explorers have gone. It has been found in Scotland of late years, and on or off the arctic coasts of Europe and Asia, especially in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. It is readily captured, and the systematic destruction to which it has long been subjected has materially diminished its numbers in many different places. The blubber yields a valuable oil; from the hide a very tough and durable leather is made; and the tusks yield a superior ivory. The walrus of the North Pacific is now generally thought to be specifically distinct, and is known as *T. or K. obesus*, and



Pacific or Cook's Walrus (*Trichechus* or *Rosmarus obesus*).

Cook's walrus. It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under *tusk* and *rosmarus*.

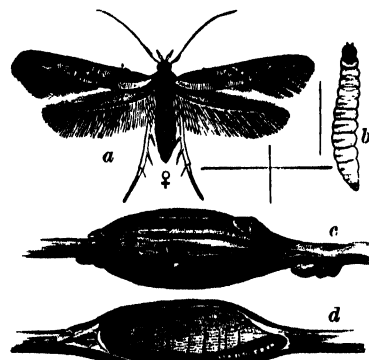
walrus-bird (wól'rus-bérd), *n.* [Translation of the Eskimo name.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) maculata*: so called from its puffing out its breast like a walrus during the breeding-season. See cut under *sandpiper*. [Recent.]

walsh (wólsh), *a.* Same as *wallowish*.

Walsh, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh*. It survives in the surname *Walsh*.

Walshia (wól'shi-á), *n.* [*NL.* (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. Walsh (1808-69), an American

entomologist.] A curious genus of moths, of the family *Tineidae*, having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian and internal nervures obsolete. Only one species, *W. amorphella*, is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa*, and the



False Indigo Gall-moth (*Walshia amorphella*).
a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, gall; *d*, section of same. (Cross and line show natural sizes of *a* and *b*; *c* and *d*, natural size.)

moth has also been reared from similar galls at the base of the stem of one of the so-called loco-weeds or crazy-weeds of the western United States.

walt (wólt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vault*; < ME. *walten*, < AS. *wealtan*, roll, = OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *G. walzen*, roll, = Icel. *velta*, roll. Hence ult. *walt*, *a.*, *walty*, *walter*, *welter*, and (from *G.*) *waltz*.] *I. intrans.* To roll; tumble.

As the welkyn shold wait, a wonderfull noyse
Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke felle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 909.

II. trans. To turn; cast; overturn.

Verser en chariot. To walt, ouerturne, or ouerthrow a chariot; whence the Proverbe, *Il n'est si bon charrier qui ne verse*, the best that drives will sometimes walt a Cart.
Cotgrave.

walt (wólt), *a.* [*< ME. "walt," < AS. wealt, unsteady, in comp. unwealt, steady, < wealtan, roll: see walt, v.*] *Naut.*, unsteady; crank.

For covetousnes sake (they) did so over lade her, not only filling her hold, but so stufed her betwene decks, as she was waltte, and could not bear sayle, and they had like to have been cast away at sea.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 291.

walter (wól'tér), *v. t.* [*< ME. walteren, waltren (= ML*t.* walteren, waltren), freq. of walt, roll: see walt, v.* Cf. *welter*, a var. form of *walter*.] *1 t.* To roll; welter.

The same Thursdaye there fell anche a calme at after noone yt we lay waltteringe and waltwinge in the see byfore Modona.
Sir R. Guyfforde, *Pilgrimage*, p. 68.

The weary wandering wights whom walttering waves environ.
Peele, *Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes*.

2. To waver; totter; be unsteady; hence, to fall, or be overturned. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

Thou waltren al in a weith (that is, you tremble in the balance).
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 947.

walterot, *n.* [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. (Cf. *trolevale* (?).)] A term found only in the phrase "a tale of walterot," applied to some absurdity.

"That that thou tellest," quath Treunthe, "is bote a tale of Walterot!"
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 146.

walth (wálth), *n.* A Scotch form of *walth*.
Walton crag. In *geol.*, a division of the Red Crag, or Newer Pliocene. See *crag*, 2.

waltron (wól'trón), *n.* [Appar. connected with *walrus*, perhaps by some confusion with *D. waltraan*, whale-oil (?): see *train-oil*.] A walrus. *Woodward*.

walty (wól'ti), *a.* [*< walt + -y*.] Unsteady; crank: noting a vessel. [Rare.]

A new ship, . . . of about 150 tons, but so walty that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave.
J. Pierpont, in *C. Mather's Mag. Chris.*, I. vi.

walts (wálts), *n.* [= *F. valse* (> *E. valse*), < *G. walzer*, a round dance, waltz, < *walzen*, roll: see *walt*, *v.*] 1. A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily popular since the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is danced by couples, the partners in each couple moving together in a series of whirling steps—either advancing continuously in the same direction, or varying this with "reversing" or turning the opposite way. The regular form of the waltz is known as the *trois-temps*—the more rapid form *deux-temps* containing six steps to every two of the other. The derivation of the waltz is disputed, the French often claiming its descent from the volta, and the Germans from the allemande; but it is probably a development of the slow and simpleändler. Its popularity has decidedly overshadowed that of all other fashionable dances.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately quick. *Waltzes*

are usually made up of sections of eight or sixteen measures. Several such sections are often written to be performed in succession, and are then provided with an introduction and a coda.—*Deux-temps waltz*. See *deux-temps*.

waltz (wálts), *v. i.* [*< waltz, n.*] 1. To dance a waltz, or in the movement or step of a waltz.

Some waltz, some draw, some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics.
Byron, Don Juan, xli. 52.

2. To move lightly or trippingly or swiftly as in a waltz: as, the young people *waltzed* into the room. [*Slang.*]

waltzer (wálts'ér), *n.* [*< waltz + -er*]. A person who waltzes.

It may be said, without vanity, that I was an apt pupil,
and . . . in a single week I became an expert waltzer.
Thackeray, Fitz-Bodley's Confessions, Dorothea.

walnewite (wál'ū-īt), *n.* [Named from P. A. *Walnew*, a Russian.] A variety of xanthophyllite, occurring in tabular crystals of a dull-green color. It is found in the Zlatoust mining region in the Urals.

walwet, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*.

waly¹, *walie* (wá'li), *a. and n.* [An extension of *wale*², *a.*, perhaps mixed with ME. *wely*, *weli*, *< AS. weli*, rich, wealthy, *< wcl*, well; see *well*².] 1. *a.* 1. Beautiful; excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and *walie*.
But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winsome wench and *walie*.
Hamilton.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Large; ample; strong; robust.

This *waly* boy will be na coof.
Burns, There was a Lad.

II. n.; pl. walties (-liz). Something pretty; an ornament; a toy; a gewgaw.

Baith lads and lassies busked brawly
To glower at ilka bonny *waly*.
Ramsey, Poems, II. 538. (Jantson.)

[*Scotch in all senses.*]

waly² (wá'li), *interj.* [An abbr. var. of *wella-way*.] An interjection expressive of lamentation; alas! [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

O *waly*, *waly* up the bank,
And *waly*, *waly* down the brae,
And *waly*, *waly* you burn side,
Where I and my love went to gae.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

wamara (wá'ma-ri), *n.* [Native name.] The brown ebony of British Guiana. See *ebony*.

wamble (wom'bl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *wambled*, pp. *wambling*. [Also dial. *wammel*, *wammle*; *< ME. wamlen*, *< Dan. wamle*, feel nausea (cf. *wammel*, maukish); freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *vænna* = Sw. *vänjas*, refl., loathe, nauseate.] 1. To rumble, heave, or be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach.

What availeth to haue good meate, when onely the sight
thereof moueth backes, and makes the stomach *wamble*?
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 182.

Some sighing elegie must ring his knell,
Unless bright sunshine of thy grace revive
His *wambling* stomach.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, viii.

2. To rumble; ferment, and make a disturbance.

And your cold sallads, without salt or vinegar,
Lie *wambling* in your stomachs.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

[*Obsolete or provincial in both uses.*]

wamble (wom'bl), *n.* [*< wamble, v.*] A rumbling, heaving, or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with
pleasure dissolveth inconitently all *wambles*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 575.

wamble-cropped (wom'bl-kropt), *a.* Sick at the stomach; figuratively, wretched; humiliated. [*Vulgar.*]

wambles (wom'blz), *n.* Milk-sickness.
wamblingly (wom'bling-li), *adv.* With wambling, or a nauseating effect.

If we should make good their resemblances, how then
should we please the stomach of God? who hath indeed
brooked and borne us a long time. I doubt but *wamblingly*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 80.

wame (wám), *n.* A dialectal form of *womb*.

wametow (wám'tó), *n.* [*< wame + tow*]. A belly-band or girth: as, a mule with a pad secured on its back with a *wametow*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wammelt, **wammlet**, *v. i.* Dialectal variants of *wamble*.

wammas (wám'us), *n.* [Also *wamus*; *< G. wammis*, *wams*, a doublet, waistcoat, jerkin, *< MHG. wambes*, *wambeis*, *< OF. gambais*, a leathern doublet; see *gambeson*.] A warm knit-

ted jacket resembling a cardigan. [*Southern and western U. S.*]

This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his
wamus, or hunting-jacket—the part above the belt into
which he had often thrust prairie-chickens when he had no
game bag.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxviii.

wamp (womp), *n.* [Supposed to be *< Massachusetts Ind. wompi*, white; see *wampum*.] The American eider-duck: so called from the appearance of the drake. [*Massachusetts.*]

wampee (wom-pé'), *n.* [Also *whampee*; Chinese, *< hwang*, yellow, + *pí*, skin.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Clausena Wampi*, of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*, thus allied to the orange. The native country of the tree is unknown, but it is cultivated in China, India, and Malaya for the fruit, which is borne in clusters, and is of the size and somewhat the taste of a grape, with an additional pleasant flavor of its own. The tree is of a sweet terebinthine odor, its leaves pinnate with five to nine smooth and shining leaflets.

2. See *Pontederia*.

wampish (wom'pish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner; wave violently; brandish; flourish. [*Scotch.*]

wampum (wom'pum), *n.* [Formerly also *wampom*, *wampame*, *wompam*; *< Amer. Ind. *wampum*, *wompam*, *< Massachusetts Ind. wompi*, Delaware *wapi*, white.] Small shell beads



White and Purple Wampum. (From specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York City.)

pierced and strung, used as money and for ornament by the North American Indians. The shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a European bugle. Wampum was of two kinds, white and black or dark-purple. An imitation of wampum consisting of white porcelain beads of the same shape has been made by Europeans for sale to the Indians. See the second quotation under *wampumpeg*.

Ye said Nariganets . . . should pay . . . 2000 fathom of good white *wampum*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 437.

Sachems of Long Island came voluntarily, and brought a tribute to us of twenty fathom of *wampum*, each of them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 283.

The Indians are ignorant of Europe's Coyne; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it monésh from the English money. Their own is of two sorts: one white, which they make of the stem or stock of the Periwinkle, which they call Meteahhook, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small Beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets) are current with the English for a Penny. The second is black, inclining to blew, which is made of the shell of a fish, which some English call Hens, Poquahock, and of this sort three make an English penny. . . . This one fathom of this strung money, now worth of the English but five shillings (sometimes more), some few yeeres since was worth nine, and sometimes ten shillings per Fathom. . . . Obs: Their white they call *Wompam* (which signifies white): their black Suckanhook (Sácki signifying black). Both amongst themselves, as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white.

Roger Williams, Key to Amer. Lang., xlv.

Striped wampum, a kind of wampum-snake, *Ahaoterptrythogrammus* of North America.

wampumpeg (wom'pum-pég), *n.* [*Amer. Ind., < wompam*, white, + *peg*, strung beads.] Strings of (originally white) wampum formerly used as tokens of value by the American Indians, and by the whites, especially in trade with the Indians.

He gave to the governour a good quantity of *wampum-peague*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 143.

There was no currency, before this time, . . . unless we chose to give the name of currency to the *wampum*, or *wampumpeg* (as it is more properly called), of the Indians. . . . *Penge* was the name of the substance, which was of two kinds—black and white. *Wampum*, or *wompum*, is the Indian word for white, and as the white-kind was the most common, *wampumpeg* got to be the common name of this substance, which was usually abbreviated into *wampum*. The black *peg* consisted of the small round spot in the inside of the shell, which is still usually called in this neighborhood by its Indian name of quahog. These round pieces were broken away from the rest of the shell, brought to a smooth and regular shape, drilled through the center, and strung on threads. The white *peg* was the twisted end of several small shells, broken off from the main part. These portions of shell, thus strung, were worn as bracelets and necklaces, and wrought into belts of curious workmanship. They thus possessed an intrinsic value with the natives, for the purposes of ornament; and they were readily taken by them in exchange for their furs.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 124.

wampum-snake (wom'pum-snák), *n.* The red-bellied snake, *Farancia abacura*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the United States. See *cut* under *Farancia*.

wamsutta (wom-sut'á), *n.* Cotton cloth made at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

wamus (wám'us), *n.* Same as *wammas*.

wan¹ (won), *a.* [*< ME. wanne*, *< AS. wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, lurid (as an epithet of the raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, ornaments, clothes, etc.): connections uncertain. According to some, orig. 'deficient,' sc. in color, and so connected with AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan* and *wane*², *wane*². But cf. W. *gwan*, Bret. *gwan* = Ir. Gael. *fann*, faint, feeble. According to others (a view highly improbable), orig. 'worn out with toil, tired out,' *< AS. winnan* (pret. *wan*, *won*), strive, fight: see *win*.] 1. Dark; black; gloomy: applied to the weather, to water, streams, pools, etc.

There leuit thay lakke, and the laund past:
Flor the wedur so wete, and the wan showers.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9658.

And they hae had him to the wan water,
For a' men call it Clyde.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 5).

2. Colorless; pallid; pale; sickly of hue.

As pale and wan as ashes were his lookes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 22.

3†. Sorrowful; sad.

In matters that meuys the with might for to stir,
There is no worship in weping, ne in *wan* teres;
But desyre thi redresse all with derfe strokis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3602.

4†. Frightful; awful; great.

Then come thail to Calcas the cause forto wete,
Of the wedur so wikkid, and the wan stormys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12070.

=Syn. 2. Pallid, etc. (see *pale*²), ashy, cadaverous.

wan¹ (won), *v.*: pret. and pp. *wanned*, pp. *wanning*. [*< wan*¹, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To render wan.

II. intrans. To grow or become wan.

All his visage *wann'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 580.

A vast speculation had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever *wann'd* with
despair.
Tennyson, Maud, I. 8.

[Rare in both uses.]

wan²† (wan). An old preterit of *win*¹.

wan-. [*< ME. wan-*, *< AS. wan* = MD. *D. wan-* = OHG. MHG. *wan-*, G. *wahn-* = Icel. *van-* = Sw. Dan. *van-*, a negative prefix, being the adj. AS. *wan* = OFries. *wan*, *won* = MLG. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vannr*: see *wane*¹, *wane*², *want*¹, *wanse*. AS. compounds with *wan-* were numerous: *wanhæth*, want of health, *wanhál*, unhealthy, *wanhgyd*, heedlessness, etc.: see *wanbelief*, *wanhope*, *wanspeed*, *wanton*, *wantrust*, *wanwit*, etc.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, frequent in Middle English, meaning 'wanting, deficient, lacking,' and used as a negative, like *un-*, with which it often interchanged. It differs from *un-* in denoting more emphatically the fact of privation. It still exists as a recognized prefix in provincial use, and in literary use, unrecognized as a prefix, in *wanton*.

wanbelief, *n.* [ME. *wanbeleve*; *< wan-* + *belief*.] Lack of faith. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanbeliever, *n.* One who disbelieves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanchancy (won-chán'si), *a.* [*< wan-* + *chancy*. Cf. *unchancy*.] *wanchancy*; unchancy; wicked. [*Scotch.*]

wand (wond), *n.* [*< ME. wand*, *wond*, *< Icel. vindr* (wand-), a wand, a switch, = OSw. *wand* = Dan. *vand* = Goth. *wandus*, a rod; so called from its pliancy, *< AS. windan* (pret. *wand*), etc., wind: see *wind*¹.] 1. A slender stick; a rod.

A toppe of it to sette other a *wonde*
Ya holdon best right in Apriles ende,
When grene, and juce upon hem dothe ascende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a *wand*.
Milton, P. L., I. 294.

2†. A twig; a bough.

O sweetly sang the nightingale,
As she sat on the *wand*.

The Clerk's two Sons of Owenford (Child's Ballads, II. 66).

3. A rod, or staff having some special use or character. Specifically—(a) A staff of authority.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather
marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment.
Sir P. Sidney.

(b) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Nay, Lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster.
Milton, Comus, I. 669.

(c) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully *wand of peace*. (d) The baton used by a musical conductor.—*Electric wand*, an electrophorus in the form of a baton. See *electrophorus*.—*Runic wand*. See *runic*¹.

wander (won'dér), *v.* [*< ME. wanderen*, *wandren*, *wondrien*, *< AS. wandriah*, wander, = OS.

wandlön = D. *wandelen* = OHG. *wantalön*, MHG. *G. wandern*, *wandeln* = Sw. *vandra* = Dan. *vandre*, wander, travel, walk; a freq. form, associated with *wend* (AS. *wendan*, etc.), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), wind, turn, twist: see *wind*, *wend*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To ramble without, or as if without, any certain course or object in view; travel or move from place to place; range about; roam; rove; stroll; stray.

He wandereth abroad for bread. Job xv. 23.

Wandering, each his several way
Pursues, as inclination or sad choice
Leads him perplexed. Milton, P. L., li. 523.

2. To leave home or a settled place of abode; depart; migrate.

When God caused me to wander from my father's house.
Gen. xx. 13.

3. To depart from any settled course; go astray, as from the paths of duty; stray; deviate; err.

You wander from the good we aim at.
Shak., Hon. VIII., iii. 1. 188.

4. To lose one's way; be lost. [Colloq.]—5. To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

Litill he slepitt,
But wandrit & woke for woo of his buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 10097.

Tom Hendlow seemed to have something on his mind, but I think he wanders a little. He may speak more explicitly to you. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 222.

= Syn. 1-3. Roam, Rove, etc. (see *ramble*), straggle.—3. Swerve, digress.

II. trans. 1. To travel over without a certain course; stroll through; traverse.

Wand'ring many a famous realm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 234.

2. To lead astray; cause to lose the way or become lost. [Colloq.]

wandered (won'derd), *p. a.* That has strayed or become lost: as, the *wandered* scolex of the dog's tapeworm.

wanderer (won'dér-ér), *n.* [*<* ME. *wandere* (= *G. wanderer*); < *wander* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which wanders; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; also, one who strays from the path of duty.

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly enticement gives his baneful cup.
Milton, Comus, l. 524.

2. *pl.* In *Arachnida*, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders; the vagabonds. See *Vagabond*.

wandering (won'dér-ing), *p. a.* Moving; roaming; pursuing no fixed course, plan, or object; unsettled: as, a *wandering* spirit; *wandering* habits; a *wandering* minstrel.

Pray ye, do not trouble him;
You see he's weak, and has a *wandering* fancy.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, lv. 5.

If a man's wits be *wandering*, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. Bacon, Studies.

Wandering abscess, a chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, usually in obedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—**Wandering cells**, the leucocytes; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissues outside of the blood-vessels.—**Wandering Jew**. (a) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists. (b) A plant-name: (1) The beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga narnentosa*; locally, the Kenilworth ivy, *Linaría Cymbalaria*. (Great Britain.) (2) One of two or three house-plants, as *Zelkova pendula* (*Tradescantia sebrina*), which are planted in baskets or vessels of water, whence they spread in a straggling fashion. 3. *pendula* has lance-ovate or oblong leaves which are crimson beneath and green or purplish above, with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.—**Wandering shearwater**, the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*, a bird of the family *Procellariidae*. See cut under *hagden*.—**Wandering spiders**. See *wanderer*, 2.—**Wandering tattler**, *Heteroscoptes incanum*, a bird of the snipe family (*Scelopacidae*), widely distributed on the coasts and islands of the Pacific. See cut under *tattler*.—**Wandering tumor**, one of the solid abdominal viscera which has become movable through relaxation of its attachments, as a floating kidney.

wandering (won'dér-ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *wanderinge*, *wandring* (= MHG. *wanderinge*, *G. wanderung*), verbal *n.* of *wander*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who wanders; a ramble or peregrination; a journeying hither and thither.

And many a tree and bush my wanderings know,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 85.

2. A straying away, as from one's home or the right way; a deviation or digression in any way or from any course: as, the *wandering* of the thoughts; a *wandering* from duty.

Let him now recover his wanderings.

Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Incoherence of speech; raving; delirium.

wanderingly (won'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd?

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

wandering-sailor (won'dér-ing-sa'lör), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, *Linaría Cymbalaria*, from their creeping habit.

wanderment (won'dér-ment), *n.* [*<* *wander* + *-ment*.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

Barefoot went

Upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. III. 20.

wanderoo (won-de-rö'), *n.* [Also *wanderoo*, *wandru*; = F. *ouanderou* (Buffon), < Cingalese *wanduru*, a monkey; cf. Hind. *bandar*, a monkey: see *bunder*.] A large catarrhine monkey of Malabar, India, *Macacus silenus*. It is about 3 feet long to the tip of the tail (which is tufted), of a blackish color with pink buttocks, and has an extravagant mane of long hair surrounding the face, of a light or whitish



Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*).

color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of *Simnopithecus*, as the great wanderoo or maha, *S. ursinus*. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called *Malabar monkey*, *lion-tailed monkey*, *baboon*, or *macaque*, *wet-chunder*, *silenus*, and by other names.

wandle (won'dl), *a.* [Appar. for **wandly*, < *wand* + *-ly*. Cf. *wandy*.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

wandoo (won'dü), *n.* [Native Australian.] A eucalypt, *Eucalyptus redanea*, the white-gum of western Australia. It is a large tree, the trunk sometimes 17 feet in diameter, in one variety suddenly swelling out near the ground. It furnishes a very pale heavy, hard, tough, and durable wood, greatly prized for wheelwork, especially for fellics.

wand'reth (won'dreth), *n.* [*<* ME. *wand'reth*, *wand'rethe*, < Icel. *vandradeth*, difficulty, trouble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < *vandr*, difficult, requiring pains and care, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + *rädh*, advice, counsel, management, = E. *read*: see *read*, *n.*, and cf. *-reth*, *-red*, in *hund'reth*, *hundred*, *kindred*. Cf. *quandary*.] Difficulty; peril; distress.

Bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes
Than in *wand'reth* & woo to wepe all his lyne.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11514.

wands (wondz), *n. pl.* [Prob. < Dan. *vand*, water, = Norw. *vand*, water, a lake, turn: see *water*.] Roads; a roadstead.

The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the
wands, the other three shippes bare into Orwel haven.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 310.

wandsomdly, *adv.* [ME., for **wansomely*, < *wan* + *-some* + *-ly*, or **wantsomely*, < *wantsome* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully.

The waye unto Wynchestre thay wente at the gayneste,
Wery and *wandsomdly*, with wondide knyghtes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4013.

wandy (won'di), *a.* [*<* *wand* + *-y*.] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wane (wān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waned*, ppr. *waning*. [*<* ME. *wanen*, *wanien*, *wonien*, < AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, *gewanian* = OFries. *wania*,

wonia = OHG. *wanōn*, *wanen* = Icel. *wana*, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. *wan* = OIIG. *wan* = Icel. *vaur* = Goth. *wans*, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see *wan-*), = Skt. *ana*, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root *u*, be empty, Zend *u*, be lacking, existing also in Gr. *éuvōs*, bereaved, G. *öde*, desolate, etc. Cf. *want*, *wantl*. Hence prob. *waniand*, *wanion*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To decrease; be diminished: applied particularly to the periodical lessening of the illuminated part of the moon: opposed to *wax*.

Underneath her feet she hadde a mone,
Wexing it was, and sholde *wane* sone.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1220.

How slow
This old moon *wanes*!
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 4.

2. To decline; fail; sink; approach an end.

Wealth and ease in *waning* age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 142.

Daylight *waned*, and night came on.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

II. trans. To cause to decrease; lessen.

That he [Christ] takes the name of the son of a woman,
and *wanes* the glorious name of the Son of God.
Donne, Sermons, III.

wane (wān), *n.* [*<* ME. *wane*, < AS. *wana* = Icel. *wan*, decrease, wane: see *wane*, *v.*] 1. Periodic decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; period of decreasing illumination.

How many a time hath Phoebe from her *wane*
With Phœbus' fires filled up her horns again.
Dryden, On his Lady's not coming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

Men, families, cities, have their falls and *wanes*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

3. A beveled edge of a board or plank as sawn from an unsquared log, the bevel being caused by curvature of the log.

All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the *wanes*.
Lassett, Timber, p. 75.

wane (wān), *a.* [ME., < AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan*, *v.*, and *wane*, *v.*] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

And qwo-so be *wane* schal paye a pound of wax.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

wane (wān), *n.* Same as *wane*. York Plays, p. 106.

wane-cloud (wān'cloud), *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

Modern meteorologists have corroborated the speculative notions of the ancients, and have observed the prevalence of the *wane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather.
Forster, Atmospheric Phenomena.

waney (wā'ni), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *wane* + *-y*.] **I. a.** Having a natural bevel (compare *wane*, *n.*, 3); hence, making poor lumber from irregularities of the surface, as a log.

II. n. The thin edge or feather-edge of slab cut from a round log without previous squaring.
E. H. Knight.

wang (wang), *n.* [*<* ME. *wange*, *wonge*, < AS. *wange*, *wonge*, cheek, jaw (*wang-beard*, cheek-beard, *wang-tooth*, jaw-tooth, grinder, *thanwange*, temple: see *thanwange*), = OS. *wanga* = LG. *wang* = OIIG. *wanga*, MHG. *G. wange*, cheek, jaw (Goth. **wagga* not recorded); by some supposed to have been orig. 'an extended surface' (the expanse of the face), and thus connected with AS. *wang*, *wong* = Icel. *wangr* = Goth. *waggis*, a plain, field, meadow, though most names for parts of the body have no such origin.] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Thy wordis makke me my *wanges* to wete,
And chaunges, childe, ful often my chere.
York Plays, p. 64.

2. [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. Chaucer.

wang (wang), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *wangl*.

wangala (wang'ga-lā), *n.* Same as *wanglo*.
wanger, *n.* [Also *wonger*; < ME. *wangere*, *wonger*, *wongere*, < AS. *wangere* (= OIIG. *wangari* = Goth. *waggari*), a pillow, < *wange*, *wonge*, etc., cheek: see *wang*, *v.*] A rest for the cheek; a pillow.

His bryght helm was his *wonger*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

wang-tooth (wang'tōth), *n.* [*<* ME. *wang-tooth*, < AS. *wangtoth*, < *wang*, cheek, + *tōth*, tooth: see *wang* and *tooth*.] A cheek-tooth; a grinder or molar.

He huffedate me a-boute the moulthe and bete oute my
wang-teth.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 191.

Of this asses cheke, that was dreye,
Out of a wang-tooth sprang an welles.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 54.

wangun (wáng'gun), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A place for keeping small supplies or a reserve stock; especially, the chest in a lumber-camp containing clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc., which are sold to the men.

wanhope (wón'höp), *n.* [*<* ME. *wanhope* (= MD. *wanhoope*); *<* *wan-* + *hope*.] 1. Lack of hope; hopelessness; despair.

Thanne wex that shrewe in *wanhope* and walde haue hanged him-self.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 286.

Wel oughte I sterve in *wanhope* and distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 391.

Alle hise discipulis woren in *wanhope*;
For to comferte them thesu thoughte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Vain hope; delusion.
The foolyshe *wanhope* . . . of some usurer.
Chaloner, tr. of Morie Encomium, H 3 b. (Nares.)

wanlandi, *n.* [ME. *waniand*, *wanyand*, *wenyande*; appar. a noun use of ME. *waniand*, ppr. (*<* AS. *waniende*) of *wanien*, *wanen*, *wane*: see *wane*. Cf. *wanion*.] Wanting; specifically, the waning of the moon, regarded as implying ill luck.

Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care go thaim cast;
gaa, and weldo thaim in woo to wonne, in the *wanyand*.
York Plays, p. 124.

He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *wanland*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 306.

wanion (wan'ion), *n.* [Also *wannion*, *wenion*; prob. a later form of *waniand*, used in imprecations with a vague implication of ill luck or misfortune.] A word found only in the phrases *with a wanion*, *in the wanion*, and *wanions on you*, generally interpreted to denote some kind of imprecation.—*With a wanion*. (a) Bad luck to you; the mischief take you, or the like.

Marry, hang you!

Westward with a *wanion* t'ye!
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

"Bide down, with a mischief to you—bide down with a *wanion*," cried the king.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

(b) "With a vengeance"; energetically; vehemently; emphatically; hence, in short order; summarily.

He should have been at home preaching in his diocese with a *wanion*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

"Marry gep with a *wanion*!" quod Arthur-a-Bland.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

Yet considering with himself that wares would be welcome where money wanteth, he went with a *wanion* to his mother's chamber, and there, seeking about for odd ends, at length found a little whistle of silver that his mother did use customarily to wear on.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 76.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a *wanion*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 17.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in's ear shall fetch him again with a *wanion*.
Bacon, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

I sent him out of my company with a *wanion*—I would rather have a riffer on my perch than a false knave at my elbow.
Scott, Abbot.

wankapin (wong'ka-pin), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The water-chinkapin. Also *yoncopin*.

wankle (wón'kl), *a.* [*<* ME. *wankel*, *<* AS. *wancol*, *woneol* (= OS. *wancat* = OHG. *wanchal*, MHG. *wankel*), unsteady, unstable; cf. OHG. *wanc*, *wanc*, unsteady movement, doubt, G. *wank*, remove, change; OHG. *wanchön*, MHG. *wanken*, be unsteady, vacillate, = Icel. *wakka* = Sw. *wanka*, wander about; connected with AS. *wincian*, etc., *wink*: see *wink*, *wince*, and cf. *wench*.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North. Eng.]

wanly (wón'li), *adv.* [*<* *wan* + *-ly*.] In a wan or pale manner; palely.

wanness (wón'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *wannesse*; *<* *wan* + *-ness*.] The state or appearance of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

wannish (wón'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wanish*; *<* *wan* + *-ish*.] Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

The *wannish* moon, which sheens by night.
Surrey, Pa. vill.

Upon her crest she wore a *wannish* fire,
Sprinkled with stars, like Ariadne's tiar.
Keats, Lamia, i.

Morning arises stormy and pale,
No sun, but a *wannish* glare
In fold upon fold of hueless cloud.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 1.

wanrestful (wón-rest'fúl), *a.* [*<* *wan* + *restful*.] Restless. [Scotch.]

An' may they never learn the gasts
Of ither vile *wanrestful* pets.
Burns, Death of Poor Mallie.

wanrufet, *n.* [*<* *wan* + *So. rufe*, *ruff*, *roif*, *rest*; cf. *rool*.] Disquietude.

Bot I half mervell in certaine

Quhat makis this *wanrufe*.
Robene and Makyns (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

wanse (wons), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *wanze*; *<* ME. *wansen*, diminish, decrease, *<* AS. *wansian*, diminish; with verb-formative -s, as in *minnian*, decrease (see *mince*), and *clænsian*, cleanse (see *cleanse*), *<* *wan*, deficient: see *wane*.] To wane; waste; pine; wither.

His lively hue of white and red, his cheerfulness and strength,
And all the things that liked him did *wanse* away at length.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii. (Trench.)

wanspeed, *n.* [ME. *wanspede*; *<* AS. *wanspēd*; as *wan* + *speed*.] Ill fortune.

What whylens, or *wanspede*, wrylens our mynd?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 937.

want (wont), *a.* [ME., also *wont*, *<* Icel. *want*, neut. (with reg. Scand. neut. suffix -t, as seen also in *thwart*, another word of Scand. origin) of *wanr*, lacking: see *wan*, *wane*.] Lacking; deficient.

And fyue *wont* of fyfty, quoth God, I schal forgoete alle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 740.

want (wönt), *n.* [*<* ME. *want*, *wonte*, lack, deficiency, indigence, *<* Icel. *want*, want, *<* *want*, lacking: see *want*, *a.*] 1. Lack; deficiency; scarcity; dearth, or absence of what is needed or desired: as, *want* of thought; *want* of money.

'Prentices in Paul's Church-yard, that scented
Your *want* of Breton's books.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

He came the first Night to Mangers, but, for *want* of a Pilot, did not know where to look for the Town.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

2. A vacant part, place, or space; a vacancy.

The *wants* in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nicks or solid parts.
Baater, Divine Life, i. 10.

3. That which is lacking, but needed; the vacancy caused by the absence of some needed, important, or desirable thing.

Yet, to supply the ripe *wants* of my friend,
I'll break a custom.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 64.

4. The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

An endless Spring of Age the Good enjoy,
Where neither *want* does pinch, nor Plenty cloy.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 7.

Ring out the *want*, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. A time of need.

He wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces, and admiring the things they had done in their *wants*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

6. That which cannot be dispensed with; a necessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*.
Paley, Mor. Phil., vi. 11.

7. In coal-mining, same as *nip*, 8.—*Want of consideration*. See *consideration*. = *Syn.* 1. Insufficiency, scantiness, dearth, default, failure.—2. Requirement, desideratum.—4. Need, indigence, etc. (see *poverty*), distress, straits.

want (wönt), *v.* [*<* ME. *wanten*, *wonten*, *<* Icel. *wanta*, want, lack, *<* *wanr*, neut. *want*, lacking: see *want*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To be without; be destitute of; lack: as, to *want* knowledge or judgment; to *want* food, clothing, or money.

Many a mayde, of which the name I *want*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 287.

The Lord our God *wants* neither Diligence,
Nor Love, nor Care, nor Power, nor Providence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

As a barren Coxcomb, that *wants*
Discourse, is ever entertaining Company out of the last Book.

He read in *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iv. 2.

They *want* many bad qualities which abound in the others.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

2. To be deficient in; fall short in; be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

Another will say it [the English language] *wanteth* Grammar. Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it *wanteth* not Grammar: for Grammar it might have, but it needs it not.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 70.

We *want* nothing now but one Dispatch more from Rome, and then the Marriage will be solemnized.
Hensell, Letters, i. iii. 36.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had *wanted* three miles of this house, till you showed it to me.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

3. To do without; dispense with; spare.

For law, physick, and divinitie need so the help of tongues and sciences as that can not *want* them.
Aeschylus (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16).

Which they by this attempt were like to loose, and therefore were willing to *want* his presence.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

The dragoons will be crying for ale, and they *wanna* *want* it, and manna *want* it.
Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

4. To have occasion for, as something requisite, useful, or proper; require; need.

Man *wants* but little here below,
Nor *wants* that little long.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Not what we wish, but what we *want*,
Oh! let thy grace supply.
Merrick, Hymn.

5. To feel a desire for; feel the need of; wish or long for; desire; crave.

I *want* more uncles here to welcome me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. a.

The good pope . . . said, with scorn and indignation which well became him, that he *wanted* no such proso-lytes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

If he *want* me, let him come to me.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. To desire to see, speak to, or do business with; desire the presence or assistance of; desire or require to do something: as, you are the very man we *want*; call me if I am *wanted*; the general *wanted* him to capture the battery. = *Syn.* Need, etc. See *lack*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be lacking, deficient, or absent.

If ye *wanten* in thees tweyne,
The world is lore.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 76.

There shall *want*
Nothing to express our shares in your delight, sir.
Bacon, and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 208.

2. To fail; give out; fall short.

They of the citie fought valiantly with Engines, Darts, Arrows: and when Stones *wanted*, they threw Silver, especially molten Silver.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 402.

The front looking to the river, tho' of rare work for ye carving, yet *wants* of that magnificence which a plainer and truer designe would have contributed to it.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

3. To be in need; suffer from lack of something.

He cannot *want* for money.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 10.

want (wönt), *n.* [Also *wont*; for *wand*, *<* ME. *wand*, *<* AS. *wand*, a mole, also in comp. *wand-wyrp*, a mole (cf. *moldwarp*), = G. dial. *wond*, *wonne* = Sw. dial. *vand* = Norw. *vand*, *vaand*, *vönd*, *vond*, a mole.] The mole or moldwarp.

They found herds of deer feeding by thousands, and the Countre full of strange Conies, headed like ours, with the feet of a *Want*, and talle of a Cat, hauing vnder their chins a bagge, into which they gather their meat when they haue filled their bodie abroad.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

want (wönt), *n.* [Prob. *<* Icel. *vötr* (*vatt*, orig. *vant*) = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Sw. Dan. *vante* = D. *want*, a mitten; cf. OSw. *winda*, wind, involve, wrap, = E. *wind*, turn. Cf. OF. *want* (?), *guant*, *gant*, F. *gant* = Pr. *gan*, *guan* = Sp. *guante* = Pg. *guantes* (pl.) = It. *guanto*, prob. *<* ML. *wantus*, a glove; *<* Teut. Hence (from the F. *gant*) E. *gantlet*, *gauntlet*.] A glove. *Imp. Dict.*

wa'n't (wánt). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not*.

wantage (wón'táj), *n.* [*<* *want* + *-age*.] Deficiency; that which is wanting.

Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return (in duplicate) of each lot inspected, showing the serial number of each stamp affixed thereto, the gauge, *wantage*, proof, and number of proof gallons.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 256.

wanter (wón'tér), *n.* [*<* *want* + *-er*.] 1. One who wants; one who is in need.

The *wanters* are despoiled of God and men.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 21. (Davies.)

2. An unmarried person who wants a mate.
Halliwell. [Colloq.]

want-gracet (wönt'gräs), *n.* [*<* *want* + *-er*, + obj. *grace*.] A reprobate.

Want a *want-grace* to performe the deede.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57. (Davies.)

want-hill (wönt'hil), *n.* [*<* *want* + *hill*.] A mole-hill.

Walter Eyres, digging *want-hills*, 8s.
Darrell Papers (in E. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age).

wan-thriven (wón-thriv'n), *a.* [*<* *wan* + *thriven*.] Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

wanting (wón'ting), *p. a.* [*<* *want* + *-ing*.] 1. Deficient or lacking.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found *wanting*.
Dan. v. 27.

Each, with streaming Eyes, supplies his *wanting* Urn.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

The young people of our time are said to be *wanting* in reverence.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 256.

2. Needy; poor.

You forget yourself:
I have not seen a gentleman so backward,
A *wanting* gentleman.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

The *wanting* orphans saw with watery eyes
Their founders' charity in dust laid low.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 274.

wanting (wón'ting), *prep.* Except; less; minus.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii. 727.

wantless (wont'les), *a.* [*< want¹ + -less.*]
Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [Rare.]
The *want-less* counties, Essex, Kent,
Surrie.
Warner, *Albion's England*, iii. 7.

wanto (wan'tō), *n.* A reed-buck of western
Africa: same as *nagor*, 1.

wanton (won'ton), *a. and n.* [*< ME. wantoun*,
wantoun, *wantowen*, *wantogen*, also, with loss of
pp. suffix *-n*, *wantowe*, orig. 'uneducated, unre-
strained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,'
< *wan-*, not, + *towen* (also *i-towen*), < AS. *togen*
(also *getogen*), pp. of *teōn* (pret. *teah*, pl. *tugon*)
= Goth. *tuhan*, etc., = *l. ducere*, draw: see *wan-*
and *teel* (of which *-ton* is the pp. reduced). Cf.
ME. *untowen*, perverse, G. *ungazogen*, ill-bred,
rude, uncivil. Cf. the opposite ME. *wel i-towen*,
well-taught, modest.] I. *a.* 1. Ill brought up;
undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, free from
moral control.

He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones,
& bete his mayster.
Fabian, *Chron.*, cxxvii.

2. Characterized by extreme recklessness, fool-
hardiness, or heartlessness; malicious; reck-
lessly disregarding of right or of consequences;
applied both to persons and to their acts.

The *wanton* troopers riding by
Have shot my fawn, and it will dye.
Marvell, *Nymph Complaining for Death of her Fawn*.

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.
And take good hede bi wisdom & reason
That bi no *wantowne* laughing thou do noon offence
To fore thi squereyne while he is in presence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 304.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!
Addison, *Cato*, i. 5.

4. Playful; sportive; frolicsome.
All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 771.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise
Of shades, and *wanton* winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 136.

5. Rank; luxuriant.
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 99.

Every ungovernable passion grows *wanton* and luxuri-
ant in corrupt religions.
Bacon, *Fable of Dionysius*.

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of
the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute;
licentious.

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too *wanton* and too full of gawds.
Shak., *K. John*, iii. 3. 36.

Men, grown *wanton* by prosperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

Wanton professor and damnable apostate.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidi-
nous; lustful; lewd.

Thou art . . . forward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanto* 1.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 19.

A *wanton* mistress is a common sewer.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, l. 2.

II. *n.* 1. A pampered, petted creature; one
spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a froli-
esome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used
sometimes as a term of endearment.

Thy parents made thee a *wanton* with too much cocker-
ing.
Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd alken *wanton*, brave our fields?
Shak., *K. John*, v. 1. 70.

2. A lewd person; a lascivious man or wo-
man.

If ye be set on pleasure, or disposed to *wantons*, ye shall
have ministers enough to be furtherers and instruments
of it.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

wanton (won'ton), *v.* [*< wanton, a.*] I. *in-*
trans. 1. To revel; frolic unrestrainedly;
sport.

When, like some childish wench, she loosely *wantoning*
With tricks and giddy turns seems to insile the shore.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. 174.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 294.

Her cap-strings *wantoned* in front of her in the rising
wind.
Mrs. Oliphant, *May*, iii.

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; sport las-
civiously.

II. trans. 1†. To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with over-plus, and enters
him into new ways of expence.
Fetham, *Resolves*, ii. 53.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly that, when he is
well, will take physick to make him sick.
Bp. Hall, *Delect of Cruelty*.

wantonhead, **wantonhood** (won'ton-hed,
-hūd), *n.* [*< ME. wantounhede*; < *wanton* +
-head, -hood.] Wantonness.

wantonin (won'ton-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
wanton, v.] The act of playing the wanton.

wantonin (won'ton-ing), *n.* [*< wanton* +
-ing.] A wanton; a daller.

But, since, I saw it painted on fame's wings
The Muses to be woven *wantonings*.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, I. ii. 34.

wantonize (won'ton-iz), *v. i.* [*< wanton* +
-ize.] To frolic; sport; dally; wanton.

That broad and glaring way wherein
Wild sinners find full space to *wantonize*.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 72.

wantonly (won'ton-li), *adv.* [*< wanton* + *-ly*.]
In a wanton manner. Specifically—(a) Recklessly;
unadvisedly; thoughtlessly; without regard for right or
consequences.

A plague so little to be fear'd
As to be *wantonly* incur'd.
Couper, *Mutual Forbearance*.

No nation will *wantonly* go to war with another if it has
nothing to gain thereby.
Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 280.

(b) Frolicsomenly; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly.
How sweet these solitary places are! how *wantonly*
The wind blows through the leaves, and courts and plays
with 'em!
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 4.

(c) Lewdly; lasciviously.

wantonness (won'ton-nes), *n.* [*< ME. wan-*
tonnesse; < *wanton* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or
character of being wanton, in any sense.

Somewhat he lipt for his *wantonness*,
To make his English sweet upon his tongue.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 264.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with *wantonness*.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 8.

Wantonness and luxury, the wonted companions of
plenty, grow up as fast.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

2. A wanton or outrageous act.
It were a *wantonness*, and would demand
Severe reproof.
Wordsworth, *Excursion*, l.

wantrust, *n.* [*< ME. wantrust* (= MD. *wan-*
troost); < *wan-* + *trust*, *q. v.*] Distrust.

O *wantrust*! ful of fals suspition.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 177.

wantsome (wont'sum), *a.* [*< ME. wantsum*;
< *want¹ + -some.*] Poor; needy. *Ormulum*,
l. 14824.

wantwit (wont'wit), *n.* [*< want¹, v.*, + obj.
wit.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 1. 6.

wanty (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Ori-
gin uncertain.] A leather tie or rope; a short
wagon-rope; a rope used for binding a load
upon the back of a beast. [Local, Eng.]

wanty (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Dim.
of *want¹*.] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, albeit they be alwaies covered within
the ground, yet live and breathe nevertheless, and namely
the *wanty* or mold-warps.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 7. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wanwit, *n.* [ME. *wanwit* (= G. *wahnwitz* = Sw.
vanvett = Dan. *vanvid*); < *wan-* + *wit.*] Lack of
sense; foolishness.

Schild me from pain of helle pit,
That I hate deseruud thorow *wan-wite*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

wany, *v.* A Middle English form of *wane*.
wanyand, *n.* Same as *wanand*.

wanzet, *v. i.* See *wanse*.

wap (wop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wapped*, ppr. *wap-*
ping. [*< ME. wappen*; cf. *whap*, *whop*, and
quap, *quop*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock;
beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could *wap* him with one hand.
Thackeray.

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's nae a cock in a' the land
But has *wapit* its wings and crown.
Glaugierian (Allingham's *Ballad-book*), p. 361.

3. To toss or throw quickly. [Scotch.]

Tak a halter in thy hose,
And o' thy purpose dinna fail;
But *wap* it o'er the *Wanton's* nose.
Lochnaben Harper (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 4).

II. *intrans.* To flutter; flap the wings; move
violently. [Obsolete or provincial.]

wap (wop), *n.* [*< ME. wappe*; < *wap¹, v.*] A
smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The world *wannes* at a *wappe*, and the wedre gloumes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), *Gloss.*, p. 209.
When he strake aye upon the back,
The swiftest gae his head a *wap*.
Leesome Brand (Child's *Ballads*, II. 343).

wap (wop), *v. t.* [*< ME. wappen* (also comp.
atwappen, *biwappen*), lap or wrap, wrap up (per-
haps confused with *wappen*, *wappen*, wrap,
lap): see *wrap*, *lap*.] To wrap; tie; bind. *Hal-*
liwell.

wap (wop), *n.* [Also *wapp*, *wop*; < *wap², v.*]
1. A bale or bundle, as of hay or straw. [Scotch
and North. Eng.]—2. A shroud-stopper.—3.
A pendant with a thimble in one end through
which running rigging is led.

wap (wop), *v. i.* [*< ME. wappen*, bark; cf.
waff and *yap*.] To bark; yelp.

Wappynge or baying as howlows.
Prompt. Parv.

Tis the little *wapping* of small dogs that stirs up the
cruel mastives.
C. Mather, *Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 24.

wapacut (wop'a-kut), *n.* [NL. as specific name
wapacuthu; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapacuthu*, *wap-*
ow-keetho (also *wapohoo*), a white owl: a name
applied by Pennant and Latham to a kind of owl
described in the manuscript notes of Mr. Hutch-
ins, who resided on Severn river, near Hudson's
Bay.] A large white spotted owl, about 2 feet
long and without ear-tufts, believed to be the
common snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*. See cut
under *snow-owl*.

wapen, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of
weapon.

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *n.* [Sc., also *wap-*
enshaw, *wapinschar*, etc., lit. 'weapon-show,'
< *wapen* (a form of *weapon*) + *shaw*.] A show
or review of persons under arms, formerly made
at certain times in every district. These exhibi-
tions or meetings were not designed for military exerce-
ses, but only to show that the lieges were properly provided
with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters
in Great Britain, and applied to the periodical gatherings
of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for
review, inspection, shooting competitions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of war,
And to the *weapon-shaw*.
Up and War Them A', *Willie* (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 265).

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *v. i.* To hold or at-
tend a wapenshaw. [Scotch.]

wapenshawing (wop'n-shâ-ing), *n.* [= D. *wap-*
enshawing; as *wapenshaw* + *-ing*.] Same
as *wapenshaw*.

But thir ridings and *wapenshawings*, my leddy, I hae
nae nae broo o' them ava.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, vii.

wapentake (wop'n-tāk), *n.* [*< ME. wapen-*
take, *wepentake*, < AS. *wæpengetæc*, *wæpentac*,
a district, a wapentake (AL. *wapentac* or *wap-*
entagium), adapted from Icel. *vapnatak*, < *vap-*
na, gen. pl. of *vapn*, a weapon (= AS. *wæpen*
= E. *weapon*), + *-tak*, a taking hold, a grasp-
ing, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the con-
tact of weapons), < *taka*, take, grasp, seize,
touch: see *weapon* and *take*, and cf. *wapenshaw*.]
Formerly, in certain counties of northern,
eastern, and midland England, a division or
subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding
to a hundred in other counties. The term seems
to have been originally applied to the armed assemblies
of freemen; and there is possibly an allusion to a practice
of taking up or 'touching' the arms. *Wapentake* is still
a territorial division in Yorkshire.

It is written that King Allured, or Alfred, who then
reigned, did divide the realm into shires, and the shires
into hundredes, and the hundredes into wapen-
takes, and the *wapentakes* into tithingues, See that tenn
tithingues made an hundredhe, and five made a lathre or
wapentake.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The *wapentake* is found only in the Anglian districts.
. . . To the north of these districts the shires are divided
into wards, and to the south into hundredes. Hence the
wapentake may be a relic of Scandinavian occupation.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 46.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* [Also *wappiti*, *wapite*, *wap-*
pitik; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapitik*, 'white deer,'
said to designate the Rocky Mountain goat,
Haploceros montanus; used as E., and also in
the NL. form *Cervus wapiti*, by B. S. Barton, in
1809, for the animal defined.] The North Amer-
ican stag or elk, *Cervus canadensis*, which is the
North American representative of the stag or
red deer of Europe, and resembles the latter,
though it is much larger and of a stronger make,
being one of the largest living representatives
of the family *Cervidae*. *Wapiti* is chiefly a book-name
of this deer, which has generally been known since about
1800 as the *elk*—a name applied in Europe to a very differ-
ent animal, corresponding to that called *moose* in North
America. (See *elk* (with cut), *moose*, *stag*.) The full-grown
male *wapiti* may exceed a height of 16 hands at the with-
ers, and acquire a weight of more than 1,000 pounds,
though not averaging over 600; the form is short for its
stature. The coat is some shade of yellowish-gray or
brownish-gray, darkening to chestnut-brown on the head,

neck, and limbs, even blackening on the belly; on the rump is a white patch bordered with black and extending into the groin; the tail is extremely short. The antlers are very long, with comparatively slender, cylindric, and regularly curved beam, giving off in front the brow- and bez-antlers close together, the royal at end of first third



Wapiti, or American Elk (*Cervus canadensis*).

of the beam, a large sur-royal at end of second third, and then fork dichotomously (only exceptionally acquiring any palmation like the crown of the European stag). A pair of good-sized antlers may weigh, with the skull, 60 or 80 pounds, measure 4 or 6 feet along the curve of the beam, and spread 3 or 4 feet apart. The venison is well flavored and highly nutritious. The wapiti has inhabited North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to about 67° in the interior; but it has been hunted out of nearly all its range, and is now found chiefly in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, especially of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. It is gregarious, goes in herds or droves sometimes of many hundreds, is slaughtered with little difficulty, and would soon become extinct were no measures taken for its preservation.

wappato (wop'a-tō), *n.* [Also *wapato*; < Oregon Ind. *wapato*, *wappatoo* (?).] The tubers of *Sagittaria variabilis*. The Indians of Oregon use them as food.

wappet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wap*¹.

wappent, *n.* Same as *weapon*.

wappened, *a.* A spurious (or perhaps obscene) word occurring only in the following passage. It has been conjectured to be a misprint for *weeping*.

This yellow slave [gold]
Will knit and break religions. . . This is it
That makes the *wappened* widow weep again.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 38.

wappenshaw, *n.* See *wapenshaw*.

wappert (wap'ér), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wap*¹; see *wap*¹, *water*¹.] To move tremulously; totter; blink.

But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wapping* turnid up his white of eye.

Mir. for Maga. (*Imp. Dict.*)

wapper-eyed (wap'ér-id), *a.* [*wapper* + *eye*¹ + -ed².] Blear-eyed; blinking.

A little *wapper-eyed* constable, to wink and blink at small faults.
Middletown, Black Book, p. 528.

wapper-jaw (wap'ér-já), *n.* 1. A wry mouth. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]-2. A projecting under-jaw. [Colloq., U. S.].

wappet (wap'et), *n.* [*Cf.* *wap*³.] A cur-dog. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Wappineert (wop-i-nér'), *n.* [Var. of **Wappinger* for *Wapping*, *q. v.*] A man of Wapping, a district of London along the Thames, near the Tower.

In kennel sow'd o'er head and ears

Amongst the crowding *Wappineers*.

D'Urfey, *Colin's Walk*, li. (*Davies*.)

Wappineer tar, a waterman from Wapping Old Stairs; hence, a fresh-water sailor; a landlubber.

Fly, The Commodore, a most illiterate *Wappineer Tar*, hates the gentlemen of the Navy, gets drunk with his Boutes-Crow, and values himself upon the British Management of the Navy.

C. Shadwell, *Humours of the Navy*, Dramatis Personæ.

Wappinger (wop'ing-ér), *n.* [*<* *Wapping* + -er¹.] A man of Wapping, London.

He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked upon to be paymaster of the mob; a *Wappinger*, and good at mustering seamen.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 585. (*Davies*.)

wapplerite (wop'lér-ít), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found at Joachimsthal in minute white crystals.

waps (wops), *n.* A dialectal variant of *wasps*.

wapynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *weapon*.

war¹ (wâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warre*; < ME. *wer*, *werr*, *werre*, *weorre*, *wyrre*, < late AS.

werre (also cited in AL. as **war*, in comp. *war-scot*), < OF. *werre*, *guerre*, F. *guerre* = Pr. *guerra*, *gerra* = Sp. Pg. It. *guerra*, *war*, < ML. *wer-ra*, *war*, < OHG. *wer-ra*, vexation, strife, controversy, confusion, broil (= MD. *werre* = MLG. *werre*, strife, war, hostility), < *werran* (*fir-werran*), MHG. *werren* (*ver-werren*), G. *wirren* (*ver-wirren*), confuse, entangle, embroil, = MD. *werren* (*ver-werren*), embroil, entangle; akin to E. *worse*: see *worse*, and cf. *war*², ult. a var. of *worsé*. The F. *guerre* appears in the phrase *nom de guerre*, and the Sp. in the dim. *guerrilla*. Hence *war*¹, *v.*, *warray*, *warrior*, etc.] 1. A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms. International or public war is always understood to be authorized by the sovereign powers of the nations engaged in it; when it is carried into the territories of the antagonist it is called an *aggressive* or *offensive war*, and when carried on to resist such aggression it is called *defensive*. Certain *usages* or *rights of war* have come to be generally recognized and defined under the name of the *Laws of War*, which in general (but subject to some humane restrictions which in recent times have been greatly increased) permit the destruction or capture of armed enemies, the destruction of property likely to be serviceable to them, the stoppage of all their channels of traffic, and the appropriation of everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support and subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may be starved into surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation are contrary to the usages of war, as are also bombarding an unprotected town, the use of poison in any way, and torture to extort information from an enemy: but it is admitted that an enemy may be put to death for certain acts which are in themselves not criminal, and it may be even highly patriotic and praiseworthy, but are injurious to the invaders; such as firing on the invaders although not regularly enrolled in an organized military force, or seeking to impair the invaders' lines of communication.

"After this *werr*," quod she, "God send us pece."

Geverydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

Learning and art, and especially religion, weave ties that make *war* look like fratricide, as it is.

Emerson, *War*.

2. A state of active opposition, hostility, or contest: as, to be at *war* (that is, engaged in active hostilities).

Mine eye and heart are at a mortal *war*.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xlv.

A wounded thing with a rancorous cry,

At *war* with myself and a wretched race.

Tennyson, *Maud*, x. 2.

3. Any kind of contest or conflict; contention; strife: as, a wordy *war*.—4. The profession of arms; the art of war.

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn *war* any more.

Isa. li. 4.

War is our business, but to whom is giv'n

To die, or triumph, that determine heav'n!

Pope, *Iliad*, xxii. 171.

5. Forces; army. Compare *battle*. [Poetical.]

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return

And overwhelm their *war*.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 214.

In this array the *war* of either side

Through Athens passed with military pride.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 101.

6. Warlike outfit.

His Complement of Stores, and total *War*.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

[*War* is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

I'll to the Tuscan *war*.
Shak., *All's Well*, li. 3. 280.]

Articles of war. See *article*.—**Austro-Prussian war**, the war waged by Prussia, Italy, and some minor German states against Austria, the states of South Germany, Saxony, Hanover, etc., in 1866. It resulted in the victory of the former, the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the replacing of Austria by Prussia in the hegemony of Germany, large additions to Prussian territory, and the cession to Italy of Venetia by Austria.—**Broad-seal war**. See *broad-seal*.—**Buck-shot war**. See *buck-shot*.—**Civil war**, a war between different factions of a people or between different sections of a country. Specifically:—(a) In *Rom. hist.*, the war between Sulla and Marius (commencing 88 B. C.) or that between Pompey and Cæsar (commencing 49 B. C.). (b) In *Eng. hist.*, the war of the great rebellion. (c) In *U. S. hist.*, the war of secession. See *secession*.—**Contraband of war**. See *contraband goods*, under *contraband*.—**Council of war**. See *council*.—**Crimean war**. See *Crimean*.—**Custom of war, declaration of war, Department of War, affair of war**. See *custom, declaration, etc.*—**Eighty years' war**, the contest between Spain and the Netherlands, extending with intermissions from about 1658 to the recognition by Spain of Dutch independence in 1648.—**Franco-German war**, or **Franco-Prussian war**, the war between France and Germany in 1870-1, ending in the defeat of the former, the cession to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, and the formation of the modern German empire.—**French and Indian war**, a war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, 1754-63, ending in the acquisition of Canada and the Mississippi region by Great Britain: it was a part of the "Seven Years' War".—**Holy war**, a war waged with a religious purpose: as, the holy wars of the Crusaders; a Mohammedan *holy war* against the infidels.—**Honors of war**. See *honor*.—**Hundred years' war**, the series of wars between Eng-

land and France, about 1338-1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.—**Inexorable war**. See *inexorable*.—**Italian war**, the war of 1859 waged by France and Sardinia against Austria. It resulted in the defeat of the latter, its cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and eventually in the constitution of the kingdom of Italy.—**Jugurthine war**. See *Jugurthine*.—**King George's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-8).—**King Philip's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the lead of Philip (1675-6).—**King William's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers against Louis XIV. of France (1689-97).—**Latin war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340-338 B. C., ending in the subjection of the latter.—**Man of war**. See *man*.—**Mario war**. See *social war*.—**Mexican war**, the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846-8, ending in the defeat of the latter, and its cession of California and other large territories to the United States.—**Mithridatic wars**, the wars between Rome and Mithridates the Great of Pontus in the first half of the first century B. C., terminating in the overthrow of Mithridates by Pompey about 65 B. C.

—**Napoleonic wars**, a general name for the wars waged by France with various nations, dating from Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 to his final overthrow in 1815.—**Peasant war**. See *peasant*.—**Peloponnesian war**. See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peninsular war**. See *peninsular*.—**Pequot war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637.—**Persian war**, in *Gr. hist.*, the wars between Persia and Greece in the first half of the fifth century B. C., of which the chief episodes were Marathon (490 B. C.) and the unsuccessful invasion of Greece by Xerxes (Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea).—**Private war**. See *private*.—**Punic wars**. See *Punic*.—**Queen Anne's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-13).—**Revolutionary war**, in *U. S. hist.*, same as *War of the American Revolution*.—**Russo-Turkish wars**, wars between Russia and Turkey. The principal in modern times were those (a) of 1828-9, ending in the defeat of Turkey; (b) of 1853-6 (see *Crimean*); (c) of 1877-8, between Russia and its allies (Rumania, etc.) and Turkey, resulting in the defeat of Turkey and the reconstruction of southeastern Europe.—**Sacred wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, wars against certain Greek states which had been adjudged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council: as, the *sacred war* against Phocis (ending 346 B. C.).—**Salt-peter war**. See *salt-peter*.

—**Samnite wars**, three wars waged by Rome against the Samnites and other Italians, (a) 343-341 B. C., (b) 326-304 B. C., (c) 298-290 B. C., ending in the triumph of Rome.—**Schleswig-Holstein wars**, wars between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein (with allies). They commenced in 1848 and ended in 1864, when Prussia and Austria defeated the Danes and occupied the duchies, which were eventually annexed by Prussia.—**Secretary at War, Secretary of War**. See *secretary*.—**Seven weeks' war**, or **seven days' war**, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.—**Seven years' war**. See *Silesian wars*.—**Silesian wars**. See *Silesian*.—**Sinews of war**. See *sinew*.—**Sloop of war**. See *sloop*¹.—**Smalkaldic war**. See *Smalkaldic*.—**Social war**. See *social*. The name is also given to the war between Athens and her former allies about 358-355 B. C.—**Thirty years' war**. See *thirty*.—**To declare war**. See *declare*.—**To make war**. See *make*¹.—**Trojan war**. See *Trojan*.—**Tug of war**. See *tug*.—**War measures**, a general title for acts passed by the United States Congress and orders made by the President during the civil war, 1861-5, which became necessary to its prosecution; though not expressly authorized by the Constitution, as the Confiscation Acts, the Legal Tender Acts, the ordering of drafts for the military service, the emancipation of slaves, etc.—**War of 1812**, the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812-15.—**War of Liberation**, specifically, the war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.—**War of secession**. See *secession*.—**War of the American Revolution**. See *revolution*.—**War of the rebellion**. Same as *war of secession*.—**War powers**, powers exercised during or because of war; specifically, the powers exercised in time of war by the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service.—**Wars of succession**. See *secession*.—**Wars of the French Revolution**, the wars growing out of the French Revolution, waged by Austria, Prussia, etc., against France, and commencing in 1792.—**Wars of the Roses**. See *rose*¹.—**War to the knife**. See *knife*.

war¹ (wâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warred*, ppr. *war-ring*. [*<* ME. *werren*, *weorren*, *werrien* (= MD. MLG. *werren*), war; from the noun. Cf. *war-ray*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or carry on war; carry on hostilities; fight.

And the hothen peple that *werreden* on the kynge Moynce often sithes foughton withe the cysteme.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy?

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 1. 2.

2. To contend; strive violently; be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which *war* against the soul. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Let us alone. What pleasure can we have

To *war* with evil?

Tennyson, *The Lotus Eaters*, Choric Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To make war upon; oppose, as in war; contend against.

Ighways we could keep the vowels of the original, *querid* the north *warres* the south; from *retineo*, the north *retine*, the south *retain*.

A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat . . .
Warring each other. Daniel, *Civil Wars*, viii.

2. To carry on, as a contest.

That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare.

1 Tim. i. 18.

war² (wâr), *a.* [Sc. also *waur*; < ME. *warre*, *werre*, *wer*, a later form, after OFries. *werre*, *wirra*, worse, of Icel. *verri*, *a.* (*verri*, adv.) = Dan. *værre* = Sw. *värre*, of ME. *werse*, E. *worse*: see *worse*.] Same as *worse*. [Now only Scotch, commonly misspelled *waur*.]

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Murder and *waur* than murder.

Scott.

war² (wâr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *waur*; < *war*², *a.*] To defeat; worst. [Scotch.]

It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *waured* for want o't. Scott, *Antiquary*, ix.

war³, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ware*¹.

war⁴, *v.* A Middle English form of *were*.

waratah (wâ'ra-tâ), *n.* [Also *warratau*.] 1. A stout erect Australian shrub, *Teleopea speciosissima*, also *T. oreades*, of the *Proteaceæ*, bearing dense heads, some 3 inches broad, of brilliant crimson flowers. It is sometimes grown in greenhouses, but is not easily cultivated.—2. A variety of the common camellia, with flowers resembling those of *Anemone*; *anemone-flowered camellia*.

war-ax (wâr'aks), *n.* Same as *battle-ax*.

warbeetle (wâr'bê'tl), *n.* Same as *warble*³, 3.

warble¹ (wâr'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [< ME. *werblen*, < OF. *werbler*, quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone, < MHG.

**werbelen*, G. *wirbeln*, *warbeln*, lit. turn, whirl, freq. of MHG. *werben* (*werben*) = OHG. *werhan* (*werfan*), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. *hwerhan*, move hither and thither, = AS. *hweorfan*, turn, move: see *wherve*, *wharf*, and cf. *whirl*, *wharl*, *whorl*.] 1. To sing with trills and quavering, or melodious turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 1.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 204.

2. To sound vibrantly, or with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch; quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Wednesday, l. 3.

The stream of life *warbled* through her heart as a brook sometimes *warbles* through a pleasant little dell.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, v.

3. To yodel. [U. S.]

II. trans. 1. To sing or utter with quavering trills or turns: as, to *warble* a song.

She gan againe in melodie to melt,

And nunny a note she *warbled* wondrous wel.

Gascogne, *Philomene* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Father, grant I sweetly *warble* forth

Vnto our seed the World's renowned Birth.

Sylvester, *tr.* of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 1.

Or would you have me turn a sonneteer,

And *warble* those brief-sighted eyes of hers?

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, iii. 6.

warble¹ (wâr'bl), *n.* [< ME. *werble*, < OF. *werble*, a warble, warbling; from the verb.] A strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song; any soft sweet flow of melodious sounds.

The well-tuned *warble* of her nightly sorrow.

Shak., *Lucrèce*, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose *warble*, liquid sweet,

Rings Eden through the budded quicks.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-sodden log

Stay'd in the wandering *warble* of a brook.

Tennyson, *Last Tournament*.

warble² (wâr'bl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [Sc. also *warple*; < ME. **werblen*, turn, whirl (?), ult. same as *warble*¹, q. v.] In *falconry*, to cross the wings upon the back.

warble³ (wâr'bl), *n.* [Also *wormil*, *wormul*, *warnle*, *wornil*, *wornal*, also assimilated *wabble*, and dim. *warblet*; cf. equiv. *warbeetle*, and the adj. *worbitten*, said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. *war*, pus, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of *worm*.] 1. A small, hard swelling on the back of a horse, produced by

the galling of the saddle.—2. A tumor on the back of cattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly.—3. An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also *warbeetle*. Compare *wabble*².

warble-fly (wâr'bl-flî), *n.* A fly whose larva produces warbles. Thus, *Hypoderma bovis* is the warble-fly of the ox. Synonymous with *bot-fly*. The latter word, however, is applied to all *Strutidae*.

warbler (wâr'blér), *n.* [*warbl*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo.

Tickell, *On Hunting*.

Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler*. Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentostratal inessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the New. Especially—(a) A bird of the group composing the family *Sylviidae*, or Old World warblers, with scarcely any representatives in America. This is one of the most extensive and varied groups of its grade in ornithology, now generally rated as only a subfamily (*Sylvinae*) of *Turdidae*. These warblers are all small, active, sprightly birds, and many are remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. Among typical warblers of the subfamily *Sylvinae* may be noted the species of *Sylvia*, the leading genus, as the blackcap and whitethroat; of *Melospiza*, as the Dartford warbler; of *Regulus*, as the goldcrest; of *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler; of *Aedon*, as the rufous warbler; of *Hippobates*, as the icterine warbler; of *Acrocephalus*, as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of *Locustella*, as the grasshopper-warbler; of *Cettia*, as Cetti's warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (*Dautias lucinica*), the redstart (*Erythraea rubecula*), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stonechat, etc., have been brought under the definition of *warbler*, as members of the sylvine group. (b) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, *Dendroica* or *Mniotiltidae*, a smaller and more compact group than the *Sylvidae*, though the species are still very numerous and diversified. Few of them are noted for musical ability. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus *Dendroica*; the worm-eating warblers, *Helminthophaga* and *Helminthophaga*; the creeping warblers, *Mniotilta* and *Parula*; the ground-warblers, as *Geothlypis*; the chat, *Icteria*; the water-thrushes, *Seiurus*; the fly-catching warblers, *Mniotiltidae*, *Setophaga*, and many others of tropical America.

3. In *bagpipe* music, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed upon this instrument [the bagpipe] the players introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term *warblers*. Encyc. Brit., III. 235.

Adelaide's warbler, *Dendroica adalidis* (Baird, 1845), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler.—**African warbler** (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus *Sphenocercus*, *S. africanus*. Also called *spotted yellow flycatcher* by Latham, formerly *Muscicapa afra*, *Motacilla* or *Sylvia africana*, etc., and also placed in the genus *Drymarcha* by some authors.—**Alpine warbler** (Latham, 1783), a kind of hedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus alpinus*, of central and southern Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain. This bird was also called *collared star* by Latham the same year, having been described by Scopoli in 1769 as *Sturnus collaris*.—**Aquatic warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably *Acrocephalus aquaticus*; formerly called *Sylvia* or *Salicetia* or *Calamodytes aquaticus*.—**Audubon's warbler**, *Dendroica auduboni*, the western representative of the yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, and equally abundant. It differs chiefly in having the throat yellow instead of white. Also called *western yellow-rump*.—**Autumnal warbler**, the young of the bay-breasted warbler, mistaken for a distinct species. A. Wilson, 1811.—**Azure warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**Babbling warbler** (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*. See *whitethroat*, l.—**Bachman's warbler** (named after the American naturalist John Bachman (1790-1874)), *Helminthophaga bachmani* of the southern United States and some of the West Indies. (Audubon, 1834.) It is one of the swamp-warblers, and still very rare, though it has been quite recently found to be common in some localities.

—**Barred warbler**, *Sylvia nisoria* of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Bay-breasted warbler**, *Dendroica castanea* of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut.—**Belted warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785. **Black-and-white warbler**, the creeping warbler, *Mniotilta varia*, more fully called *black-and-white creeping warbler* or *creeper*, also *white-poll warbler*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Black-and-yellow warbler**, *Dendroica maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Blackburnian warbler**, *Dendroica blackburni*, the promethean warbler, in adult plumage extensively black variegated with white, the breast and some parts about the head of a flaming orange. It is the most richly colored of the warblers, and is common in many parts of North America. It was named by Latham in 1783 after a Mrs. Blackburn of London.—**Black-capped warbler**, the blackcap, *Sylvia (otfener Curruca) atricapilla*, of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa.—**Black-headed warbler**, the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cut under *redstart*. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—**Black-poll warbler**, *Dendroica striata*, when adult having the whole crown black, the upper parts olivaceous streaked with black, and the under parts white streaked with black along the sides. In young plumage it is hardly to be distinguished from the bay-breasted warbler. It is very wide-ranging, from Greenland and Alaska through most of America (probably to Chili). It was originally described in 1772 by J. E. Forster from Hudson's Bay as the *striped fly-*

catcher.—**Black-throated blue warbler**, *Dendroica cerulea*, of eastern North America, remarkable for the unusual difference of the sexes in plumage. The male is blue, white below, with black throat and a peculiar white space on the wing; the female is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below, with traces of the characteristic wing-mark.—**Black-throated gray warbler**, *Dendroica nigrescens*, of western parts of the United States and Mexico. The adult male is bluish-ash above with a few black streaks, below white streaked on the sides with black, the head black with white stripes and a small bright-yellow spot before the eye.—**Black-throated green warbler**, *Dendroica virens*, one of the most abundant wood-warblers of eastern North America. The adult male is olivaceous-green above, below extensively black, with much golden yellow on the sides of the head, and white on the wings and tail. The length is 5 inches. It is one of a group of warblers having several representatives in western North America. See cut under *Dendroica*.—**Black-throated warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—**Blanford's warbler**, *Sylvia blanfordi*, of which only one specimen is known, from Abyssinia. See *booby*.—**Bloody-side or bloody-sided warbler**. (a) The chestnut-sided warbler. Pennant, 1785. (b) One of the golden warblers, *Dendroica ruficapilla*, of the West Indies. Latham, 1783.—**Blue-eyed yellow warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*.—**Blue golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysotera*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Blue-green warbler**, the cerulean warbler in immature plumage, or the female of that species.—**Blue mountain warbler**, an American warbler so named by A. Wilson in 1812, and never since identified. It was found in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.—**Blue-throated warbler** (Latham, 1783), the bluethroat, originally described by Edwards in 1743 as the *bluethroat redstart*, later variously called *Motacilla suecica*, *Sylvia suecica*, *Sylvia cyanecula*, *Cyanecula suecica*, etc., all of which names are shared by a related species or variety. See cut under *bluethroat*.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler**, *Helminthophaga yemas*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, originally described by Edwards (before Linnæus) as the *pine-creeper*.—**Blue yellow-backed warbler**, *Parula (or Compsothlypis) americana*. See *Parula*.—**Bonaparte's fly-catching warbler**, the young of the Canadian fly-catching warbler, mistaken by Audubon for a different species in 1831, and dedicated to Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803-67).—**Booted warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hippobates caligata*.—**Bourbon warbler** (Latham, 1783), the yellow-rumped creeper (Latham, 1781); a white-eye or silver-eye, *Zosterops borbonica*, peculiar to the Island of Réunion.—**Bowman's warbler**, *Sylvia mystacea* of Persia, Palestine, and Abyssinia.—**Bush-warblers**, the members of the genus *Cettia*, having only ten rectrices. There are about 12 species, with one exception confined to Asia. The exception is Cetti's warbler, *C. cetti*, which extends throughout the Mediterranean region, and was originally described in 1776, by the naturalist whose name it bears, as *tsingwulo di fiume*, which became the *buscarie* of Buffon and Daubenton. See cut under *Cettia*.—**Caffrarian warbler** (Latham, 1783), the so-called red-tailed thrush of Latham (1788), formerly *Motacilla* or *Sylvia caffra*, now known as *Cosmopsitta caffra* (and *Bonaparte's phainoceros*).—**Canadian fly-catching warbler**, *Myiodytes canadensis*, abundant in eastern parts of North America. Also called *Canada* and *spotted flycatcher*. The upper parts are bluish-ash variegated with black, and the under parts are yellow with black streaks on the breast.—**Canadian warbler**. (a) The black-throated blue warbler. (b) The Canadian fly-catching warbler.—**Cape May warbler**, *Dendroica tigrina*, formerly *Sylvia maritima*; so named by A. Wilson, in 1812, from a locality in New Jersey where he found it. In full plumage it is one of the handsomest of the wood-warblers, and has peculiarities which have caused a genus (*Perisoreus*) to be based upon it.—**Caribbean warbler**, an American warbler so named by Audubon in 1831, and never since identified. More fully called *carolinensis* or *carolinensis*, also *duffy warbler*.—**Cerulean warbler**. See *cerulean*.—**Cetti's warbler**, one of the bush-warblers.—**Chestnut-bellied warbler** (Latham, 1783), an Asiatic redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia erythrogastra*).—**Chestnut-sided warbler**, *Dendroica pensylvanica* of the eastern United States and Canada, having, when adult, the under parts pure-white with a chain of chestnut streaks along each side, and the crown rich-yellow.—**Chiff-chaff warbler**, *Phylloscopus rufus*. See cut under *chiff-chaff*.—**Children's warbler**, the female or young summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*. Audubon, 1831.—**Cingalese warbler** (Latham, 1783), the green warbler of Brown (1770) and yellow-bellied creeper of Latham (1787), one of the *Acetarinidae*, *Anthothreptes phaeicollis*, extending from Bhutan to Malacca and the Sunda Islands, but not known in Ceylon.—**Cisticoline warbler**, a grass-warbler; one of a very large and loose group of Old World warbler-like birds, of which the leading genera, in numbers of species, are *Cisticola* or *Drymarcha*, with twelve rectrices, and *Prinia* with ten (as in the genus *Cettia*). The group is badly defined, and is now generally thrown into the so-called ornithological waste-basket (*Tinnitidae*). Most of the species of the three genera named have been placed in each of the others, and *Drymarcha* has practically included the members of both. Among notable members of the group are the tailor-warblers or tailor birds (see *Ootholymus*, *Sutoria*, and *tailor-bird*, with cuts), with twelve rectrices, and the species of *Suga* (which see), with ten rectrices. The group is best developed in Africa and Asia. *Cisticola curstana* (with thirty technical synonyms) extends from southern Europe, throughout Africa and through the warmer parts of Asia, to the Indo-Malayan Islands; *C. subruficapilla* (with more than thirty synonyms) inhabits most of Africa.—**Citrine warbler** (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Acanthisitta chloris*. See *Xenicidae*.—**Citron warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*. Swainson and Richardson, 1831.—**Connecticut warbler**, *Parus agilis*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1812, common in eastern parts of the United States, especially in the fall.—**Creeping warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Dartford warbler** (Latham, 1783), the *Motacilla undata* of Boddart, 1758 (based on the *pittehou* of Daubenton, *Planches Enluminées*, 665,

fig. 1, 1788), also called *Sylvia provincialis*, *S. undata*, *S. dactyloides*, *S. ferruginea*, etc., and type of the genus *Melospiza* (which see, with cut), a warbler found from England and France to northern Africa and Palestine. — **Daurian warbler** (Latham, 1788), the Daurian redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *aurora*, inhabiting most of Asia and some of the adjacent islands. — **Desert-warbler**, *Sylvia nana*, characteristic of arid wastes from Algeria to Persia and other parts of Asia. — **Dusky warbler**, (a) A bird so named by Latham in 1788, but never identified. It is supposed to be a species of *Prinia* or of *Drymops*. (b) The yellow-rumped warbler. Pennant, 1785. Also *umbrose warbler*. (c) The carbonated warbler. Nuttall, 1882. — **Dwarf warbler** (Latham, 1788), *Acanthiza pusilla*, a warbler-like bird of Australia. — **Equinoctial warbler** (Latham, 1788), *Tatara equinoctialis*, of Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean. This is closely related to the bird figured under *Tatara*. — **Fat warbler**. Same as *grasseet warbler*. — **Flaxen warbler**, a bird so named by Latham in 1788, apparently *Prinia mystacea*. — **Fly-catching warblers**, the American warblers of the subfamily *Setophaginae*, as the redstart, the species of *Myiodynastes*, *Cardellina*, *Basileuterus*, etc., chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions. See cuts under *Myiodynastes* and *redstart*. — **Garden warbler**, the common European and African *Sylvia hortensis*, the greater pettichaps. See cut under *pettichaps*. — **Golden-cheeked warbler**, *Dendroica chrysoparia*, a relative of the black-throated green warbler, found from Texas to Guatemala. *Solator* and *Salvin*, 1860. — **Golden-crowned warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. Also *golden-crowned flycatcher* (the original name, bestowed by Edwards). — **Golden swamp-warbler**, the prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*. — **Golden warblers**. See *golden*. — **Gold-wing, gold-winged, or golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*. — **Grace's warbler**, *Dendroica gracia* (named by S. F. Baird in 1865 after Grace D. Coues), a wood-warbler resembling *D. dominica*, discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864. — **Grass-warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Grass-warbler**. (a) A clatoline warbler, especially one of the genus *Drymops* in a broad sense. (b) Any member of the genus *Lucinola*, a small group of about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic, and especially Himalayan, with one species extending into the Mediterranean region, and another in South Africa. There are twelve tail-feathers, the tarsus is scutellate, the wings are short with spurious first primary, and the prevailing colors are russet and olive-brown. The type is *L. aedon* (of Pallas). This genus has six other New Latin names. — **Great-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1788), one of the South African grass-warblers, formerly *Sylvia macroura*, now known as *Prinia* (or *Drymops*) *maculosa*. — **Green black-capped warbler**, Wilson's fly-catching warbler. Nuttall. — **Green warbler**. (a) The Cingalese warbler. Brown, 1776. (b) The black-throated green warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Ground-warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Geothlypis* and related forms, as the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*. — **Guirra warbler** (Latham), a South American tanager, *Nemoria guirra*. — **Hedge-warbler**, the hedge-sparrow (of Albin, 1788), *Acrocorax modularis*. See cut under *Acrocorax*. Latham, 1788. — **Hemlock-warbler**, the young Blackburnian warbler, *Sylvia parus* of Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon. — **Hooded warbler**, the hooded fly-catching warbler, *Myiodynastes mistratus*, of the eastern parts of the United States. The adult male is of an olivaceous color above, rich-yellow below, the head mostly black with a mask of rich yellow. Also called *mottled warbler*, *Selby's sylvan flycatcher*, and *hooded titmouse*. — **Icterus warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypocitrus icterina*. — **Jamaica warbler**, *Dendroica dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. Latham, 1788. — **Kentucky warbler**, *Oporornis formosa*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1811. It is entirely rich-yellow underneath, olivaceous above, with a black bar on each side of the head, and a yellow mark about the eye. It is common in eastern parts of the United States. More fully called by Audubon *Kentucky fly-catching warbler*. — **Kirkland's warbler**, *Dendroica kirklandi*, a rare wood-warbler named in 1852 by S. F. Baird after Dr. Jared P. Kirkland of Ohio, where the bird was discovered, at Cleveland, May, 1861. — **Lawrence's warbler** (named after George N. Lawrence of New York), *Helminthophaga lawrencei*. Herrick, 1874. — **Long-legged warbler** (Latham, 1788), the remarkable New Zealand *Xenicus longipes*. See *Xenicus*. — **Long-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1788), the tailor-warbler or tailor-bird. See *Sutoria*. — **Louisiana warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Lucy's warbler** (named after the daughter of S. F. Baird), *Helminthophaga luciae*, of Arizona. J. G. Cooper, 1862. It is clear-ashy, white below, with chestnut crown-patch and upper tail-coverts. — **Macgillivray's warbler**, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*, the western representative of the mourning warbler, more fully called *Macgillivray's ground-warbler*: originally described by Audubon in 1839, and dedicated to William Macgillivray, a Scotch ornithologist, who wrote most of the technical parts of Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" and "Birds of America." — **Magellanic warbler** (Latham, 1788), a South American rock-wren, *Scytalopus magellanicus*, of the family *Pteroptochidae*. See cut under *Scytalopus*. — **Magnolia warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler, described as *Sylvia magnolia* by A. Wilson in 1811. — **Marmora's warbler**, *Sylvia sarda* or *Melospiza sarda*, of the Mediterranean region. — **Marsh-warbler**, one of the reed-warblers, *Acrocephalus palustris*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. — **Maryland warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*. — **Maurice warbler** (Latham, 1788), the white-eye or silver-eye of Mauritius, *Zosterops mauritiana*. — **Mitered warbler**, the hooded warbler. Also called *mottled sylvan flycatcher*. — **Moor warbler**, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *maura*, a whinchat widely distributed in Asia. — **Mourning warbler**, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, so named by A. Wilson in 1810 from the black veiled with gray on the breast, as if the bird were wearing crape. It is a common ground-warbler of many parts of North America. — **Nashville warbler**, *Helminthophaga ruticilla*, a common swamp-warbler or worm-eating warbler of most parts of North America, discovered by A. Wilson in 1811, and named after a city in Tennessee. — **New York warbler**, the New York water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. See cut un-

der *Seiurus*. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Olive warbler**. (a) A monotypic American warbler named *Sylvia olivacea* by J. P. Giraud in 1841; *Pseudodramus olivaceus* of Coues, inhabiting Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southward, chiefly of an olivaceous color with orange-brown or deep saffron-yellow head and neck, and a black transocular bar. It is 4½ inches long. Also *olive-backed* and *orange-breasted warbler*. (b) The female of the black-throated blue warbler. P. H. Gosse. [Jamaica.] (c) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*, in some obscure plumage. Pennant, 1785; Stephens, 1817. — **Orange-breasted warbler**. Same as *olive warbler* (a). — **Orange-crowned warbler**, *Helminthophaga celata*, named by Thomas Say (1828). It inhabits all of North America, and several varieties are described. The crown has a concealed patch of orange. — **Orange-thighed warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, which in some autumnal and other plumages has the flanks tinged with orange-brown. The adult male is figured under *Geothlypis*. Pennant, 1785. — **Orange-throated warbler**. (a) The prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*. Latham, 1788. (b) The Blackburnian warbler. — **Orphean warbler**, *Sylvia orpheus*, which, including its variety *S. jerdoni*, inhabits most of Europe and much of Asia and Africa. — **Palestine warbler**, *Sylvia melanothorax*, of Palestine and Cyprus. — **Party-colored warbler**. (a) The blue yellow-backed warbler. (b) The prairie-warbler. Stephens, 1817. — **Pendle warbler**, *Dendroica dominica*, formerly *Sylvia pendula*. Latham, 1788. — **Pine-creeping warbler**, *Dendroica pinus* or *vigorsii*, one of the commonest wood-warblers of the United States, of an olivaceous color above and yellowish below. — **Pine-swamp warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler. — **Pine-warbler**, one of two different American warblers: (a) The pine-creeping of Edwards, and not of Catesby; the blue-winged yellow warbler, *Helminthophaga pinus*. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. (b) The pine-creeping of Catesby, 1771; the pine-creeping warbler, *Dendroica pinus* or *vigorsii*. See cut under *pine-warbler*. — **Prothonotary warbler**. See *prothonotary*. — **Provincial warbler**, the Dartford warbler. — **Quebec warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler. Pennant, 1785. — **Rathbone's warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*, in some immature plumage. Audubon. — **Red-backed warbler**, the prairie-warbler. P. H. Gosse. [Jamaica.] — **Red-faced or red-fronted warbler**, *Cardellina rubrifrons*, a fly-catching warbler of the southern border of the United States and southward. See *Cardellina*. — **Redstart warbler**, the European redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *phoenicea*. See cut under *redstart*. — **Red-throated warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler. Latham, 1788. — **Rocky Mountain warbler**, Virginia's warbler. — **Roscoe's warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, in some variant plumage. Audubon, 1882. — **Ruddy warbler**, the rock-warbler. Latham, 1801. — **Rufous-vented warbler** (Latham, 1801), an Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala rufiventris*, earlier called by Latham *rufous-vented honey-eater*, and later by Lewin *orange-breasted thrush*. — **Rufous warbler**, *Sylvia* (or *Aedon*) *galatodes*, of southern Europe and northern Africa. — **Ruppell's warbler**, *Sylvia ruppelli*, of southern Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and some parts of Africa. — **Rush-warbler** (Latham, 1788), an unidentified sparrow of the United States, supposed to be the field-sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*. — **Rusty-sided warbler** (Latham, 1801), the cerulean creeper of the same author and date, *Zosterops cerulea*, a white-eye of Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands. — **St. Domingo warbler**, *Dendroica dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. Turton, 1806. — **Sardinian warbler**, *Sylvia melanocephala*, of the Mediterranean region. — **Sennett's warbler** (named after George B. Sennett of New York), one of the creeping warblers, *Parula nigricolor*, of Texas and southward. Coues, 1877. — **Siberian warbler** (Latham, 1788), the Asiatic *Acrocorax montanellus*, occasional in Europe, related to the common hedge-accentor. — **Spectacled warbler**, *Sylvia conspicillata*, of the Mediterranean region, extending from Palestine to the Canaries. — **Spotted warbler**. (a) The Cape May warbler. (b) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*. See *spotted* (with cut). — **Spotted yellow warbler**. (a) The Cape May warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. These two accounts are the bases of *Motacilla tigrina* (Gmelin, 1788). (b) *Dendroica maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*. — **Streaked warbler** (Latham, 1801), an Australian warbler-like bird, formerly *Sylvia sagittata*, now known as *Chthonicola sagittata*. — **Subalpine warbler**, *Sylvia subalpina*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. — **Summer warbler**, the summer yellow-bird of North America; one of the golden warblers, *Dendroica aestiva*, among the most abundant and

blat, either one of two different malurine birds of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus* and *M. lewinii*, formerly placed in the genus *Sylvia*. Latham; Shaw. Also called *blue-wren*. — **Swainson's warbler** (named after William Swainson, an English gunian naturalist), *Helminthophaga swainsoni*, described by Audubon in 1834, and long considered one of the rarest of the American warblers, but lately found abundant in South Carolina. — **Sybil warbler**, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *sybilla*, peculiar to Madagascar. — **Sylvan warblers**, the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Myiodynastes*: so called as pertaining to Nuttall's genus *Sylvianota* (1840). See cut under *Myiodynastes*. — **Tennessee warbler**, *Helminthophaga peregrina*, a common swamp-warbler of chiefly eastern parts of North America: named after the State where found by A. Wilson in 1811. — **Tolmie's warbler**, *Macgillivray's warbler*. J. K. Townsend, 1839. — **Townsend's warbler**, *Dendroica townsendi*, the western representative of the black-throated green warbler, discovered by Townsend and Nuttall on the Columbia river in 1835, and named after the former by Audubon. It ranges from Alaska to Guatemala, and has been taken near Philadelphia. — **Tristram's warbler** (named after Canon H. B. Tristram of England), *Sylvia deserticola*, of the Algerian Sahara. — **Umbrose warbler**. Same as *dusky warbler* (b). Latham, 1788. — **Undated warbler**, a bird so named by Latham in 1788, apparently a species of *Cisticola*. — **Vigors's warbler** (named after N. A. Vigors, an English gunian naturalist), the pine-creeping warbler as mistaken for another species. Audubon, 1832. Also called *Vigors's vireo* (Nuttall, 1832). — **Virginia's warbler**, *Helminthophaga virginica*: so named by Baird in 1860 after the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson; the Rocky Mountain warbler. — **Western warbler**, the hermit-warbler, discovered by J. K. Townsend at Fort Vancouver, May 28th, 1835, and by Thomas Nuttall at about the same time. — **White-eyed warbler** (Latham, 1788), the white-eye of Madagascar, *Zosterops madagascariensis*. — **White-poll warbler**, the black-and-white warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **White-throated blue warbler**, the cerulean warbler. — **White-throated warbler**, *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis*. W. Brewster, 1874. — **Wilson's fly-catching warbler** (named after Alexander Wilson (1766-1818), the American ornithologist), *Myiodynastes pusillus*, inhabiting all parts of North America: more fully called *Wilson's green black-capped fly-catching warbler*, and formerly *Sylvia wilsoni* (Bonaparte, 1824). It is olivaceous and yellow, having in the adult male a square patch of glossy black on the crown. See cut under *Myiodynastes*. — **Worm-eating warbler**. See *worm-eating*. — **Yellow-backed warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. Latham, 1788. — **Yellow-breast or yellow-breasted warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Yellow-browed warbler** (Latham, 1788), *Phylloscopus superciliosus* (formerly *Sylvia superciliosa*), a common warbler throughout the greater part of Asia, and a straggler in Europe. Called in full the *yellow-browed barred willow-warbler*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*. — **Yellow-crowned warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler, one of whose early names was *Sylvia icterocephala*. Stephens, 1817. — **Yellow-fronted warbler**, the blue golden-winged warbler. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. See cut under *Helminthophaga*. — **Yellow-poll warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*. Latham, 1788; Pennant, 1785. — **Yellow-red-poll warbler**. Same as *palm-warbler*. — **Yellow-rumped warbler**. (a) *Dendroica coronata*, the myrtle-bird (which see) or yellowrump, which abounds in most parts of North America, and has a host of names. It may be recognized by the distinct yellow marks in four places—on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast—the plumage being otherwise chiefly black, white, and bluish-gray when adult, but dingy in the young birds. Also *golden-crowned*, *belled*, *dusky*, *umbrose*, *grasseet*, etc., warbler, *Virginia timouea*, etc. (b) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*, which has yellow upper tail-coverts like the preceding, but is otherwise quite different. Latham, 1788. Also called *yellow-rumped flycatcher*. See cut under *spotted*. — **Yellowtail-warbler**, the female or young male of the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See second cut under *redstart*. Pennant, 1785. — **Yellow-throated warbler**, *Dendroica dominica*, an abundant and beautiful wood-warbler of rather southerly regions of the United States and some of the West India Islands and Central America. The throat is rich-yellow. Also *yellow-throated gray warbler*. — **Yellow warbler**. (a) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*. See cut under *summer warbler*. (b) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (See also *grasshopper-warbler*, *hermit-warbler*, *palm-warbler*, *prairie-warbler*, *reed-warbler*, *rock-warbler*, *sedge-warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, *tailor-warbler*, *tree-warbler*, *willow-warbler*, *wood-warbler*.)

warblet (wâr'blet), n. Same as *warble* 3.

warblingly (wâr'ling-li), adv. In a warbling manner; with warbling.

war-cart (wâr'kârt), n. A military engine of the fifteenth century, described as a wagon upon



War-carts, close of 15th or beginning of 16th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

which two or more of the light cannon of the time were mounted.

warcher, v. A Middle English form of *work*.

warchondt, a. See *werkand*.

warcraft (wâr'krâft), n. The science or art of war.

He had officers who did ken the war-craft.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, l. 558. (Davies.)

war-cry (wâr'kri), n. A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition or encouragement; a short pithy expression used in common by a body of troops in charging an enemy: as, "Saint



Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow-bird (*Dendroica aestiva*), male.

familiar warblers of the United States. The adult male is golden-yellow more or less obscured with olivaceous on the back, and has the whole under part streaked with brownish-red. Also called, in various plumages, *yellow-poll warbler*, *olive warbler*, *citron warbler*, *yellow warbler*, *Chil-dren's warbler*, *Rathbone's warbler*, etc. — **Superb war-**

George!" was the war-ory of England, "Mont-jole Saint Denis!" the war-ory of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his war-ory filled the air;
"Be honour'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair."
Scott, *Romance of Dunolus* (trans.).

ward (wârd), *n.* [*< ME. ward, < AS. weard, m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, = OS. wârd = OHG. MHG. G. wart (in comp.) = Icel. vörðr (varð-), m., a watchman, a watch, = Goth. *wards, in comp. daura-wards, m., doorkeeper; also OHG. warto, MHG. warte = Goth. wardja, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. warta = Goth. wardo, f., in comp. daura-wardo, a keeper; with formative -d, from the root *war in ware, wary, etc.: see ward¹, wear². Cf. ward², and see ward¹, v., which is derived from both ward¹, *n.*, and ward², *n.* Hence, in comp., beardward, gateward, hayward, steward (styward), woodward, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden. [Archaic.]*

And with that breth helle brake with alle Bellales barres;
For eny wyte other warde wyde openede the gates.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

city ward. See *city*.

ward (wârd), *v.* [*< ME. warden, wardien, < AS. weardian, keep, watch, hold, possess (= OS. wardon = OFries. wardia = MLG. warden = OHG. MHG. G. warten, watch, = Icel. vartha, warrant, etc.), < weard, m., keeper, weard, f., keeping; see ward¹, *n.*, ward², *n.* Hence (from MHG. warten) OF. warden, guardian, gardier = Pr. gardar, guardar = Sp. Pg. guardar = It. guardare, watch, guard; see guard, *v.*] I. trans. 1. To take care of; keep in safety; watch; guard; defend; protect.*

God me ward and kepe fro werk diabolike,
And stedfaste me hold in felth Catholike!
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3499.

Tell him it was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers.

Shak., T't. And., iii. l. 195.

Counting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shal
finde not wel watched, or warded, they will assaull.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

2. To put under guard; imprison.

Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast
warded all the winter season.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

3. To fend off; repel; turn aside: commonly
followed by *off*.

When all is done, there is no warding the Blows of Fortune.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 152.

To ward off the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to
be a stranger to her.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Capitaine Francesco Bagone warded at the
Keeps.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon;
guard one's self.

Zelmaue, redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to
no other shift than to ward and go back.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

Half their times and labours are spent in watching and
warding, only to defend, but altogether vnable to suppress
the Salvages.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 79.

3. To take care: followed by a clause beginning
with *that*.

I now of all good here schal fynd by grace;
But warde that ye be a Monday in this place.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

ward (wârd), *n.* [*< ME. ward, warde, < AS. weard, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. warde = OHG. warta, MHG. warte, wart, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. noun, with formative -d, from the root *war in ware, wary, etc.: see ward¹, wear². From the Teut. are ult., through OF., E. guard, *n.* and *v.*, regard, reward, guardian, warden¹, etc. Cf. ward¹, *n.*, and ward¹, *v.*, which involves both nouns.] 1. The act of keeping guard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; watch: as, to keep watch and ward. See *watch*.*

But I which spend the darke and dreadful night
In watch and ward.

Gaeceigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 87).

2. A body of persons whose duty it is to guard,
protect, or defend; the watch; a defensive
force; garrison.

Th' assailed Castles ward
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard,
And watchword from the sleepless ward.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, III. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection;
preservation.

The best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependents.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. l. 183.

I think I have a close ward, and a sure one —
An honest mind. Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, III. 2.

4. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
And the wardes enamele and overgyt clene.

Hampole. (Halliwell.)

5. A guarded or defensive motion or position
in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or inter-
cepting of a blow, thrust, etc.

1 Scholler. Ah, well thrust!

2 Scholler. But mark the ward.

Greene, *Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay*.

Thou knowest my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore
my point.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confine-
ment under a guard, warder, or keeper; cus-
tody; confinement; jail.

He would be punished and committed to ward.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1540.

He put them in ward in the house of the captain of the
guard.

Gen. xl. 8.

7. Guardianship; control or care of a minor.

Item, my Lord of Hungerford has written to me for to
have the warde of Robert Monpynson's sone, wher of I
am agreed that he schal (have) hit like as I has wretyn
to hym in a letter, of the which I send zow a cope closed
here in.

Paston Letters, I. 94.

It is inconvenient in Ireland that the wards and mar-
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal
of any of those lords.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

8. The state of being under the care, control,
or protection of a guardian; the condition of
being under guardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am
now in ward.

Shak., *All's Well*, I. l. 5.

The decay of estates in ward by the abuse of the powers
of wardship.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

9. One who or that which is guarded; specifi-
cally, a minor or person under guardianship. (a)
In feudal law, the heir of the king's tenant in capite, dur-
ing his nonage. (b) In British law, a minor under the pro-
tection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a ward
in Chancery, or a ward of court. To marry a ward of
court without consent of the court is a contempt. The
court has power, if the ward has property, to appoint a
guardian, if there is none, and to supervise his adminis-
tration, and remove him.

My lord, he's a great ward, wealthy, but simple;

His parts consist in acres.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, III. 2.

(c) In U. S. law, a minor for whom a guardian is ap-
pointed.

10. A division. (a) A band or company.

Habeshablah, Sherabiah, and Jeshua the son of Kadmiel,
with their brethren over against them, to praise and to
give thanks, according to the commandment of David
the man of God, ward over against ward. Neh. xii. 24.

(b) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regi-
ment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone,

The lxx warde hadde att his leding.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2172.

The thirde warde lede the kynge Boors of Gaumes, that
full wele cowde hem gyde, and were in his company
thirte men wele horsed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 151.

Somerset, expecting to have been followed by Lord
Wenlock, who commanded what was called "the middle
ward" of that army, allowed himself to be lured into a
pursuit.

J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, I.

(c) A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or
city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is
constituted for the convenient transaction of local public
business through committees appointed by the inhabi-
tants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,

Dealing an equal share to every ward.

Dryden.

(d) A territorial division of some counties in Great Brit-
ain, as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire in Scotland, and
Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of Eng-
land. (e) The division of a forest. (f) One of the apart-
ments into which a hospital is divided: as, a fever ward;
a convalescent ward.

11. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock,
forming an obstacle to the passage of a key
which has not a corresponding notch; also, the
notch or slot in the web or bit of a key into
which such a ridge fits when the key is applied.
The wards of a lock are often named according to their
shapes: as, L-ward; T-ward. The wards are usually made
of sheet-metal bent into a round form, and hence are
sometimes termed wheels. See cut under *pick*, 1.

A key

That winds through secret wards.

Wordsworth, *Memory*.

Casual, casualty, condemned ward. See the quali-
fying words.—Casualty of wards. See *casualty*.—
Isolating ward, a room in a hospital set apart for the
reception of patients suffering with contagious disease, or
who must for any cause be kept from contact with others
in the hospital.—Police-jury ward, in Louisiana, the
chief subdivision of the parish.—Watch and ward. See
watch.

ward³, *adv.* [*< ME. ward, a quasi-adverb, be-
ing the suffix -ward separated from its base, as
in to me ward. See -ward and toward.*] The
suffix -ward separated as a distinct word.

-ward (wârd). [*< ME. -ward, < AS. -weard =
OS. -ward = OFries. -ward = D. -waart = MLG.*

LG. -ward = OHG. MHG. -wert (G. -wärts) =
Icel. -verthr = Goth. -wairths; akin to L. ver-
sus ("vert-tus"), which is postposed in the same
way, < vertere, turn, become, = AS. weorthan,
become: see worth¹ and verse¹. Cf. -wards.]
A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating di-
rection or tendency to or from a point. It is
affixed to many adverbs and prepositions, as *for* (*for-*),
forth, *from* (*fro-*), *to*, *after*, *back*, *hind*, *in*, *out*, *hither*,
thither, *whither*, *up*, *nether*, *thence*, etc.; to words indicat-
ing points of the compass (*east*, *west*, etc.); to nouns indicat-
ing a goal, center, end, direction, etc., as *home*, *way*,
wind, *down*, *heaven*, *God*, etc. With some of these it was
used pleonastically, as *abackward*, *adownward*. Most of
the forms have a collateral form with adverbial genitive
-s, as *forwards*, *afterwards*, *inwards*, *outwards*, etc. In
toward, the elements were formerly often separated, as in
the Bible: to us-ward (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); to thee-ward
(1 Sam. xix. 4); to you-ward (2 Cor. xiii. 3); to the mercy
seatward (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe wardes
canst thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and en-
forcement.

J. Udall, *Prol. to Romans*.

wardage (wâr'dāj), *n.* [*< ward² + -age.*] Money paid or contributed to watch and ward.
Also called *ward-penny*.

war-dance (wâr'dâns), *n.* 1. A dance engaged
in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion.
—2. A dance simulating a battle.

ward-corn (wâr'dkörn), *n.* [*< OF. *ward-
corne* (?), < *warder*, keep, + *corne*, < L. cornu, a
horn; see *horn*.] In old Eng. law, the duty of
keeping watch and ward in time of danger,
with the duty of blowing a horn on the ap-
proach of a foe.

ward-corset, *n.* [*ME. wardecors, wardecorce, <
OF. wardecors, guardcorps, gardecors, < warder,
guarder, ward, guard, + cors, corps, body: see
ward¹ and corse¹, corpse.*] 1. A body-guard.

Though thou prey Argus with his hundred eyen

To be my wardecors, as he kan best,

In felth he shal nat kepe me but me lest.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 859.

2. A cloak. Prompt. Parv., p. 516.

warden, *n.* A Middle English variant of *ward-
den*¹.

warden¹ (wâr'dn), *n.* [*< ME. wardain, wardcyn,
Sc. wardane, warden, a warden, guardian,
keeper, < OF. *wardain, gardain, gardain, guar-
dain, F. gardien (ML. gardianus), a keeper,
warden, guardian, cf. gardien, a., keeping,
watching, < warder, garde, ward, guard, keep-
ing: see ward², and cf. guardian, a doublet of
warden¹. Cf. warden².] 1. A guard or watch-
man; a guardian.*

Mitthe and elde, also moot I thee,

Been grete wardens upon chastitee.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 880.

He called to the wardens on the outside battlements.

Scott.

2. A chief or principal keeper; an officer who
keeps or guards: as, the warden of the Fleet (or
Fleet prison).

The wardens of the gates gan to calle

The folk which that without the gates were,

And bad hem dryven in hire bestes alle,

Or al the night they moste bleeven there.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1177.

The Countess asked to be shown some of the prisoners'
soup. The warden brought some to her in a clean froth
plate.

The Century, XXXVII. 608.

3. The title given to the head of some colleges
and schools, and to the superior of some con-
ventual churches.

Our corn is stolon, men will us foolles calle,

Bathe the wardens and ourse fellows alle.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 192.

And all way the Wardayne of the seyde freres or sum of
hys Brothern by hys assignment duly accompanyd with vs
Informyng And shewing vnto vs the holy places with in
the holy lande. Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 26.

4. In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive
officer of the municipal government; in a few
Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. In colo-
nial times the name was sometimes used in
place of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*.—Port warden,
an officer invested with the chief authority in a port.—
Warden of a church. See *churchwarden*.—Warden
of a university, the master or president of a university.
—Warden of the Cinque Ports, the governor of the
havens called the Cinque Ports, and their dependencies,
who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold
a court of admiralty and courts of law and equity. See
Cinque Ports, under *cinque*.—Warden of the marches.
See *march*.—Warden of the mint. See *mint*.—Warden
of the stews, a town officer, one of several mentioned
in the fifteenth century: apparently one who had charge
of pens for cattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare
hog-mace.

warden² (wâr'dn), *n.* [*< ME. wardun, wardone;
usually associated with warden¹, and taken to
mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF.
poire de garde, "a warden, or winter pear, a
peare which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):*

see *warden*¹. But the sense of *warden* is active, 'one who keeps,' and it does not seem to apply to a pear; and the ME. forms of *warden*¹ are different from those of *warden*². Perhaps the origin is in OF. **wardon*, a var. of *gardon* (Godofroy), a var. of *garden*, garden: see *garden*.] A kind of pear, used chiefly for roasting or baking.

Wardone, peers, volemmun. *Wardone* tree, volemmun. *Prompt. Paro.*, p. 516.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.

Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 3.

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry;
But 'tis with an intention men should buy.

W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 541.

Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed without crust.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden pies*.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3. 48.

wardenry (wār'dn-ri), *n.* [*< warden*¹ + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] 1. The district in charge of a warden.

But yet they may not tamely see,
All through the Western *Wardenry*,
Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
And buru and spoil the Border-side.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, iv. 24.

2. The office of warden.

wardenship (wār'dn-ship), *n.* [*< warden*¹ + *-ship*.] The office of warden.

His Maj. K. Cha. I. gave him the *Wardenship* of Merton College as a reward for his service, but the times suffered him not to receive or enjoy any benefit by it.

Aubrey, *Lives* (William Harvey).

warder¹ (wār'dér), *n.* [Formerly also *wardour*, *< OF. *wardour*, *gardon*, *gardoer*, a keeper, *warder*, *< warder*, *ward*: see *ward*¹, *v.*, and *-er*, *-or*.] One who keeps watch and ward; a keeper; a guard.

Memory, the *warder* of the brain.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 7. 65.

The *warders* of the gate.

Dryden, *Æneid*, ii. 461.

Warder butcher-bird, the great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. *Sir John Sebright*.

warder² (wār'dér), *n.* [*< ME. warder*, *wardrere*, *warderere*; appar. *< ward*¹, *v.*, + *-er*².] A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary. Signals seem to have been given by means of it, as by casting it down (a signal to stop proceedings) or throwing it up (a signal to charge).

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, i. 3. 118.

Waiting his *warder* thrice about his head,
[He] cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.

Dryden, *Battle of Agincourt*, st. 181.

warderere. A doubtful word occurring only in the following passage describing the pursuit of a horse that had run away.

These sely clerkes rennen up and doun
With "Kepee! Kepee! stand! stand! Jonna *warderere*!"
[var. *ware the rere*, Camb. MS., *warderere*, Harl. MS.,
worth there, 16th cent. ed.] *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 181.

ward-holding (wār'dhōl'ding), *n.* The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war as often as his occasions called for it.

Wardian (wār'di-an), *a.* [*< Ward* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Invented by, or otherwise relating to, a person named Ward.—**Wardian case**, a portable inclosure with a wooden base and glass sides and top, invented by Nathaniel B. Ward, an Englishman, and serving for the transportation of delicate living plants, or for their maintenance as an indoor ornament. The base is lined with zinc, or supplied with an earthen tray. The confined air preserves its moisture, and ferns, mosses, and other shade-loving plants develop in it with great beauty.

warding-file (wār'ding-fil), *n.* A flat file of uniform thickness, cut only at the edges: used to file the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight*.

wardless (wār'dles), *a.* [*< ward*¹ + *-less*.] That cannot be warded off or avoided. [Rare.]

He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow.

Stephen Harvey, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, ix. 174.

wardman (wār'dmān), *n.* [*< ward*² + *man*.] A town officer in England.

The common *wardman* . . . carries the largest of the silver maces and in processions immediately precedes the mayor.

Jewitt, *Art Journal*, 1881, p. 105.

ward-mote (wār'dmōt), *n.* A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Also called *wardmote-court* or *inquest*.

wardonet, *n.* An obsolete form of *warden*².

wardour, *n.* An old spelling of *warder*¹.

ward-penny (wār'dpen'i), *n.* Same as *wardage*.

wardrobe (wār'drōb), *n.* [Formerly also *wardrope*, *wardrope*; *< ME. warderobe*, *wardrope*, *wardedrope*, *< OF. warderobe*, *garderobe*, *garde-robe*, a wardrobe, also a privy, *< warder*, *ward*,

keep, + *robe*, *robbe*, garment: see *ward*¹ and *robe*¹.] 1. Originally, a room or large closet in which clothes were kept, and in which the making of clothes, repairing, etc., were carried on.

But who that departed, Gyomar ne departed neuer, but a-bode spekyng with Morgain, the suster of kynge Arthur, in a *wardrope* vnder the paleys, where she wrought with silke and golde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

The last day of Octobre, the . . . yere of the reyne of King Henri the Sixt, Sir John Fastolf, Knyght, hath lette in his *wardrope* at Castré this stuffe of cloths, and othir harnays that followith.

Paston Letters, i. 475.

When first he spies

His Prince's *Wardrobe* ope, quite through is shot
With wondering fear. *J. Beaumont*, *Payche*, iii. 75.

God clothed us; . . . he hath opened his *wardrobe* unto us.

Dunne, *Sermons*, vii.

2. A piece of furniture for the keeping of clothes, especially a large press closed by means of a door or doors, in which clothes can be hung up, and sometimes having shelves and drawers as well.

There! Carter has done with you, or nearly so; I'll make you decent in a trice. Jane . . . open the top drawer of the *wardrobe*, and take out a clean shirt and neck-handkerchief: bring them here; and be nimble.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

A ponderous mahogany *wardrobe*, looking like nothing so much as a grim wooden mausoleum, occupied nearly all of one wall.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 192.

3. The clothes belonging to one person at one time.

Hot. The king hath many marching in his coats.
Doug. Now, by my sword, I will kill all his coats;
I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 3. 27.

The most important article of all in a gentleman's *wardrobe* was still wanting.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, i. 14.

4. A privy.

I seye that in a *wardrobe* they him throwe.

Chaucer, *Prioresse's Tale*, l. 120.

wardrobe (wār'drō'bōr), *n.* [*< ME. warderobere*; *< wardrobe* + *-er*².] The keeper of a wardrobe.

An indenture . . . in which Peter Curteys, the king's *wardrobe*, undertakes to furnish by the 3rd of July the articles specified for the coronation of King Richard.

J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, iv.

ward-room (wār'drōm), *n.* The apartment assigned to the commissioned officers of a man-of-war other than the commanding officer. Line-officers occupy staterooms on the starboard side and staff-officers on the port side.—**Ward-room officers**, commissioned officers messing in the ward-room.—**Ward-room steward**. See *steward*, 2 (b).

wardrope, *n.* A Middle English form of *wardrobe*.

Wardrop's disease. A malignant form of inflammation occurring at the root, or on one side, of a nail.

Wardrop's operation for aneurism. See *operation*.

Ward's electuary. A confection of black pepper.

wardship¹ (wār'd'ship), *n.* [*< ward*¹ + *-ship*.] The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; hence, the feudal tenure by which the lord claimed the custody of the body and custody and profits of the lands of the infant heir of his deceased tenant.

And we . . . come in the court, and Bertylmeu hayynge this termys to Bernard, seying, "Sir, forasmuch as the Kyng hath grauntid be howe letters patent the *wardship* with the profits of the lordes of T. Fastolf duryng hese nun age to you and T. H., wherfor I am comyn as ther styward, be ther comaundement." *Paston Letters*, i. 304.

Ecclesiastical persons were by ancient order forbidden to be executors of any man's testament, or to undertake the *wardship* of children. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 15.

Thou grand impostor! how hast thou obtained
The *wardship* of the world? *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 3.

wardship² (wār'd'ship), *n.* [*< ward*² + *-ship*.] The state or condition of a ward; pupilage.

In certain nations, women, whether married or not, have been placed in a state of perpetual *wardship*.

Bentham, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi. 44, note.

wardsman (wār'dzmān), *n.*; pl. *wardsmen* (-men). One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. *Sydney Smith*. [Rare.]

Ward's paste. Same as *Ward's electuary*.

wardstaff (wār'd'stāf), *n.* Same as *warder*².

wardwit (wār'd'wit), *n.* The being quit of giving money for the keeping of ward in a town.

ware¹ (wār), *a.* [*< ME. ware*, *war*, *< AS. wær*, also *gewær* (*> E. aware*), watchful, heedful, cautious; = OS. *ware*, also *giwar* = D. *gewaar* = OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*, aware, = Icel. *varr* = Dan. *Sw. var* = Goth. *vars*, watchful; from a Teut. **war*, watch, take heed, = L. *vereri*, regard, respect, esteem, dread (see *revere*¹), = Gr. *opáv*, perceive, look out for, observe (*> ov-*

po, watchman, guard), = Skt. **var*, cover, surround. From the same source are ult. *aware* (of which *ware*¹ in mod. use is prob. in part an aphetic form), *ward*¹, *ward*², *guard*, *regard*, *re-ward*, etc., *revere*¹, etc. *Ware* preceded by *be* has become merged with it, *beware* (as *gone with be* in *begone*): see *beware*. Hence the later adj. *wary*¹.] 1†. Watchful; cautious; prudent; wary.

Of me the worthy was *war*, & my wille knew.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13235.

The Erie to truste was nob daunger in,
for he was *ware* and wise, I yow ensure.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1084.

Howe *ware* and circumspects they aught to be.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 11.

2. On guard; on the watch (against something). See *beware*.

Reason he made right,
But bid her well be *ware*, and still erect;

Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 853.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Archaic.]

Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was *war*.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 157.

And Geaunt relaid his axe to recouer a-nothor stroke,
but Arthur was ther-of *ware*, and smote the horse with the spores and passed forth, and than returned with his sword.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Then was I *ware* of one that on me moved

In golden armor with a crown of gold.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

ware¹ (wār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warded*, ppr. *warding*. [*< ME. waren*, *warren*, *ware*, *< AS. warian*, be on one's guard, heed, look out (= OFries. *waria* = OS. *warōn* = OHG. *bewarōn*, heed, = Icel. *vara*, heed; hence ult. OF. *garer* = Pr. *garar*, *guarar*, be on one's guard, heed), *< wær*, watchful, heedful: see *ware*¹, *a.* Cf. *wear*², *v.*] To take care of; take precautions against; take heed of; look out for and guard against; beware of; as, *ware* the dog. Except in a few phrases, as in *ware* hawk, *ware* hounds, *beware* is now used instead of *ware*.

Ware the sonne in his ascencion

Ne fynde yow nat replet of humours hote.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 136.

But *warre* the fox, as while that sitte on brode

To sette in an flande were ful goode.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

ware² (wār), *n.* [*< ME. ware*, merchandise, goods, *< AS. *wara*, pl. *waru*, wares (= D. *waar*, a ware, commodity, pl. *waren*, wares; cf. MD. *waren* = G. *waare*, pl. *waaren* = Icel. *vara*, pl. *vörur*, wares, = Dan. *ware*, pl. *varer* (cf. *varer*, care), = Sw. *vara*, pl. *varor*, ware, wares); prob. akin to AS. *waru*, guard, protection, care, custody, = G. *wahren* = Dan. *ware* = Sw. *vara*, care; *< Teut. *war*, guard: see *ware*¹, *a.*, and cf. *worth*².] 1. Articles of manufacture or merchandise: now usually in the plural.

No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish *ware*.

Chaucer, *Former Age*, l. 22.

This is the *ware* wherein consists my wealth.

Martine, *Jew of Malta*, i. 1.

They shall not . . . sell or buy any manner of *wares*, goods, or merchandises, secretly nor openly, by way of fraude, barat, or deceite.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 210.

You pretend buying of *wares* or selling of lands.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

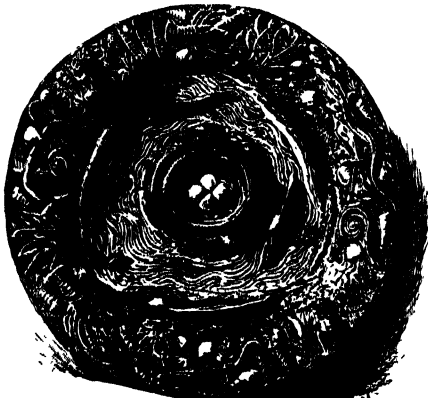
Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's *ware* or his word?

Tennyson, *Maud*, vii.

2. A collective noun used generally in composition with the name of the material, or a term relating to the characters of the articles or the use to which they are put: as, *china-ware*, *tinware*, *hardware*, *tableware*.—**Adams's ware**, in *ceram.*, a fine English pottery made at Tunstall, at the end of the eighteenth century, by William Adams, a pupil of Wedgwood. The pieces are often close imitations of the Wedgwood ware.—**Agen ware**. (a) An inferior kind of Roman pottery, softer and coarser than Samian ware: so called from Agen in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where much of this ware was found with the furnaces. (b) A decorative pottery made in the seventeenth century, many of the pieces having the forms of animals. *Brongniart*.—**Apulian ware**. See *Apulian pottery* (under *Apulian*), and cut under *stamnos*.—**Aretine ware**. See *Aretine*.—**Awata ware**, pottery and porcelain made at Awata, near Kioto, Japan. The greater number of the pieces known to be of this manufacture are of yellowish hard paste, with a crackled glaze as if in imitation of Satsuma ware; but a curious and beautiful imitation of old Delft and a thin porcelain of a peculiar grayish white are known.—**Bamboo ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware: so named from its color, and otherwise known as *cane-colored ware*.—**Basalt ware**. See *basalt*.—**Benares ware**, a name given to a kind of ornamental metal-work made in India, in which a pattern is produced by chasing or in other ways depressing the surface of the metal.—**Black ware**. Same as *basalt ware*.—**Blue jasper ware**, a name given to a blue-glazed pottery of modern manufacture, especially that made at the Ferrybridge factory.—**Böttger ware**. (a) A fine stoneware varying

from red to dark brown, and approaching black, produced by the chemist J. F. Böttger about 1708-9 in the course of his experiments in the search for porcelain. (b) The first real or kaolinic porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttger about 1710. — **Bristol Delft ware**, an enameled pottery made at Bristol throughout the eighteenth century, especially a highly decorated ware in which landscapes, figure-subjects, etc., covering the whole dish, bottom and marly alike, and plates or dishes closely imitated from Chinese enameled porcelain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. *Jewitt*. — **Bristol ware**. Same as *double-glazed ware*. — **Caffagiolo ware**, a variety of the Italian enameled and painted earthenware known as majolica. It was made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at a factory belonging to the family of the Medici in the village of Caffagiolo, on the road between Florence and Bologna. The name is also spelled, according to the irregular orthography of the time, *Cafagiolo*, *Caffagiolo*, *Caffagiolo*, *Caffagiolo*. The marks of this factory are much varied, but generally include the words in *Caffagiolo* variously spelled. A characteristic mark of these wares is the free use of a dark but extremely brilliant blue often in large masses, also a brilliant but opaque orange, and an opaque Indian red. Metallic luster was early used at Caffagiolo. — **Canton lacquer-ware**. See *lacquer-ware*. — **Cashan ware**. Same as *Kashee ware*. — **Fortnum, S. K. Handbook**, Majolica. — **Castelli ware**, pottery made at Castelli, in eastern Italy; specifically, an enameled and richly decorated pottery made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and even later. This magnificent ware preserves some of the characteristics of majolica, but is more pictorial in its decoration, being painted with landscapes, mythological scenes, etc. The colors are often heightened with gold. — **Cologne ware**, a name commonly given to the hard stoneware of which ornamental jugs, tankards, etc., were made, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and formerly called *grès de Flandres*. The city of Cologne was the chief seat of this manufacture. Compare *grès de Flandres* (under *grès*) and *stoneware*. — **Combed ware**. See *combed*. — **Coralline ware**. See *coralline*. — **Cracked ware**. See *cracked*. — **Cream-colored ware**, pottery or stoneware having a cream-colored base; specifically, a variety of the fine table-ware made by Wedgwood in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This ware was afterward called *queen's-ware*, from the supposed preference of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The cream-colored ware or queen's-ware were made by other potters was copied closely from that of Wedgwood. — **Crystalline ware**. See *crystalline*. — **Cullen ware**, Cologne ware. — **Delft ware**. (a) Pottery made in and near the town of Delft in Holland; specifically, pieces for table use, and decorated vases for

the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface. — **Incised ware**, pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically — (a) A coarse earthenware covered with an outer coat of a different color, which, being deeply scratched, shows the body of the ware. (b) A kind of pottery in which the body is scratched or scored, the whole being then covered with a transparent glaze, which shows a deeper color where it fills these incisions than elsewhere. — **India ware**, a name inaccurately given in England to the more common varieties of Chinese and Japanese porcelains imported into Europe by the East India Company or otherwise. — **Kashee ware**, a fine ceramic ware made in Persia, and decorated in blue on white in a manner closely resembling Chinese porcelain. It is apparently a mixed or hybrid porcelain, as it is softer than Oriental porcelain, and evidently different from the soft or tender porcelain of Europe. Also called *Kashan*, *Cashan*, and *Kachy ware*. — **Kito ware**, ceramic ware made in or near the city of Kito in Japan. Immense quantities of pottery and porcelain are made there, and many characteristic varieties are imitated with great success; but the name is given especially to a hard yellow ware with crackled glaze peculiar to Japan. — **Lapis-lazuli ware**. See *lapis*. — **Lava ware**. See *lava*. — **Old Fulham ware**, a name given to the English imitations of German grès cérame or hard stoneware made at Fulham from about 1670. — **Palissy ware**, a



Dish of Palissy Ware.

peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the sixteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed. — **Pebble ware**. See *pebbleware*. — **Persian ware**. See *Persian*. — **Plated ware**. See *plated*. — **Plumbeous ware**, lead-glazed pottery. — **Porphyry ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled red and black. — **Raphael ware, an old name for Italian majolica, taken from the occasional appearance of designs by Raphael, or ascribed to him, painted on majolica plates of a late period, or perhaps, in some cases, from the use of arabesques similar to those painted under Raphael's direction in the Loggia of the Vatican and elsewhere. — **Red porphyry ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to pieces which are speckled red and white. — **Robbia ware**. Same as *Della Robbia ware*. — **Roman red ware**. Same as *Samian ware*. — **Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware**. See the adjectives. — **Satsuma ware**. (a) Pottery made in the prince of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It has an extremely hard paste, is pale-yellow or brownish-yellow in color, and is covered with a very minute crackle. (b) A pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in England, imitated in the main from the Japanese Satsuma. — **Serpentine, Sevillian, sigillated, silicon ware**. See the qualifying words. — **Sinceny ware**, an enameled pottery made in Sinceny, in the department of the Aisne, France, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial imitation of Rouen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic styles. — **Small ware or wares**, textile articles of the tape kind, as narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.**

Every one knows Grubstreet is a market for small ware in wit. *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

Stamped ware. Same as *sigillated ware*. — **Stanniferous ware**, earthenware coated with an enamel of which tin is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for fine wares, such as Delft. — **Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware**. See the adjectives. — **Tunbridge ware**, a species of inlaid or mosaic work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in England. — **Verd antique ware**, a variety of pebbleware, generally veined with dark-green, gray, and black. — **Wedgwood ware** [named after Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), the inventor, born in Staffordshire, England], a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxides and others. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, etc., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory. — **Welsh ware**, a pottery made at Isleworth, near London in England, from about 1825; a strong and solid earthenware of yellowish-brown color with a transparent glaze. = *Syn. Merchandise*, etc. See *property*.

ware² (wâr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *wared*, ppr. *wareing*. [Also *waïr*; < ME. *waren* (also *bewaren*), sell; cf. *ware², n.*] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I schal *ware* my whyle wel, quyl hit laster, with tale. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1235. He would not *ware* the spark of a flint for him, if they came with the law. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

ware³ (wâr), n. [E. dial. also *wore*, *waur*, *ore*; < ME. **war*, < AS. *war*, *war*, seaweed (= MD. *D. wier*, seaweed).] Seaweed of various species of *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, *Himanthalia*, *Chorda*, etc. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, etc. See *seaware*.

ware⁴, an obsolete preterit of *wear¹*.

ware⁵, v. t. An obsolete spelling of *wear¹*, 10. **wareful** (wâr'fûl), a. [*ware¹* + *-ful*.] Wary; watchful; cautious.

warefulness (wâr'fûl-nes), n. [*wareful* + *-ness*.] Wariness; cautiousness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

warega-fly (wa-râ'gî-flî), n. [*S. Amer. Ind. warega* + *E. fly*.] An undetermined muscid fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its eggs in the skin of man and animals, causing large swellings inhabited by the larva. *F. Smith*, Trans. Entom. Soc., London, 1868.

ware-goose (wâr'gôs), n. [*ware³* + *goose*.] The Brent-goose: so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.]

warehouse (wâr'hous), n. [*ware²* + *house*.] A house in which wares or goods are kept; a storehouse.

Th' vnsettled kingdom of swift Aeolus, Great *Ware-house* of the Windes, whose traffick glues Motion of life to ev'ry thing that lues.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

Specifically — (a) A store in which goods are placed for safe-keeping; a building for the temporary deposit of goods for a compensation. (b) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (c) A store for the sale of goods at wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment. — **Bonded, Italian, etc., warehouse**. See the adjectives.

warehouse (wâr'hous), v. t.; pret. and pp. *warehoused*, ppr. *warehousing*. [*warehouse*, n.] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; specifically, to place in the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Only half the duty was to be paid at once, on *warehousing* the pepper in a warehouse approved by the customs. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 70.

warehouseman (wâr'hous-man), n.; pl. *warehousemen* (-men). 1. One who keeps a warehouse. — 2. One who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse. — **Italian-warehouseman**. See *Italian*. — **Warehousemen's itch**, a form of eczema of the hands, supposed to be caused by the irritation of sugar; grocers' itch.

warehousing (wâr'hou'sing), n. 1. The act of placing goods in a warehouse. — 2. The business of receiving goods for storage. — **Warehousing system**, a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation until they are withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are reexported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, and is beneficial to the consumer and ultimately to the public revenue.

wareinet, n. A Middle English spelling of *warren*.

wareless (wâr'les), a. [*ware¹* + *-less*.] 1. Unwary; incautious; heedless.

A balt the *wareless* to beguile. *Mir. for Mags.* (Latham.)

2. Unaware; regardless.

Both they unwise, and *warelesse* of the evill.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 3.

3. Unperceived.

When he wak't out of his *wareless* paine, . . . That him he could not wag. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 22.

warely (wâr'li), a. [*ME. warly, warliche*, < AS. *warlic*, cautious, < *war*, cautious, + *-lic* = *E. -ly¹*.] Cautious; prudent; wary.

The Petylins tham bare as *warely* men tre; For ther good vitall and wines plente.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.

warely (wâr'li), adv. [*ME. warly, wery, warliche*, < AS. *warlic*, < *war*, cautious, + *-lice* = *E. -ly²*. Cf. *warily*.] Cautiously; warily.

Full *warely* in this mede. *Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 454.

Bi hys huge prowess went it to assail In ryght *warely* wyse, for manly was in breste.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1501.

A good lesson to use our tongue *warely*, that our wordes and matter melle . . . agree together.

Sir T. Wylsom, Art of Rhetoric (ed. 1584), p. 168.

wareroom (wâr'rôm), n. A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

Philip was still in the *wareroom*, arranging goods and taking stock. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

war-fain (wâr'fân), a. Eager to fight. [Poetical.]



Delft Ware, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

domestic interiors. Pottery has been made in this place from ancient times, and dated pieces exist as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the importation from China and Japan of Oriental porcelain stimulated the decorators of later times, so that the richest pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (b) A name given in England to vessels of pottery for domestic use, especially for table service. It is common to discriminate pottery from porcelain by the name *Delft* or *Delf*, and also *Delf-china*, etc. — **Della Robbia ware**. (a) A name given to a class of pottery used for works of art in relief and in the round; generally asserted to have been invented by Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century. It has a hard and well-baked body of brown terra-cotta, upon which a white stanniferous enamel is applied. This is in some cases left white, or white with a background of blue; in others, all parts of the composition are richly decorated with color, especially green, yellow, and purple or maroon. The largest and most elaborate works in Della Robbia ware were made after Luca's death, the most important of all being, perhaps, the frieze on the hospital at Pistoia. Central Italy abounds in the productions of this school of artists, including tabernacles or shrines decorated with sacred subjects, altar-pieces in bas-relief and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in series of churches and convents. (b) A fine terra-cotta, enameled in colors, made in England for architectural decorations, flower-vases, garden-seats, etc., especially that made at Tamworth at works founded in 1847. — **Double-glazed ware**, stoneware to which a glaze is applied in liquid form, both inside and outside, before it is fired. Also called *Bristol ware*. — **Egyptian black ware**, *Egyptian ware*. See *Egyptian*. — **Etruscan ware**. See *Etruscan*. — **Faenza ware**, a name formerly given to Italian majolica. *J. C. Robinson*, in Cat. of Soules Coll., 1856. Compare *faience*. — **Glass-glazed ware**. See *glass-glazed*. — **Graino ware**. See *graino*. — **Green-jasper ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware. The name has been given to that kind of pebbleware which is mottled green and gray. — **Hollow ware**, vessels deeper than flat ware, and especially such as are made in outside molds, which give the external surface — the clay being forced into

Gutturn the young and the war-fain.

William Morris, Sigurd, III.

warfare (wār'fār), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warrefare*; < *war* + *fare*.] 1. A warlike or military expedition; military operations; hostilities; war; armed contest.

What inlurie doth the Prince to the Capteine that sendes him a warrefare, if he makes him sure to haue the victorie? *Guereva*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 88.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for warfare. 1 Sam. xxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any contest, struggle, or strife.

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

warfare (wār'fār), *v. i.* [*< warfare, n.*] To carry on warfare or engage in war; contend; struggle.

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true warfaring Christian. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

warfarer (wār'fār-ēr), *n.* One engaged in war, or in a contest or struggle of any sort.

warfaring (wār'fār-ing), *n.* The act of carrying on war. [Rare.]

The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their warfaring. *William Morris*, Sigurd, III.

war-flail (wār'flā), *n.* A weapon used in the middle ages, resembling the agricultural flail in its general character. Sometimes it was a pole to the end of which a strong bag of leather was secured by a thong, or by rings of metal. The bag seems to have been stuffed with sand. Compare *sand-bag*, *sand-club*, and see *Rhakapere's* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 3. See also cut under *morning-star*.

war-flame (wār'flām), *n.* A bale-fire used as a signal in time of war, as of the approach of an enemy. See *bale-fire* and *bale*.

war-fork (wār'fōrk), *n.* A weapon, used in Europe in the middle ages, consisting of a metal fork with several prongs made fast to the end of a long pole.

warfull, *a.* [*< war* + *-ful*.] Warlike.

Warfull, batailleux. *Palgrave*, p. 328.

wargul (wār'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian otter, *Lutra* (*Barangia*) *leptonyx*.

wargust (wār'gus), *n.* [AL. reflex of AS. *wearg*, outlaw: see *warriangle*, *warry*.] An outlaw.

And if any wicked person shall presume contumeliously to dig up or despoil any body placed in the earth, or in a wooden coffin, or in a rock, or under any obelisk or other structure, let him be accounted a wargus. *Laws of Hen. I.*, quoted in Ribbun-Turner's *Vagrants* and *Vagrancy*, p. 22.

war-hablet (wār'hā'bl), *a.* [*< war* + *hable* for *able*.] Fit for war; of an age that fits one for soldiering. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 62.

war-hammer (wār'ham'ēr), *n.* A weapon having a blunt, hammer-like head on one side of the handle or shaft, and usually a beak or point on the opposite side. It was used for breaking the armor of an antagonist, and was generally a weapon for one hand only.

war-head (wār'hed), *n.* The explosive head of a locomotive torpedo. It is packed with gun-cotton or other high explosive and provided with a denoting primer. The war-head is placed on the torpedo only when it is to be exploded, as in time of war.

war-horse (wār'hōrs), *n.* 1. A horse used by a mounted soldier or officer in battle; especially, in a somewhat poetical sense, the horse of a knight or commander. Compare cuts under *caparisoned* and *muzzle*.

Waiting by the doors the war-horse neigh'd,
As at a friend's voice. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

2. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politician. [Colloq.]

warriangle, *n.* See *warriangle*.

warlated (wār'ri-ā-ted), *a.* In her., same as *var-rated*: especially noting an ordinary, which is sometimes warlated on one side, sometimes on both.

waricet, *r.* Same as *warish*.

warily (wār'ri-li), *adv.* [*< wary* + *-ly*; but perhaps orig. an error for *warily*.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with prudence or wise foresight or care.

wariment (wār'i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *wary* + *-ment*.] Wariness; caution; heed. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wariness (wār'i-ness), *n.* [*< wary* + *-ness*.] The character or habit of being wary; caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

To make sure work, Young Boyden is lock'd up at the first approach of the Enemy. Here you have prudence and wariness to the excess of Fable, and Frenay. *Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 218.

They were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence. *Addison*, *Freshholder*. = *Syn*. See *wary*.

Waring cable. [Named after Richard S. Waring, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.] In elect., a cable in which the separate conductors are insulated with cotton or other fiber saturated with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and mixed with an absorbent material. The wires are sheathed with lead, sometimes a tube surrounding a cable of wires, and sometimes a multiple tube surrounding a series of parallel wires.

Waring's method. [Named after the inventor, Edward Waring (1736-98).] A method for the separation of the roots of an equation by means of the equation of the squared differences of the roots.

waringtonite (wōr'ing-ton-it), *n.* [Named after Warington W. Smith (1817-90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

warish (wār'ish), *v.* [*< ME. warissen, warischen, waricen, warissen, garissen, cure, heal, < OF. warir, garir, F. guérir, keep, guard, protect, heal, < OHG. werjan, MHG. weren, G. wehren, defend, restrain (cf. AS. warian), = MD. varen, keep, guard, = Goth. warjan, bid beware, forbid, ward off, protect: see war¹, wear², and cf. warison.*] 1. *trans.* To heal; cure.

Thanne were my brother warished of his wo.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 434.

Tha'ware alle warist of thaire stange.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Thow hast warched me wel with thi mede wordes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

II. *intrans.* To be healed or cured; recover.

Yours doughter . . . shal warische and escape.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

warish², *a.* See *wearish*.

warison (wār'i-son), *n.* [*< ME. warison, warison, wareson, < OF. warison, guarison, garison, guard, protection, < warir, guard: see warish.*] 1. Healing.—2. Protection.

War thoru hym & ys men in fair wareson he broghte.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 114.

3. Reward; guerdon; requital.

And thus his warison he took

For the lady that he forsook.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1538.

Ho wol winne his wareson now wightly him spede

For to saue my sone.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

He made a crye thoroowt al the tow[n],

Whedur he be zoman or knave,

That cowthe brynghe hym Robyn Hode,

His warisone he shuld haue.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.

Either receive within thy towers

Two hundred of my master's powers,

Or straight they sound the warisson,

And storm and spoil thy garrison.

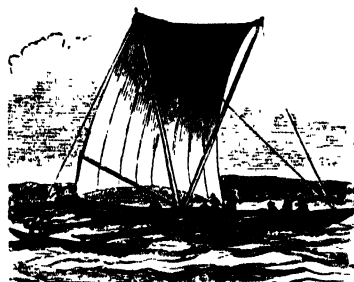
Scott, l. of L. M., iv. 24.

wark¹ (wārk), *n.* [*< ME. werk, warch, < AS. werc (= Icel. verk), pain.*] Pain; ache. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

wark² (wārk), *v. i.* [*< ME. werken, warchen, < AS. wercian (= Icel. verkja, virkja), pain: see wark¹, n.*] To be in pain; ache.

wark³ (wārk), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wark*.

warkamoowee (wār-ka-mō'wē), *n.* [Cingalese.] A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five lascars, who sit grouped together at the



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the northeast monsoon, even when it is blowing very hard, venture 20 or 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an hour.

warkand, *a.* [ME. also *warchond*; pp. of *wark*, v.] Painful.

warkloom (wārk'lūm), *n.* A tool; an instrument. [Scotch.]

war-knife (wār'nif), *n.* A large knife used in war: especially applied to weapons of primitive times and in a general sense: as, the war-

knife of the Anglo-Saxons; the war-knife of the New Zealanders.

warlawt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*¹.

warld (wārd), *n.* A Scotch form of *world*.

warlike (wār'lik), *a.* 1. Fond of war; easily provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or prepared for war; martial: as, a warlike nation. She . . . made her people by peace warlike.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Of or pertaining to war; martial; military.

They were two knights of perelous puissance,

And famous far abroad for warlike geat.

Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 16.

The great archangel from his warlike toll

Suroceased. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 257.

3. Betokening or threatening war; hostile.

The warlike tone again he took. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, v. 19.

4. Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; befitting a soldier.

By the buried hand of warlike Gaunt.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 3. 109.

= *Syn*. 1. Bellicose, hostile.—1-4. Military, etc. See *martial*.

warlikehood (wār'lik-hood), *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [Rare.]

Braveness of mind and warlikehood.

Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*, cap. l. b. (*Latham*.)

warling, *n.* [Appar. a word coined to rhyme with *darling* (see def.), either < *war* + *-ling*, meaning 'one often warred, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps < *warry*, *curse*, + *-ling*.] A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling." *Camden*, *Remains*.

warlock¹ (wār'lok), *n.* [Also *warluck*; a Sc. form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be "warlow"), < ME. *warloghe*, *warlaghe*, *werlaghe*, *warlow*, *warlowe*, *warlaw*, *warlawe*, < AS. *wærlaga* (= OHG. *wærlago*), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, < *wær*, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. *wærlæds*, truthful, false), + *-loga*, a liar, < *leogan* (pp. *logen*), lie: see *very* and *lie*.] 1†. A deceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.

Quen fundin was this hall crois,

The warlaghe saide on-loft with vola.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. A person in league with the devil; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Where is this warlowe with his wande,

That wolde thus wyne our folke away?

York Plays, p. 81.

Ye're but some witch or wil warlock,

Or mermaid o' the flood.

The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

It seems he [*Æneas*] was no Warluck, as the Scots commonly call such men, who, they say, are iron-free, or lead-free. *Dryden*, *Epic Poetry*.

3†. A monster.

Loke of Iuyaton [*leviathan*] in the lyffe of saynt

Brandon.

There this warloghe, I wis, a water eddur is cald,

That this saint there seghe in the se oceanne.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4489.

warlock² (wār'lok), *n.* [ME. *warlock*, *warloc*; < *war*- (uncertain) + *lock*.] A fetherlock.

Warlok, a fetyr lok (*warloc* of feterloc, P.), Sera pedicallia, vel compedicalis (compedialis, S. P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 517.

I com wyth those thythynges, thay tame hylue,

Pynex me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes,

Wrythe me in a warlok, wraut out myn ygen.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 80.

warlockry (wār'lok-ri), *n.* [*< warlock*¹ + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. [Rare.]

The true mark of warlockry.

J. Battie.

warlowt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*¹.

warluck, *n.* Same as *warlock*¹.

warly¹, *a.* and *adv.* See *warily*.

warly² (wār'li), *a.* [*< war* + *-ly*.] Warlike.

Warily feata. *Chaloner*, in *Nugæ Antiquæ*, II. 388.

warly³ (wār'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *worldly*.

Awa', ye selfish war'ly race.

Burns, *First Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

warm (wārm), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. warm, < AS. wearm = OS. OFries. D. warm = OHG. MHG. G. warm = Icel. varmr = Dan. Sw. varm = Goth. *warmes* (in verb *warmjan*), warm; with formative -m, < *< war*, be hot, seen in OEng. *warū*, heat, *rieti*, be hot, boil, *vrūti*, hot, Russ. *variti*, boil, brew, scorch, Lith. *wirti*, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. *formus*, Gr. *θερμός*, hot, Skt. *gharma*, heat.] 1. *a.* 1. Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold: as, warm water; warm milk; warm blood; a warm bath.

He stretched himself on the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm. 2 Kl. iv. 34.

2. Heated; having the sensation of heat; exhibiting the effects of being heated to a moderate degree; hence, flushed.

'Twas well, indeed, when warm with wine,
To pledge them with a kindly tear.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

3. Communicating a sensation of warmth, or a moderate degree of heat: as, a *warm fire*; *warm weather*.—**4.** Subject to or characterized by the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a *warm climate*; *warm countries*.—**5.** Intimate; close; fast: as, *warm friends*.—**6.** Hearty; earnest: as, a *warm welcome*; *warm thanks*.

The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the ship-money met with the *warm* approbation of every respectable Royalist in England.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

7. Fresh: said of a scent or trail.—**8.** Close to something that is sought, as in games involving search or guessing; on the right track; on the way to success, as in searching or hunting for something. [Colloq.]

He's *warm*—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 6.

9. Comfortable; well-off; moderately rich; in easy circumstances. [Colloq.]

Water-Carlet. Believe it, I am a poor commoner.

Sir F. Crea. Come, you are *warm*, and blest with a fair wife.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your tenants, . . . a *warm* man, . . . able to give her good bread.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

10. Comfortably fixed or placed; at home; acquainted; well adjusted. [Colloq.]

A gentleman newly *warm* in his land, sir.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Scarcely had the worthy Myneer Beekman got *warm* in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 409.

11. Undesirable; unpleasant, as on account of unpopularity or obnoxiousness to law, etc.

Their small Stock of Credit gone,

Lest Rome should grow too *warm*, from thence they run.

Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

12. Ardent; earnest; full of zeal, ardor, or affection; enthusiastic; zealous.

I'm half in a mind to transcribe it, and let it go abroad in the Catalogue; but I'm sensible the *warm* people of two opposite parties will be ready to blame my forwardness.

Humphrey Wanley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 288).

When she saw any of the company very *warm* in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them.

Swift, Death of Stella.

Now *warm* in love, now with'ring in my bloom,

Lost in a convent's solitary gloom!

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 37.

Till a *warm* preacher found a way t' impart

Awakening feelings to his torpid heart.

Crabbe, Works, v. 74.

13. Animated; brisk; keen; heated; hot: as, a *warm engagement*.

We shall have *warm* work on 't.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

He argued with perfect temper in society, or, if he saw the argument becoming long or *warm*, in a moment he dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

14. Stirred up; somewhat excited; hot; nettled: as, to become *warm* when contradicted.

A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are *warm* they cannot stand picking terms.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxvi.

15. Having the ardor of affection or passion.

Mirth and youth and *warm* desire.

Milton, May Morning.

The enactments of human laws are vain to restrain the *warm* tides of the heart.

Sumner, Orations, I. 239.

16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate. [Colloq.]

I do not know the play; but, as Maria says, if there is any thing a little too *warm* (and it is so with most of them) it can be easily left out.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xv.

Warm bath, in med. a bath in water of a temperature from 99° to 104° F.—**Warm colors, in painting,** such colors as have yellow or red for their basis: opposed to *cold colors*, as blue and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.—**Warm plaster.** See *plaster*.—**Warm register,** a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes.—**Warm sepio.** See *sepio*.—**Warm wave.** See *wave*.—**Warm with,** an abbreviation for "warm with sugar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with *cold without*. [Slang.]

Two glasses of rum-and-water *warm* with.

Dickens, Sketches.

= *Syn.* 4. Sunny, mild, close, oppressive.—6. Earnest, hearty, enthusiastic, eager.—16. Warm is distinctly weaker than *hot*, *fiery*, *ardent*, *fiery*, *vehement*, *passionate*.

II. n. 1. Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade.

Surrey.

2. An act or process of warming; a heating. [Colloq.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two *warm*s is enough.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 161.

warm (wärm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warmed*, ppr. *warming*. [*< ME. warmen, < AS. wearmian (= D. warmen = MHG. warmen, G. wärmen = Icel. verma = Dan. varme = Sw. värma = Goth. warmjan), become warm, < wearm, warm: see warm, a.*] **1. intrans.** 1. To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmth.

Wyndis wastid away, *warmyt* the ayre;

The rede beames aboute blusshet with hete.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4036.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole. . .

That, changed through all, and yet in all the same, . . .

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 271.

2. To warm one's self.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at.

Isa. xlvii. 14.

3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallum-more's heart will be as cold as death can make it when it does not *warm* to the tartan.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

As the minister *warms* to his sermon there come through these cracks frequent exclamations.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 73.

II. trans. To make warm. (a) To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; impart warmth to.

And there, withoute the dore, in ye court on the left hand, is a tree with many stones aboute it, where the mynsters of the Jewes, and seynt Peter with theyn, *warmed* theyn by the fyre.

Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Either the hostess or one of her maids *warms* his bed, pulls on his night cap, cuts his corns, puts out the candle.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

The room is *warmed*, when necessary, by burning charcoal in a chafingdish.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

(b) To heat up; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to glow.

It would *warm* his spirits

To hear from me you had left Antony.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 69.

With those hopes Socrates *warmed* his doubtful spirits against that cold potion.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be *warmed* with drink.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

How could I, to the dearest theme

That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,

So foul, so false a recreant prove!

Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 1.

All beauty *warms* the heart, is a sign of health, prosperity, and the favor of God.

Emeraum, Success.

(c) To administer castigation to: as, I'll *warm* him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (d) Figuratively, to occupy.

His brother . . . had a while *warmed* the Throne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

To *warm* one's jacket, to castigate one. [Colloq.]—

Warming plaster. See *plaster*.

war-man (wärm'man), *n.* A warrior. [Rare.]

Thir lordis kept on at afternoon,

With all thair *war-men* wight.

Battle of Balrinnies (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

The sweet war-man is dead and rotten.

Shak., L. I. L., v. 2. 668.

war-marked (wärm'märkt), *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; experienced in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist

Of war-mark'd footmen.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

warm-blooded (wärm'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having warm blood; hematothermal: in zoölogy and physiology noting mammals and birds whose blood ranges in temperature from 98° to 112° F., in consequence of the complete double blood-circulation, and the oxygenation or combustion which goes on in the lungs: opposed to *cold-blooded* or *hematocryal*.—2. Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—

Warm-blooded fish. See *fish*.

warmer (wärm'mér), *n.* [*< warm + -er*.] One who or that which warms.

warmful (wärm'fúl), *a.* [*< warm + -ful*.] Giving warmth; warm. [Rare.]

About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet,

Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a *warmful*

nap.

Chapman, Iliad, x. 121.

warm-headed (wärm'hed'ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side,

as having the more ideas and the more lively.

Locke.

warm-hearted (wärm'här'ted), *a.* Having warmth of heart; having a disposition such

as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty: as, a *warm-hearted* man; *warm-hearted* support.

warm-heartedness (wärm'här'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depleted in his countenance as *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face.

Dickens, Pickwick.

warming (wärm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *warm*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who warms; specifically, in silver-plating, the heating of the object to be plated until it causes a slight hissing when immersed in water. The object is then dipped in dilute nitric acid, to cause a slight roughening of the surface in order to afford a better hold to the silvering.

2. A castigation; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

warming-pan (wärm'ing-pan), *n.* 1. A large covered long-handled flat vessel (usually of brass) into which live coals are put: used to warm the inside of a bed.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to be heated with a *warming pan*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

A dagger with a hilt like a *warming-pan*.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 33.

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

warming-stone (wärm'ing-stön), *n.* A foot-warmer; a slab of soapstone, cut to a convenient size: when used it is first heated in the fire or on a stove, and afterward placed under the feet: it is chiefly made use of in driving in very cold weather. Soapstone is selected for this purpose because it stands the heat better than any other stone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

warmly (wärm'li), *adv.* In a warm manner.

(a) With warmth or heat. *Milton, P. L., iv. 24. S.* (b) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have

What both so *warmly* seem to crave.

Prior, Alma, ii. 111.

warmness (wärm'nes), *n.* [*< ME. warmness; < warm + -ness*.] Warmth.

Phelus hath of gold his streames down ysent

To gladden every flour with his *warmness*.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 977.

war-monger (wärm'mung'gèr), *n.* One who fights for hire; a mercenary soldier, or bravo.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 29.

warmouth (wärm'mouth), *n.* A centrarchoid fish: same as *bigmouth*.

warm-sided (wärm'si'ded), *a.* *Naut.*, mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

warmth (wärmth), *n.* [*< ME. warmth (= LG. wermde); < warm + -th*.] 1. The state of being warm; gentle heat: as, the *warmth* of the sun or of the blood; also, the sensation of moderate heat.

No *warmth*, no breath, shall testify thou livest.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 98.

The mirth of its December,

And the *warmth* of its July.

Præd, I remember, I remember.

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a *warmth* which I was vain enough to think sincere, that he had not passed three such pleasant days for thirty years.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 325.

3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardor; zeal; fervor; earnestness, often approaching anger; intensity; enthusiasm.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors?

Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 36.

The sisters fell into a little *warmth* and contradiction.

Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

The monarch spoke; the words, with *warmth* address,

To rigid justice steel'd his brother's breast.

Pope, Iliad, vi. 78.

4. In painting, a glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (which see, under *warm*), and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing.

warn (wärm), *n.* [*< ME. warne, < AS. wearn*, a denial, refusal, obstacle, impediment, a guarding of oneself, a defense of a person on trial, = OHG. *warna* (in comp.), MHG. *warne*, *werne*, preparation, = Icel. *vörn* = Sw. *vörn* = Dan. *værn*, a defense; with formative -n, < Teut. **war*, defend, guard: see *ware*¹, *ward*.] A denial; refusal.

Withouten more *warne*.

Cursor Mundt, l. 11833.

warn (wärm), *v. t.* [Under this word are merged two orig. diff. but related verbs: (a) < ME. *warnen*, *warnien*, warn, admonish, < AS. *wearn*

nian, *warnian*, take heed, warn, = OHG. *war-nōn*, warn, *warnēn* (*wernēn*), MHG. *warnen*, provide, take heed, protect, warn, G. *warnen*, warn, = Icel. *varna* = Sw. *varna*, warn (cf. OF. *war-nir*, *guarnir*, *garnir*, provide, garnish, preserve, > ult. E. *garnish*, *garniture*, etc.); (b) < ME. *wernēn*, < AS. *wyrnan*, refuse, deny, = OS. *wernian* = OHG. *warnen* = OFries. *warna*, *werna* = Icel. *varna*, refuse, deny; from the noun: see *warn*, n.] 1. To put on guard by timely notice; wake, ware, or give notice to beforehand, as of approaching danger or of something to be avoided or guarded against; caution; admonish; tell or command admonishingly; advise.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And wit me *warnes* to shun such snares as threaten mine annoy.

Queen Elizabeth, quoted in Puttenham's *Arte of Eng.* [Poesie, Int., p. xli.]

Being *warned* by God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. Mat. II. 12.

And then I fear'd
Lest the gray navy there would splinter on it,
And fearing waded my arm to *warn* them off.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

2. To admonish, as to any duty; advise; expostulate with.

Warn them that are unruly. 1 Thes. v. 14.

3. To apprise; give notice to; make ware or aware; inform previously; notify; direct; bid; summon.

William & hisse wizes were *warned* of here come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4288.

Er the sun vp sought with his softe beames,
Pelleus full prestly the peopull did *warne*
To appere in his presens, princes and dukys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1092.

Who is it that hath *warn'd* us to the walls?
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 201.

The Bishop of Ross is *warn'd* by the Lords of the Council, that he shall no longer be esteem'd an Ambassador, but be punish'd as his fault shall deserve.

4. To deny; refuse; forbid.

Thou canst not *warne* him that with good entente
Aethi thyn help. Chaucer, A. B. C., I. 11.

The kynges hed, when hyt ys brogt,
A kyssse wyll y *warne* the noght,
For lefe to me hyt were!
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), I. 821.

5. To defend; keep or ward off. Spenser.
warn (wâr'nér), n. 1. One who or that which warns; an admonisher. — 2. See the quotation.

Sotiltees . . . were nothing more than devices in sugar and paste, which, in general, . . . had some allusion to the circumstances of the entertainment, and closed the service of the dishes. The *warners* were ornaments of the same nature, which preceded them.

R. Warner, *Antiquitates Culinarie* (ed. 1791), p. 186, note.

warnesture, v. t. [ME., < OF. *warnesture*, *gar-nesture*, *garniture*, *garniture*, provision, stores, furniture, garniture: see *garniture*.] To furnish; store.

Wel thei were *warnestured* of vitayles i-now,
plentifully for al peple to passe where thei wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1121.

I shal *warnestore* myn hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere ediffices, and armure and artefices.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

warning (wâr'ning), n. [*<* ME. *warninge*, a warning, admonition, < AS. *wærning* (= OHG. *warnunge*, G. *warnung*, a warning), verbal n. of *warnian*, *warnian*, warn: see *warn*, v.] 1. Notice beforehand of the consequences that will probably follow continuance in some particular course; admonitory advice to do or to abstain from doing something, as in reference to approaching a probable danger.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. Ezek. III. 17.

2. That which warns, or serves to warn or admonish.

Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the battles that he met with in this place, be a *warning* to those that come after.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

3. Heed; the lesson taught by or to be learned from a caution given.

I think it is well that they stand so near the highway, that others may see and take *warning*.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

4. Previous notice: as, a short *warning*.

Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the *warning* is.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

5. A summons; a call; a bidding.

It [sherrie] illumineth the face, which as a beacon gives *warning* . . . to arm. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 8. 117.

6. A notice given to terminate a business relation, as that of master and servant, employer and employee, landlord and tenant; a notice to quit.

Servants in husbandry [28 Hen. VI., c. 12] are required to give their masters *warning*, and to engage with some other master before quitting their present service.

Ribben-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 66.

warning (wâr'ning), p. a. In *biol.*, serving as a menace to enemies; of threatening aspect: somewhat specially used of a strikingly conspicuous coloration. See the quotation.

A never-failing interest attaches to the subject of *Warning* Colors. The history of the discovery of warning colors in caterpillars is quoted with many examples, showing that the education of enemies is assisted by the fact that warning colors and patterns often resemble each other, and there is abundant evidence to show that insect-eating animals learn by experience. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1890, p. 929.

warningly (wâr'ning-li), adv. In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or admonition.

warning-piece (wâr'ning-pēs), n. Something that warns. (a) A warning-gun; a signal-gun; the discharge of a cannon intended as a notification. Compare *piece*, 4 (b).

Hark! upon my life, the knight! 'tis your friend;
This was the *warning-piece* of his approach.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

The treason of Watson and Cleark, two English seminary, is sufficiently known; it was as a "prædudum" or *warning-piece* to the great "fougade," the discharge of the powder-treasure. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 97.

(b) In *horol.*, a part of the striking-mechanism of a clock that, by the movement of the lower wheel, throws the striking-system periodically into action. It is also operated by the strike-or-silent mechanism, so that the striking-mechanism may be thrown out of gear at will. When in position to work, it causes a slight noise at the instant of starting the striking-parts, and thus gives warning that the clock is about to strike.

warning-wheel (wâr'ning-hwēl), n. In *horol.*, a warning-piece in the form of a wheel.

warnish, **warniset**, v. t. Middle English forms of *garnish*.

He wightly hem of-sent,
& het hem alle hige thider as harde as thei mygt,
Wel *warnished* for the werre with clene hors & armes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1088.

war-office (wâr'of'is), n. A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered. (a) The department or bureau of the British government presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, permanent, and a financial under-secretary. It is subdivided into various departments, as the military, ordnance, and financial. (b) In the United States, the War Department.

warp (wârp), v. [(a) Trans., cast, throw, < ME. *werpen*, *weorpen*, *woorpen* (pret. *warpe*, pp. *worpen*), < AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*), cast, throw, = OS. *werpan* = D. MLG. *werpen* = OHG. *werfan*, MHG. G. *werfen*, throw, cast, = Icel. *verpa* = Goth. *waipan*, throw; cf. Lith. *werpti*, spin, Gr. *pérew*, incline downward, *pérew*, throw. (b) < ME. *warpen* (pret. *warped*), < Icel. *varpa*, throw, cast, also cast or lay out a net, = Sw. *varpa* = Dan. *varpe*, warp (a ship), < varp, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. *varp*, the draft of a net, = Dan. *varp*, a warp; from the strong verb above.] I. trans. 1. To cast; throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and *warpe* of hys wedez.
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 901.

Ful sone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he *warpe* the ston.
Ouer the londes euerichon. Havelok, I. 1061.

2. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

Hit fyrst mynged,
Sir Wynde wordex hym *warpe* with a wast noyce.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1423.

A note ful nwe I herde hem *warpe*,
To lysten that watz ful lufy derpe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 878.

3. To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In *ropo-making*, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See *haul* of *yarn*, under *haul*. — 5. To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

But now; How, Where, of What shall I begin
This Gold-grounded Web to weave, to *warpe*, to spin?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Battle of Ivry*.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason,
which was a *warping* against them.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 409.

6. To give a cast or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

Oh, state of Nature, fall together in me,
Since thy best props are *warp'd*!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 2.

Confess, or I will *warp*
Your limbs with such keen tortures —
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 3.

The cracked door, ill-fitting and warped from its original shape, guided us by a score of glittering crevices to the room we sought.

D. Christie Murray, *Weaker Vessel*, xxxiii.

7. To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warp'd* my mind.
Dryden, *Sig. and Gula*, I. 402.

By the present mode of education we are forcibly *warp'd* from the bias of nature.

His heart was form'd for softness — *warp'd* to wrong.
Byron, *Corsair*, III. 23.

Men's perceptions are *warp'd* by their passions.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 182.

8. *Naut.*, to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to *warp* a ship into harbor or to her berth.

They *warp'd* out their ships by force of hand.
Mir. for Mags., p. 881.

Seeing them *warp* themselves to windward, we thought it not good to be boarded on both sides at an anchor.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 41.

9. In *agri.*, to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see *warp*, n., 4), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can be carried out only on flat low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Great Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty into the estuary of the Humber.

10. To change. [Rare.]

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 187.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

After the manner of wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 561.

It's better to shoot in a bow that has been shot in before, and will never start, than to draw a fair new one, that for every arrow will be *warping*.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

Ye are green wood, see ye *warp* not.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shak., M. for M., I. 1. 15.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on occasion, I suspected him a little *warping* to Rome.

By and by, as soon as the shadow of Sir Francis hath left him, he falls off again *warping* and *warping* till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter; and denies flatly that it is either variable or arbitrary, being once settl'd.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

Whatever these *warping* Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. III.

3. To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

My favour here begins to *warp*.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 365.

4. To weave; hence, to plot.

Who like a fleeing slavish parasite,
In *warping* proff or a traitorous sleight,
Hoops round his rotten body with devotes.

Marlowe, *Hero and Leander*, vi.

5. To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind.

Milton, P. L., I. 341.

6. To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

Warping, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.

A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 68.

7. To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows. — 8. *Naut.*, to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way out of a harbor in a calm, or against a contrary wind.

I got out of the Mole of Chio into the sea by *warping* forth, with the helps of Genouesee botes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 101.

warp (wârp), n. [*<* ME. *warpe*; < *warpe*, v.] 1. A throw; a cast. — 2. Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of count-

ing fish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cast lamb, kid, calf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them. The term *warp* is sometimes applied to tidal alluvium. "The Humber warp is a marine and estuarine silt and clay, which occurs above the Peat beds." (Woodward.) As the word is used by J. Trimmer, it has nearly the same meaning as *surface-soil*. The word is rarely, if ever, used in the United States as meaning a sedimentary deposit.

5. A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of warps than his. *S. Boules*, in Merriam, II. 387.

6. The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

The ground of the future stuff was formed by a number of parallel strings called the warp, having their upper ends attached to a horizontal beam, and drawn taut by weights hung from their lower ends. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 206.

Weaving through all the poor details
And homespun warp of circumstance.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

7. *Naut.*, a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

We furl'd now for the last time together, and came down and took the warp ashore.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 430.

A warp of weeks, four weeks; a month. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Cerdcus . . . was the first May-lord or captain of the Morris-dance that on those embemched shelves stamp'd his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not a warp of weeks forerunning. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (Davies.)

To part a warp. Same as to part a line (which see, under line²).—Warp-dyeing machine, an apparatus for drawing warp-threads, laid out in sets, through a dye-beck. Each warp is separated from the next by a pin, and the set is passed through the dye between rollers, and delivered from between squeezing-cylinders, which press out the superfluous dye. *E. H. Knight*.

warpage (wâr'pāj), *n.* [*warp* + *-age*.] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (wâr'pānt), *n.* 1. Among some savage tribes, paint applied to the face and other parts of the person, according to a recognized and traditional system, as a sign that the wearer is about to engage in war. Its origin may have been an attempt to strike terror to the mind of the enemy.

The war-paint on the Sachem's face,
Unwet with tears, shone fierce and red.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, III.

2. Hence, full dress and adornment; official costume. [Slang.]

war-path (wâr'pāth), *n.* Among the American Indians, the path or route followed by a warlike expedition; also, the military undertaking itself.—To go on the war-path, to go to war.

"The warrior whose eye is open can see his enemy," said Magua. . . "I have brought gifts to my brother. His nation would not go on the warpath, because they did not think it well."

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xviii.

warp-beam (wâr'pēm), *n.* In a loom, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. It is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished fabric. *E. H. Knight*.

warp-dresser (wâr'pdrēs'ēr), *n.* In weaving, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a *slasher*. *E. H. Knight*.

warper (wâr'pēr), *n.* [*warp* + *-er*.] 1†. A weaver.—2. One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—3. A warping-machine.

warp-frame (wâr'pfrām), *n.* In lace-manuf., a machine employing a thread for each needle, the threads being wound on a beam like the warp-beam of a loom (whence the name). Also called *warp-net frame*.

warping-bank (wâr'ping-bangk), *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised around a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-block (wâr'ping-blok), *n.* A block used in a rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

warping-chock (wâr'ping-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large chock of timber secured in a port, with a

notch in it to lead hawsers through in warping. See *chock*, 3.

warping-hook (wâr'ping-hük), *n.* 1. In rope-making, a brace for twisting yarn.—2. A hook to which yarn is hung as it is prepared for the warp of a textile material.

warping-jack (wâr'ping-jak), *n.* In a warping-machine, a contrivance hung between the traverse and the revolving warp-frame, and serving to separate the warp-threads into the two alternate sets called *leas*: same as *heck-box*. *E. H. Knight*.

warping-machine (wâr'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (wâr'ping-mil), *n.* In weaving, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arranging them in two leas or sets, ready for the heddles in the loom.

warping-penny (wâr'ping-pen'i), *n.* Money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying the warp. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

warp-lace (wâr'plās), *n.* Any lace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric.

warp-land (wâr'plānd), *n.* Low-lying land that has been or can be fertilized by warping. See *warp*, *v. t.*, 9. [Eng.]

The warpland, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and the Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices which absorb and retain the water till the sediment is deposited, is peculiarly rich and luxuriant.

T. Allen, Hist. County of York, II. 307.

warple (wâr'pl), *v.* See *warble*².

war-plume (wâr'plüm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

The tomahawk . . . cut the war-plume from the scalp-ting-tuft of Uncas, and passed through the frail wall of the lodge as though it were hurled from some formidable engine.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxiv.

war-proof (wâr'pruf), *n.* The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [Rare.]

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof!
Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 18.

warp-stitch (wâr'pstich), *n.* A kind of embroidery in which the threads of the weft are pulled out in places, leaving the warp-threads exposed, which are then held together by ornamental stitches.

warp-thread (wâr'pθred), *n.* One of the threads which form the warp of a web.

warragal (wâr'a-gal), *n.* [Australian.] The Australian dingo, *Canis dingo*. Also *warrigal*. See *cut under dingo*.

warrandice (wôr'an-dis), *n.* [Also *warrantice*; var. of *warrantise*.] In Scots law, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponent, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance; warranty. Warrandice is either *personal* or *real*. Personal warrandice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrandice is that by which certain lands, called *warrandice lands*, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

warrant (wôr'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *warrant*; < ME. *warrant*, < OF. *warrant*, *guarant*, *garant*, a warrant, also a warrantor, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. *garen*, *guaren* = Sp. *Pg. garante* = Olt. *guarento* (ML. reflex *warantum*, *warrantum*, *waranda*), a warrant; perhaps orig. a ppr. of OF. *warir*, *warer*, defend, keep, < OHG. *warjan*, *werjan*, MHG. *wern*, *weren*, G. *wehren*, protect: see *ware*¹, *wear*². Hence *warrantise*, *warranty*, *guaranty*, etc. Cf. *warren*.] 1†. Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

He gripped his suerde in bothe hondes, and whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noon armure was his *warrant* fro deth.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 408.

Thy safe *warrant* we will be.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

2. Security; guaranty; assurance; voucher; attestation; evidence; pledge; that which attests or proves.

His promise is our plain *warrant* that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

St. Cyprian, in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 36.
Before Emilia here
I give thee *warrant* of thy place.
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 20.

Any bill, *warrant*, quittance, or obligation.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 10.

His books are by themselves the *warrant* of the fame which he so widely gained.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 376.

3. Authority; authorization; sanction; justification.

May we, with the *warrant* of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge?

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 220.
Nay, you are rude; pray you, forbear; you offer now
More than the breeding of a gentleman
Can give you *warrant* for.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, IV. 4.

4. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or with authority, and thus securing him from blame, loss, or damage; hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; a license.

A pattern, precedent, and lively *warrant*,
For me, most wretched, to perform the like.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 44.

It was your own command to bar none from him;
Beside, the princess sent her ring, sir, for my *warrant*.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, IV. 2.

I have got a *Warrant* from the Lords of the Council to travel for three Years any where, Rome and Mt. Omer excepted.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 3.

Specifically—(a) An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend *warrant*. See *dock-warrant*. (b) In law, an instrument authorizing the officer to whom it is issued to seize or detain a person or property, or carry a judgment into execution. Some instruments used for such a purpose are, however, called *writs*, *executions*, etc., rather than *warrants*.

The justice keeps such a stir yonder with his charges,
And such a coll with *warrants*!

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 7.

Did give *warrants* for the seizing of a complice of his, one Blinkinsopp.

Peppys, Diary, I. 268.

(c) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See *warrant-officer*.

5. In coal-mining, underelay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—Clerk of the warrants. See *clerk*.—Dispossess, distress, dividend *warrant*. See *clerk*. The qualifying words.—General *warrant*, a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected persons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of general warrants, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led.

Hallam.

Judge and warrant. See *judge*¹.—Justice's warrant, a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare *bench-warrant*.—To back a warrant. See *back*¹.—Treasury warrant. See *treasury*.—Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment, a written mandate or precept directing an officer to arrest a person or to seize property.—Warrant of attorney. See *attorney*².—Warrant of commitment, a written mandate directing that a person be committed to prison. (See also *bench-warrant*, *death-warrant*, *search-warrant*.)

warrant (wôr'ant), *v. t.* [*< ME. waranten*, *war-enten*, *warranten*, < OF. *warantir*, later *guarantir*, *garantir*, *warrant*, *Pg. garantir* = Pr. *garantir* = Sp. *Pg. garantir* = It. *guarentire*, *guarantire*, *warrant*; from the noun.] 1†. To protect; defend; safeguard; secure.

Our lige lordes seel on my patente,
That shewe I first my body to *warrant*.

Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, I. 52.

Thel hem diffended to *warrant* theire lyves.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 531.

2. To guarantee or assure against harm, give assurance or surety to; give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person thus authorized or empowered is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage which may result from such act or forbearance.

By the vow of mine order I *warrant* you, if my instructions may be your guide.

Shak., M. for M., IV. 2. 180.

3. To give guaranty or assurance for, as the truth or the due performance of something; give one's word for or concerning.

A noble fellow, I *warrant* him.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 115.

I . . . *warranted* him, if he would follow my directions, to cure him in a short time.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 45.

May. Is my wife acquainted with this?

Bell. She's perfect, and will come out upon her cue, I *warrant* you.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To declare with assurance or without fear of contradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

Yond is Moyses, I dar *warrant*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

I *warrant* 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and looked fighingly?

Brome, Northern Lass.

I han't seen him these three Years—I *warrant* he's grown.

Congreve, Love for Love, III. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by warrant or guaranty.

He had great authority over all Congregations of Israelites, *warranted* to him with the Amirs seale.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound,

genuine, or as represented: as, to *warrant* a horse; *warranted* goods.

New titles *warrant* not a play for new,
The subject being old.

Fletcher (and another), False One, Prol.
What hope can we have of this whole Council to *warrant* us a matter 400. years at least above their time?

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.
7. To support by authority or proof; afford ground for; authorize; justify; sanction; support; allow.

How far I have proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is *warranted*

By a commission from the consistory.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 91.

Warrant not so much ill by your example
To those that live beneath you.

Shirley, Love's Cruelty, I. 2.

If the sky
Warrant thee not to go for Italy.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true.
Locke.

There are no truths which a sound judgment can be *warranted* in despising.
Stubble, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

warrantable (wor'an-ta-bl), *a.* [*<warrant + -able*]. 1. Capable of being warranted, in any sense; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

In ancient times all women which had not husbands nor fathers to govern them had their tutors, without whose authority there was no act which they did *warrantable*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

It is not a *warrantable* curiosity to examine the verity of Scripture by the concordance of human history.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 29.

He can not be fairly blamed; and not a pound should be deducted from his *warrantable* value, simply because he now did what any other young horse in the world would have felt to be his proper course.

R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, III.

Specifically—2. Of sufficient age to be hunted: as, a *warrantable* stag (that is, one in its sixth year).

It will be either by great good luck or by great perseverance on the huntsman's part that a *warrantable* deer will be found at all while there is light to hunt him by.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

warrantableness (wor'an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being warrantable. *Barrow*.

warrantably (wor'an-ta-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 150.

warrantee (wor'an-tē'), *n.* [*<warrant + -ee*]. One to whom a warranty is given.

warrantor (wor'an-tēr), *n.* [*<warrant + -or*]. Cf. *warrantor*. One who warrants. Specifically—(a) One who gives authority or legally empowers. (b) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality: as, the *warrantor* of a horse.

warrantiset, **warrantizet** (wor'an-tiz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warrantise*, *warrantice* (see *warrantice*); *<ME. warrantise*, *<OF. *warrantise*, *warrantise*, *warandise*, *garantise*, *garantize* (ML. reflex *warandisia*), *<warrantir*, *warrant*: see *warrant*.] 1. Warrant; security; warranty.

And if thou may in any wise
Make thy chartyr on *warrantise*
To thyne heyres & assyngnes alle-so,
This shalle a wyse purchasser doo.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There's none protector of the realm but I.

Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantise*.
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 3. 13.

2. Guaranty; pledge; promise.

In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and *warrantise* of skill
That, in my mind, thy worst all best exceeds.

Shak., Sonnets, cl.

warrantiset (wor'an-tiz), *v. t.* [Also *warrantise*; *<ME. warrantisen*; *<warrantise*, *n.*] 1. To save; defend.

"Ye," quod Oriens, "but yef I may haue baillie ouer his body, he shall be so defended that ther ne shall nothings in the worlde hym *warrantise*."

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 299.

2. To warrant; pledge; guarantee.

You will undertake to *warrantise* and make good unto vs those penalties and forfeitures which shal unto vs appertaine.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

warrant-officer (wor'an-t-off'i-ēr), *n.* An officer who acts under a warrant from a department of the government, and not from the sovereign or head of the state as in the case of commissioned officers. Gunners, boatswains, sail-makers, and carpenters in the navy, and master-gunners and quartermaster-sergeants in the army, are examples of warrant-officers.

warrantor (wor'an-tōr), *n.* [*<OF. *warrantor*, *warrantor*, also **garantor*, *garantor*, *garantour*, etc. (cf. *guarantor*), *<warrantir*, *warrant*: see *warrant*, *v.*] One who warrants: correlative of

warrantee: a form chiefly used in legal phraseology.

warranty (wor'an-ti), *n.*; pl. *warranties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *warrantie*; *<OF. warrantie*, later *garantie* (*>E. guaranty*, *guarantee*) (= *Pr. garantia*, *guarentia*, *guarentia* = *Sp. garantia* = *Pg. garantia* = *It. guarentia*, ML. reflex *warantia*), *<warrantir*, *warrant*: see *warrant*. Cf. *guaranty*, *guarantee*.] 1. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant.

From your love I have a *warranty*

To unburden all my plots and purposes.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 132.

Nor farther notice, Arete, we crave

Than thine approval's sovereign *warranty*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

There is no scientific *warranty* for saying that Matter is absolutely indestructible, and more than one consideration indicates that the structure of Matter may be such as to denote that in its present form it has had a beginning and may have an end.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 7.

2†. Security; assurance; guaranty; warrant.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public.

Locke.

3. In law, a statement, express or implied, of something which the party making it undertakes shall be part of the contract and in confirmation or assurance of a direct object of the contract, but which is yet only collateral to that object. More specifically—(a) In the law of real property: (1) Formerly, a covenant in a grant of freehold, binding the grantor and his heirs to supply other lands of equal value, should the grantee be evicted from those granted by any paramount title. (2) In modern practice, an assurance in a deed that the premises are conveyed in fee simple absolute except as otherwise specified, the effect being that, if the title fail, the grantee is exonerated from paying any purchase-money remaining unpaid, or may recover damages, the grantor's heirs and devisees being liable to the extent only that they may have received assets from the grantor. (b) In the law of insurance, a statement on the part of the insured or the applicant for insurance, forming a part of the contract, and on the actual truth of which, irrespective of its materiality, the validity of the policy depends. (c) In the law of sales, an assurance or engagement by the seller, express or implied, that he will be answerable for the truth of some supposed quality of the thing sold, as its soundness, or its fitness for the buyer's purpose, or its title.—*Collateral warranty*, in old Eng. law, a warranty which did not come from the same ancestor from whom the lands would have descended, but descended in a line collateral to that of the land: distinguished from *lineal warranty*, where the land and the warranty were descended from the same ancestor.—*General warranty*, a warranty against the acts and claims of all persons whomsoever, as distinguished from a warranty against claims of specified persons, called *special warranty*.—*Implied warranty*, a warranty not expressed in the contract, but resulting by operation of law from the making of the contract: as, where one sells a thing in his possession, there is an implied warranty on his part that he has ownership.—*Lineal warranty*. See *collateral warranty*.—*To vouch to warranty*. See *vouch*.

warranty (wor'an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warranted*, ppr. *warranting*. [*<warranty*, *n.*] To warrant; guarantee.

warrai (wor'ā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *warrey*; *<ME. warreien*, *werreyen*, *<OF. *warreier*, *guerreier*, F. *guerroyer* = *Pr. guerrear* = *Sp. guerrear* = *It. guerreggiare*, make war, *<verre*, *guerre*, war: see *war*.] Hence ult. *warrior*.] To wage war upon; invade in arms; ravage or harry, as a country or district.

At Sarray, in the londe of Tartarye,

Ther dwelte a king, that *warreyed* Russye.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 2.

Six years were run since first in martial guise

The Christian lords *warrai'd* the Eastern lands.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, l. 6.

warret. An obsolete spelling of *war*†, *war*†.

warree†, *n.* [Native name.] The taguicati, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus*.

warree†, *n.* The common millet, *Panicum mili-acum*: same as *kadi-kane*.

warren (wor'en), *n.* [*<ME. warrayne*, *wareine* (= D. *warande*, a park), *<OF. warenne*, *varenne*, *varene*, *garenne* (ML. *warenna*), a warren or preserve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc., *<warir*, keep, defend: see *war*†, *warrant*.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits or other game; a place where rabbits abound.

A town gentleman has lamed a rabbit in my warren.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, II.

2. In Eng. law, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a freewarren.

Uncoupled thine wonden

Bothe in *warrens* and in waste where ham lye lyeth.

Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 168.

3. A preserve for fish in a river.

warrener (wor'en-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *war-riner*; *<ME. *warreiner*, **warener*, *wärner*; *<warren + -er*.] Hence the surnames *Warner*, *Warrener*, and *Warrender*.] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a *warrener*.

Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4. 28.

warrenite (wor'en-it), *n.* [Named after E. R. Warren, of Crested Butte, Colorado.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in wool-like aggregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

warrior (wār'ēr), *n.* [*<war*† + *-er*†]. One who wars or makes war.

Female *warriors* against modesty.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 168.

warriangle (wor'i-ang'gl), *n.* [Also *varian-gle*; *<ME. varyangle*, *weryangle* (So. *warriangle*, *weirangle*), *<AS. *wearginoel* (Stratmann) = MLG. *waringel* = OHG. *warchengil* (G. *würgengel*), the butcher-bird, shrike; *<AS. wearig*, *weark*, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see *warry*), + *-inoel*, a dim. suffix, confused in MLG. and G. with *engel*, angel, so that G. *würgengel*, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with *würgengel*, a destroying angel (*würgen*, destroy, = E. *worry*: cf. *warry* and *worry*). Cf. MLG. *worgel*, a butcher-bird, from the same source.] A shrike or butcher-bird. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This somonour that was as ful of jangles

As ful of venym been thise *warriangles* (var. *waryangles*).

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 110.

Warriangles be a kind of birdes, full of noyse and very ravenous, preying upon others, which, when they have taken, they use to hang upon a thorne or pike, and teare them in pieces and devour them. And the common opinion is, that the thorn whereupon they thus fasten them and eate them is afterward poysonsome.

Speght, note under *arnet* in Cotgrave (ed. 1598).

warriock (wor'ik), *v. t.* [ME.: cf. *warrok*.] 1†. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel vpon Sofre-till-I-seo-my-tyme,

And loke thou *warroke* him wel with swithe feole girthes.

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 19.

2. To twitch (a cord) tight by crossing it with another. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

warriagal, *n.* Same as *warragul*.

warriin (wor'in), *n.* The blue-bellied brush-tongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory or lorikeet of Australia, of notably varied and brilliant colors.

warring (wār'ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile: as, *warring* opinions.

warrior (wor'i-ēr or wār'yēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warriour*; *<ME. werriour*, *werryour*, *werreyour*, *werraiour*, *werreour*, *weorreur*, *<OF. *werreior*, *guerrioier*, *guerroyeur*, *guerriur*, *guerrear*, etc., a warrior, one who wars, *< *werreier*, *guerreier*, make war: see *warray*.] 1. A soldier; a man engaged in warfare; specifically, one devoted to a military life; in an especially honorable sense, a brave or veteran soldier.

This ilke senatour

Was a ful worthil gentil *werreyour*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 597.

Kind kinsman, *warriors* all, adieu!

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 10.

And the stern joy which *warriors* feel

In foemen worthy of their steel.

Scott, I. of the L., v. 10.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*. Also called *helmet-crest*.

warrior-ant (wor'i-ēr-ant), *n.* An ant, *Formica sanguinea*, of Europe and North America; one of the slave-making ants which keep workers of other species in their nest. See *soldier*, 6.

warrioreess (wor'i-ēr-es or wār'yēr-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warriouress*; *<warrior + -ess*.] A female warrior. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 27. [Rare.]

warriour, *n.* An old spelling of *warrior*.

warriash (wār'ish), *a.* [*<war*† + *-ish*†]. Militant; warlike. [Rare.]

I know the rascals have a sin in petto,

To rob the holy lady of Loretto;

Attack her temple with their guns so *warriash*.

Wolcott (Peter Pindar), Epistle to the Pope.

warri-warri (wor'i-wor'i), *n.* [A native name in Guiana.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru-palm, *Astrocaryum aculeatum*.

warrokt, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A saddle-girth; a surcingle.

warrokt, *v. t.* [ME. *warroken*; *<warrok*, *n.*] Same as *warriock*, 1.

warry, *v. t.* [**< ME. warrien, warion, waryen, werten, wergen, curse, execrate, revile, < AS. wergian, wergian, wergian, curse, revile, execrate (= OHG. for-wergen = Goth. gawargian, condemn), < wearg, weark, accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wretch, = AS. warag = OHG. warg, a felon, = Icel. vargr, an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. *warg, an evil-doer, in comp. launa-wargs, ungrateful; in AS. and Icel. applied also to a wolf. Hence also (from AS. wearg) E. warriangle, and worry, a parallel form to wary.] To curse; execrate; abuse; speak evil of.**

Answers of this ech worse of hem than other,
And Poliphete they gonnen thus to waryen.

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 1619.

Thurgh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shame
And wary all our workes to the worldes end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12212.

war-saddle (wâr'sad'l), *n.* See **saddle**.

war-saw (wâr'sâ), *n.* [**A corruption of guasa.**] A serranoid fish, *Promicrops guasa* or *P. itaira*. See cut under **jeufish**.

war-scht, *v.* Same as **warish**.

war-scot (wâr'skot), *n.* [**< AS. (cited in a Latin text) warscot, prop. *werscot, burden of war, contribution toward war; as war¹ + scot².**] A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military services.

war-scythe (wâr'siŋ), *n.* A weapon consisting of a blade set on a long handle or staff, and having the edge on the concave side of the blade, which is curved like that of a scythe, differing in that respect from the halberd, partizan, fauchard, guisarm, etc.

war-se (wâr'se), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of **worse**.

war-sen (wâr'sn), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of **worsen**.

war-ship (wâr'ship), *n.* A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.

war-song (wâr'song), *n.* 1. A song or chant raised by warriors about to engage in warfare, or at a dance or ceremony which represents actual warfare, especially among savage tribes. — 2. A song in which military deeds are narrated or praised.

warst (wâr'st), *a. and adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of **worst**.

warstle (wâr'sl), *v. and n.* A dialectal form of **wrestle** for **wrestle**.

wart¹ (wâr't), *n.* [**Also dial. wrat, wrot; < ME. wert, werte, sometimes wrete, < AS. wearte (pl. weartan) = MD. warde, wratte, D. wart = OHG. warza, MHG. G. warze = Icel. varta = Dan. vorte = Sw. varta, a wart, excrescence on the skin; cf. O.Bulg. vrâdu, eruption; perhaps connected with AS. wearre (and L. verruca), a wart.] 1. A small circumscribed elevation on the skin, usually with an uneven papillary surface and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillae and epidermis; verruca; hence, a similar natural excrescence of the skin. Any part of the skin of mammals, parts about the head and beak of birds, the skins of various reptiles, batrachians, fishes, and numberless invertebrates, may be studded with such formations, to which the name **wart** commonly and not improperly applies. The toad is a good example.**

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and thereon stood a tuft of heres.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 555.

We Mountains to the land like warts or wens to be,
By which fair'st living things disgurd' off they see.
Dryden, Polyolbion, vii. 73.

2. In **farriery**, a spongy excrescence on the pastern of the horse. — 3. In **bot.**, a firm glandular or gland-like excrescence on the surface of a plant. — 4. In **entom.**, a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larvae. — **Fig-wart.** Same as **figus**. — **Peruvian wart.** Same as **verruca**. — **Venerical wart.** See **venerical**. — **Vitreous wart of Desomet's membrane.** See **vitreous**. — **Wart-like cancer,** papillary epithelioma.

war-tax (wâr'taks), *n.* A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the prosecution of a war.

wart-cress (wâr'tkres), *n.* See **Senobiera**.

wartet. An old form of **wart¹**, preterit of **wear¹**.
warted (wâr'ted), *a.* [**< wart¹ + -ed².**] 1. In **bot.**, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose: as, a **warted capsule**. — 2. In **zool.**, verrucose; warty; having a wart or warts; studded with warts. — **Warted gourds,** varieties of winter squash with a warted rind. — **Warted grass,** an Australian grass, *Chloris ventricosa*, with other species of its genus useful for grazing.

wart-grass (wâr'tgras), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and sometimes *E. Pep-lus*. Also **wartweed** and **wartwort**: so named from the popular notion that its juice removes warts. [**Prov. Eng.**]

warth (wârth), *n.* [**< ME. warth, waruth, < AS. wearth, wearoth (= OHG. warid), shore; prob. from the root of werian, protect, defend: see wear², ward¹, ward², etc.] A ford. [**Prov. Eng.**]**

At voche warthe other water ther the wyge passed,
He fonde a foo hym byfore, bot ferly hit were,
& that so foule & so felle, that fezt hym by-hode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 715.

wart-herb (wâr'terb), *n.* See **Rhynchosia**.

wart-hog (wâr'thog), *n.* A swine of the genus *Phacochoerus*, of which there are several species, the best-known being the halluf of North Africa, *P. xianii*, and the vlack-vark of South Africa, *P. aethiopicus*. The wart-hogs are so named from the warty excrescences of the face. They are without exception the ugliest of mammals. The canine teeth project outward from both jaws, the head is large and unshapely, and the whole form ungainly. See cut under *Phacochoerus*.

war-thought (wâr'thât), *n.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. [**Rare.**]

Now . . . that war-thoughts
Have left their places vacant.

Shak., Much Ado, l. 1. 803.

wartless (wâr'tles), *a.* [**< wart¹ + -less.**] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

wartlet (wâr'tlet), *n.* [**< wart + -let.**] 1. In **bot.**, a little wart. — 2. One of several different sea-anemones, as the warty sea-rose. (Gosse, Actinologia Britannica, p. 206.)

wart-pock (wâr'tpok), *n.* The eruption of vari-cella or chicken-pox, when it occurs in the form of acuminate vesicles containing a clear fluid.

wart-shaped (wâr'tshâpt), *a.* In **bot.**, of the form of a wart; verrucoseform.

wart-snake (wâr'tsnâk), *n.* A harmless colub-riform viviparous serpent, of the family *Acro-chordidae*, having the scales warty or verrucose.



Wart snake (*Acrochordus javanicus*).

The leading species is *Acrochordus javanicus*. Another, *Cherydus granulatus*, is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the *Hydrophidae*, and erroneously supposed to be venomous.

wart-spurge (wâr'tspêrj), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. See **wartweed**.

wartweed (wâr'twêd), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, the acrid milky juice of which is used to cure warts. Also **cat's-milk, wart-grass, and wartwort**. The name is given rarely to *E. Pep-lus*, and to the celandine, *Cheli-donium majus*. [**Prov. Eng.**]

wartwort (wâr'twêrt), *n.* 1. A common name for certain verrucariaceous lichens, so called from the warty appearance of the thallus. — 2. Same as **wartweed**. The name is occasionally applied also to the wart-cress or swine-cress, *Senobiera Coronopus*, and the cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*. Britten and Holland. [**Prov. Eng.**]

warty (wâr'ti), *a.* [**< wart¹ + -y¹.**] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verrucose. — **Warty cicatricial tumor**, a new growth, appearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tumors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually ulcerates, forming the warty ulcer. — **Warty sea-rose**, the sea-anemone *Urticina nodosa*. — **Warty ulcer**, Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor. — **Warty venus**. See **Venus**.

warty-faced (wâr'ti-fâst), *a.* Noting a certain honey-eater, the wattle-bird, of the family *Me-liphagidae*. See **wattle-bird**.

war-wasted (wâr-wâst'ed), *a.* Wasted or de-vastated by war. Coleridge.

war-wearied (wâr-wêr'id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting.

The honourable captain there
Drops bloody sweat from his war-wearied limbs.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

war-whip (wâr'hwip), *n.* Same as **scorpion**, 5.
war-whoop (wâr'hôp), *n.* A whoop or yell of a particular intonation, raised as a signal for attack, and to strike terror into the enemy: used generally with reference to the American Indians.

Well-known and terrific war-whoop.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxx.

They never raise the war-whoop here,

And never twang the bow.

Bryant, White-Footed Deer.

warwickite (wâr'wik-it), *n.* [**< Warwick (see def.) + -ite².**] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular lime-stone. Named from the locality of its occur-rence, near Warwick, New York.

warwolf¹, *n.* Same as **werwolf**.

warwolf² (wâr'wûlf), *n.* [**< war¹ + wolf, or perhaps a particular use of warwolf¹, werwolf.**] A military engine used in the early middle ages in the defense of fortresses.

He [Edward I.], with another engine named the **warwolf**, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures.

Canden, Remains, Artillery, p. 208.

The war-wolfs there

Hurl'd their huge stones.

Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

war-worn (wâr'wôrn), *a.* Worn with military service: especially applied to a veteran soldier, or one grown old in arms.

The stout old general whose battles and campaigns are over, who has come home to rest his war-worn limbs, . . . what must be his feelings?

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

wary¹ (wâr'i), *a.* [**An extended form of ware¹ (< ware¹ + -y¹), perhaps orig. due to misreading the adv. *warely* as a trisyllable.] 1. Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guard-ing against deception, artifices, and dangers; watchful; on the alert against surprise or dan-ger; ever on one's guard.**

Be wary then; best safety lies in fear.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 3. 43.

Are there none here?

Let me look round; we cannot be too wary.

Pletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

All things work for good, and tend to make you more wary.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something; chary.

Yet this I can say, I was very wary of giving them occa-sion, by any unseasonly action, to make them averse to go-ing on pilgrimage.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. Characterized by caution; guarded.

And in

Wary hypocrisy lets slip her hand

Much farther than she seemed to understand.

J. Beaumont, Pyche, l. 156.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder;
And that craves wary walking.

Shak., J. C. H. l. 15.

4. Prudent; circumspect; wise.

Neither is it safe, or *warie*, or indeed Christianly, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our nearest Allies as good protection as we.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii

= **syn.** careful, circumspect, etc. See list under **cautious**.

wary², *v. t.* Same as **warry**.

warysonet, *n.* Same as **warison**.

was (woz), *v.* [**< ME. I was, wes, was, 2 were, 3 was, wes, was, pl. 1, 2, 3 were, were, were, waren, waren, weren, < AS. I wæs, 2 wære, wære, 3 wæs, pl. wæron, wæron = OS. was = OFries. was, wes = D. was = OHG. MHG. G. war = Icel. Dan. Sw. var = Goth. was, pl. wësum (subj. AS. wære, pl. wæren = D. waar, etc., = Goth. wërgan); pret. of a verb otherwise used in AS. only in the present imperative *wes*, and the inf. *wesan* (pp. *gewesen*), = OFries. wesa = D. wesen = MHG. LG. wesen = OHG. wesan, MHG. wesen (G. wesen, n.) = Icel. wesa, wera = Sw. vara = Dan. være, be, = Goth. wisan, dwell, remain, be; = L. \sqrt{ves} (in *vena* for **rema*, one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*) = Gr. \sqrt{faa} (in *daen*, city, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. \sqrt{vas} , dwell. The impv. of the verb of which *was* is the pret. is contained, unrecognized, in the word *wassail*. The verb has no connection with *is*, which is a form of the verb represented by the**

theme *am*, nor with *be*; but it has come to be used to supply the preterit of the verb *be*. See *be*¹.] A verb-form used to supply the past tense of the verb *be*: as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was*; we, you, or they *were*. In the subjunctive, I *were*, thou *wert*, he *were*; we, you, they *were*, etc.

In war *was* never lion raged more fierce,
In peace *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
Shak., *Rich.* II., li. 1. 178.

A scene which I should see
With double joy *wert* thou with me.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, li. 55 (song).
Nay, nay, God wot, so thou *wert* nobly born
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

The forms *wast* and *wert* in the second person singular of the indicative (cf. *Isel. wert*), and *wert* in the second person singular of the subjunctive, are modern, being conformed to the model of *art*. The older form of the second person singular in both moods is *were*. The ungrammatical combination *you was* became common in the eighteenth century, but is now condemned.

I *was* sorry you *was* disappointed of going to Vallombrosa. *H. Walpole*, To the *Misses Berry*, Sept. 25th, 1791.

As I told you when you *was* here.
Cooper, To *Rev. W. Unwin*, June 8, 1780.

wasel¹ (wāz), *n.* [*ME. wasel*, < *MD. wasel* = *MLG. wasel*, a bundle, torch, = *Isel. wasi* = *Sw. Dan. rase*, a bundle, sheaf.] 1. A wisp; a bundle of hay, straw, etc. Also *wase*, *wesce*. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]—2. A cushion or pad of straw, etc., worn on the head in order to soften the pressure of a load. *Withals*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]—3. *t.* A torch.

wasel², *n.* An obsolete form of *woose*.
wasel, *v. i.* [*ME.*, < *wasel*², later *woose*.] To bemire one's self; sink in the mire.

This whit *waselede* in the (fen) almost to the ancle.
Piers Plouman's Crede (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 430.

wash (wosh), *v.* [*ME. waschen, waschen, waschen, waschen, waschen, wasce* (*pret. wash, wasch, wesch, wesch, wesch, wash*, pl. *weschen, weschen, wessen, waschen*, pp. *waschen, waschen, wasche*), < *AS. wascan*, also *wacan* (*pret. *wasc or wox*, pp. *wascan, wæscan*) = *D. waschen* = *OHG. wascan*, *MHG. waschen, waschen*, *G. waschen* = *Isel. Sw. vaska* = *Dan. vaske* (cf. *OF. gascher*, *F. gâcher* = *It. guazzare*, steep in water, < *Teut.*); *Tent. *waskan* or **wakan*, *wash* (cf. *Skt. √ uksh*, sprinkle, wet), perhaps with formative *-s* from the *√ wak, wag*, moisten, or with formative *-sk*, < *√ wat*, water, wet (see *water, wet*). Cf. *Oldr. uisce*, *Ir. uisce*, water (see *whisky*).] **I. trans.** 1. To apply a liquid, especially water, to for the purpose of cleansing; scrub, scour, or cleanse in or with water or other liquid; free from impurities by ablation: as, to *wash* the hands and face; to *wash* linen; to *wash* the floor; to *wash* dishes.

They *weschen* hym and wyped hym and wonden hym in cloutes.
Piers Plouman (B), li. 220.

Hir forehead shoon as bright as any day,
So was it *waschen* whan she leet hir werk.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 125.

The maiden her self *wash* his visage and his necke, and dried it full softly with a towale, and than after to the tother tway kynges.
Merlin (*E. E. T. S.*), li. 225.

He took water, and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person.
Mat. xxvii. 24.

2. Hence, to free from ceremonial defilement, or from the stains of guilt, sin, or corruption; purify.

And thei suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres: And zif thei done, be ony Aventure, anon thei *waschen* the Awterer with holy Watre.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 19.

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.
Ps. li. 2.

3. To wet copiously, as with water or other liquid; moisten; cover with moisture.

The pride of Italy, that did bestow
On Earth a beauty, *washt* by silver Po.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 2.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly *washed* with dew.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, li. 1. 174.

4. To lap; lave, as by surrounding water; surround; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

Galatia . . . on the North is *washed* with the Euxine Sea the space of two hundred and fiftie miles.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321.

5. To remove by ablation or by the cleansing action of water; dispel by or as by washing; either literally or figuratively: used with *away*, *off*, *out*, etc.

Go get some water,
And *wash* this filthy witness from your hand.
Shak., *Macbeth*, li. 2. 47.

Be baptised and *wash away* thy sins. *Acts* xxi. 16.

Wash the black from the Ethiop's face,
Wash the past out of man or race!
Lovell, *Villa Franca*.

6. To overwhelm and carry along (in some specified direction) by or as by a rush of water: as, a man *washed* overboard; debris *washed* up by the storm; roast beef *washed* down with ale.

These dainties must be *washed* downe well with wine,
With sacke & sugar, egges & muscadine.
Times' Whistle (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 87.

I don't want my wreck to be *washed* up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes, &c.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, vii.

7. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color, with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and rapidly and smoothly applied.—8. To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to *wash* copper or brass with gold.

Those who were cunning in "the Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings, or other pieces of Money made only of Pewter, double *Wash'd*."
J. Ashton, *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*, li. 225.

9. In *mining, metal*, etc., to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, to *wash* gold; to *wash* ores. *Washing* is a common expression used in the most general way, as nearly an equivalent for *ore-dressing*, or the separation of ore from the gangue with which it is generally mixed. The term *washing* is, however, more especially used to designate the separation of gold from the detrital formation in which it so frequently occurs. The same term is also commonly employed to designate the process of separating coal from various impurities, which frequently occur intermingled with it, such as shale, pyrites, argillaceous iron ore, gypsum, etc. The machines by which this is done are called *coal-washers*, as machines for washing gold are called *gold-washers*. *Washing* is also the term in general use for designating the operation of cleansing the ore when, as is frequently the case, it comes from the mine mixed with clay or dirt (material which cannot properly be called *gangue*). This is a coarse operation, which is sometimes a necessary preliminary to the operations of sizing and dressing, or concentrating, as sometimes called.—To *wash* one's hands *of*. See *hand*.

II. intrans. 1. To perform the act of ablation on one's own person.

I will go *wash*;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 9. 69.

2. To cleanse clothes in or with water.

I keep his house; and I *wash*, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 4. 101.

3. To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics and of dyes: as, a dress that will not *wash*; colors that do not *wash* well.

I had no idea your mousseline-de-laine would have *washed* so well. Why, it looks just out of the shop.
C. Reade, *Love me Little*, x.

4. Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test; prove genuine, reliable, trustworthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [*Colloq.*]

He's got pluck somewhere in him. That's the only thing after all that'll *wash*, ain't it?

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, li. 2.

5. To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall, etc.

What kind of grass is best on a hill that *washes*?
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 203.

6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Young Ladies who notoriously *Wash* and *Paint*, though they have naturally good Complexions.
Etherege, *Man of Mode*, li. 1.

7. To make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water: as, the shad are *washing*. See *shad-wash*.

wash (wosh), *n.* [*ME. wash*, < *wash*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a *wash*.

Though she may have done a hard day's *wash*, there's not a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to sit up.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, l.

A tub and a clothes-horse at the other end of the kitchen indicated an intermittent *wash* of small things also going on.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, li. 24.

2. Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one occasion.

Military *washes* flapped and fluttered on the fences.
L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, etc., p. 23.

3. The flow or sweep of a body of water; the onward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas.
Tennyson, *The Brook*.

4. The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the *wash* of the

steamer nearly filled the boat.—5. The lapping or lapping noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.

The water ebbs away with a sulky *wash* in the hollow places.
R. D. Blackmore, *Maid of Sker*, lii.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln *Washes* have devoured them.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 6. 41.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

The debris-piles which stretch along the lower slopes of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known as *washes*.
J. D. Whitney, *Names and Places*, p. 125.

8. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like *wash*.
Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 2. 9.

Wrinkles like troughs, where swine-deformity swills
The tears of perjury, that lie there like *wash*
Fallen from the slimy and dishonest eye.
Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, li. 1.

9. In *distilling*: (a) The fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is called the *wash*, the decanted liquor is called the *wort*, and the wort when fermented becomes the *wash*. (b) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation. *Bryan Edwards*.—10. A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily. Specifically—(a) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, or a hair-wash.

My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last new *wash* of mercury-water.
Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, iv. 2.

It [modesty] renders the face delightfully handsome; is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either *wash*, powder, cosmetic, etc.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 547.

(b) In *med.*, a lotion. (c) A thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a painting. See *def.* 11.

There is no handsomeness

But has a *wash* of pride and luxury.
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, lii. 8.

By this is seen who lives by faith and certain knowledge, and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the age; whose virtue is an unchangeable grain, and whose of a slight *wash*.
Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 7.

(d) In *zool.*, a light or slight surface-coloration, as if laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge: as, a frosty *wash* over black. (e) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

11. In *water-color painting*, the application of a pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid condition, or a coat so applied. It is usually a very thin and transparent coat, applied quickly with a large brush, flat and often graded so as to be darker at one edge than at the opposite edge, or to shade off without mark of separation from one tint into another.

12. The blade of an oar.—13. A measure of shell-fish; a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a pint of water.

"I buy my winks," said one, "at Billingsgate, at 3s. and 4s. the *wash*." A *wash* is about a bushel.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 78.

Each smack takes about 40 *wash* of whelks with her for the voyage.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker who has received orders from one person to buy and from another person to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both orders separately to the best advantage in each case, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges. [*Stock-exchange slang.*]—*Black wash*. See *black-wash*.—*Eye-wash*, collyrium.—*Rain-wash*. (a) A washing along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected by rainfall.

He was sceptical as to the lacustrine origin of these breccias. Why not subaerial, like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses, transported by *rainwash* to a distance of 10 or 12 miles.

W. L. Blanford, *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 28.

(b) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or rain-wash. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV, 116.*

Red wash. (a) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red sulphid of mercury, and crocus, in water. (b) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining.—**Tooth-wash,** a liquid dentifrice.—**White wash,** Goulard's lotion; lead-water.—**Yellow wash,** a lotion prepared by dissolving 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in one pint of lime-water.

wash (wosh), *v.* [*< wash, v. (cf. washy); perhaps < *wars for wearish.*] Washy; weak; easily losing its qualities.

Faith, 'tis but a wash scent.

Mareton, What you Will, l. 1.

Their bodies of so weak and wash a temper.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

'Tis a wash knave; he will not keep his flesh well.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

washable (wosh'ā-bl), *a.* [*< wash + -able.*] Resisting or enduring washing: noting the fabric, and also the color.

Like washable beaver hats that improve with rain, his nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears. *Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.*

wash-back (wosh'bak), *n.* In distilling, a cistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-ball (wosh'bāl), *n.* A ball of soap sometimes combined with cosmetics.

We furnish'd ourselves with wash-balls, the best being made here, and being a considerable commodity.

Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

wash-basin (wosh'bā'sn), *n.* A large basin or bowl in which to wash the hands and face.

wash-basket (wosh'bās'ket), *n.* A circular shallow basket holding about a peck, with a bail handle, used in oystering. [Rhode Island.]

wash-bear (wosh'bār), *n.* [= *G. Waschbär.*] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under racoon.

wash-beetle (wosh'bē'tl), *n.* A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-board (wosh'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or wooden frame having a ribbed or corrugated surface of sheet-metal, vulcanite, earthenware, or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing by hand.—2. *Naut.,* a broad thin plank sometimes fixed on the top of the gunwale of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. Also called *waste-board*.—3. A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. Also called *mopboard, skirting-board*.

To stand looking out of the study-window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the wash-board in solitude.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 3.

wash-boiler (wosh'boi'lēr), *n.* A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled.

wash-bottle (wosh'bot'l), *n.* 1. In chem., a flask provided with a stopper and tubes so arranged that by blowing with the mouth the water or other liquid in the flask may be forced out in a small stream for washing chemical preparations and utensils.—2. A bottle partly filled with water or other washing fluid through which gases are passed to purify them.

wash-bowl (wosh'bōl), *n.* 1. A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a wash-bowl."

Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 132.

2†. A wash-tub.

Education is not form'd upon Sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality. So that, if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the Wash-Bowl. *Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 222.*

wash-brew (wosh'brō), *n.* The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wash-cloth (wosh'klōth), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or the person.

wash-day (wosh'dā), *n.* The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

wash-dirt (wosh'dért), *n.* In placer and hydraulic mining, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also *wash-stuff, wash-gravel*.

washdish (wosh'dish), *n.* The dish-washer or wagtail. Also *molly* or *polly washdish*. See cut under wagtail. [*Local, Eng.*]

wash-drawing (wosh'drā'ing), *n.* See *drawing*. **washed** (wosh't), *a.* 1. That has been subjected to washing, in any sense.—2. Of the nature of

a "wash": applied on the exchanges to a mere transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity which one principal had instructed him to sell to another customer who had given instructions to purchase a similar quantity of the same stock or commodity. [*Stock-exchange slang.*]

Washed or fictitious sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 265.

3. In *zool.*, overlaid, as a surface or a ground-color, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt washed with silver. See *wash, n.*, 10 (d).—**Washed brick.** See *brick* 2.

washet. An obsolete past participle of *wash*. *Chaucer.*

washer (wosh'ēr), *n.* [*< wash + -er.*] 1. One who or that which washes: as, a washer of clothes; a dish-washer; a wool-washer.—2. An annular piece of leather, rubber, metal, or other material placed at a joint in a water-pipe or faucet to make the joint tight and prevent leakage, or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a nut may be screwed. Washers serve as cushions or packing between many parts of machines, rails, vehicles, and iron structures. When used in buildings at the ends of tie-rods, they are often of large size and diverse shapes, and are called specifically *wall-washers*. Some forms are used as locks, to prevent a nut from shaking loose, as in a railroad fish-plate. Such washers are made in the shape of a spring, to allow a certain amount of vibration without disturbing the nut. See *lock-nut*, and cuts under *bolt, packing, and plug-cock*.

3. A similar article forming an ornament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: as, the mother-of-pearl washers of a fan. Compare *rosette*.—4. In *paper-manuf.*, a straining-and-washing machine used in the process of cleaning rags, to bring them to a pulpy condition; a beating-engine.—5. In *plumbing*, the outlet of a cistern. It includes the pipe, the joint or union, and the plug, as for a basin.—6. A washing-machine: as, a clothes-washer, window-washer, gold-washer.—7. In *coal-mining* (short for *coal-washer*), any machine for washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyrites, and other refuse by jigging. The number of machines which have been invented in different countries for washing coal is very great, but most of them are based on some form or modification of the jig of the metal-miner.

8. The wagtail, a bird. Also *dish-washer, peggy dish-washer, molly-washer, molly* or *polly wash-dish, wash-tail, nunny wash-tail*, etc. See cut under *wagtail*.—9. The wash-bear.—**Beveled washer.** See *beveled*.

washer (wosh'ēr), *v. t.* [*< washer, n.*] To fit with washers.

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-washed wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

He washed the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LV, 160.*

washer-cutter (wosh'ēr-kut'ēr), *n.* A rotating cutting-tool with two adjustable cutters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for cutting out annular disks for washers. *E. H. Knight.*

washer-gage (wosh'ēr-gāj), *n.* A graduated tapering rule used for measuring the diameter of bolts, nuts, and washers, and of holes, etc., to receive them.

washer-hoop (wosh'ēr-hōp), *n.* In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*

washerman (wosh'ēr-mān), *n.*; pl. *washermen* (men). A man who washes clothes, etc.—**Washermen's itch.** Same as *dhobie's itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).

washerwoman (wosh'ēr-wīm'wūn), *n.*; pl. *washerwomen* (-wīm'wūn). 1. A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.—2. The dish-washer or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under *wagtail*.—**Washerwomen's itch** or *scall*, a variety of psoriasis occurring on the hands of washerwomen.

wash-gilding (wosh'gil'ding), *n.* Gilding by means of an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is afterward driven off by heat. Also called *mercurial gilding*, and *water-gilding*, in allusion to the semi-liquid character of the amalgam.

wash-gravel (wosh'grav'el), *n.* Same as *wash-dirt*.

wash-hand basin (wosh'hand bā'sn), *n.* Same as *wash-bowl*.

wash-hand stand (wosh'hand stand), *n.* Same as *wash-stand*.

He . . . locked the door, piled a *washhand-stand*, chest of drawers, and table against it.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.

wash-house (wosh'hous), *n.* [*ME. *waschhous, < AS. wæsc-hus, < wascan, wash, + hūs, house; as wash + house.*] A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, etc., for washing clothes, etc.; a washing-house.

washiness (wosh'i-ness), *n.* The state of being washy, watery, or worthless; want of strength.

washing (wosh'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wasching, waschyng, < wæssinge, waschunge, < AS. wæssing, washing, verbal n. of wascan, wash: see wash, v.*] 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Ceremonial washing has been practised in ancient and modern times and among various peoples. The principal ceremonial washings in the modern Christian church are two: *washing of feet*, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the disciples by Christ (see *foot*); and *washing of the hands*, especially in connection with the celebration of the eucharist. In the Western Church, as well as in the Greek and other Oriental churches, the priest washes his hands before celebration. In the Western Church he also washes his fingers after the offertory and at the end of the eucharistic office. See *ablution, lavabo, purification, and holy water* (under *water*).

John wondered why the Messias, the Lamb of God, pure and without spot, who needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the washings of baptism, should demand it. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 95.*

2. Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.—3. The result of washing; that which is washed from something else, as gold dust.—**To give one's head for washing**, to submit to insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.

Ben Jonson, Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

washing-bear (wosh'ing-bār), *n.* The wash-bear or racoon, *Procyon lotor*: so called from its habit of putting its food into water before eating it, as if to wash it. See *lotor*, and cut under *racoon*.

washing-crystals (wosh'ing-kris'talz), *n. pl.* See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

washing-drum (wosh'ing-drum), *n.* In mining, same as *washing-trommel*.

washing-engine (wosh'ing-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the first of the series of rag-cutting and -cleaning machines used to reduce rags to pulp. It cleans the rags and cuts them to the size known as half-stuff, which is passed on to the beating-engine. See *rag-engine*. *E. H. Knight.*

washing-gourd (wosh'ing-görd), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

washing-house (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

washing-machine (wosh'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing clothing, fabrics, wool, or other material; a clothes-washer. Washing-machines for domestic and laundry use have been made in the form of churns, rubbing- or beating-machines, and tumbling-boxes. While a great variety of machines have been introduced, all depend essentially upon some mechanical device for stirring and beating the clothes in a vessel containing hot soapy water. Rubbing the clothes against a ribbed surface under water appears to be the most common method. For bleaches and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn through vats over rollers. In some machines beaters are used to assist in cleaning the fabrics. Such machines are of the nature of lucking-machines, keirs, winnowing-machines, and dash-wheels. Washing-machines are designed to be used with wringers. One form for domestic use is practically a form of wringer, the clothes being cleaned by drawing them between rollers of corrugated rubber.

washing-powder (wosh'ing-pou'dēr), *n.* A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes.

washing-rollers (wosh'ing-rō'lērz), *n. pl.* Rollers for squeezing goods or yarn after scouring. They are of cast-iron, turned true and smooth. The requisite pressure is applied by means of compound levers or movable weights. *E. H. Knight.*

washing-shield (wosh'ing-shēld), *n.* In washing, a ridged or corrugated shield for the palm of the hand, or a shield at once to protect the person and supply a surface on which to rub the clothes. *E. H. Knight.*

Washington canvasback. Same as *redhead*, 2.

Washington cedar. 1. See *cedar*, 2, and cut under *Sequoia*.—2. *Thuja gigantea*. See *Thuja*.

Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1879), named after George Washington (1732-99), first President of the United States.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with slightly imbricated segments, and a three-lobed ovary with elongated filiform style. The albumen of the seed is uniform, like that of the related genera *Corypha* and *Sabal*, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basilar. There is but one species clearly known, *W. filifera*, native of southern California and the adjacent border, called *desert-palm*, and locally *fan-palm* and *San Diego palm*. It produces a tall robust cylindrical trunk, enlarged at the base, often 40, sometimes 75, feet high, crowned by a cluster of light-green circular plicate leaves with from 40 to 60 folds about 4 feet across, cleft nearly to the middle into induplicate segments fringed with fine white pendu-

lous threads often a foot long. The stout leafstalk ends in a large appressed ligule, is about 8 feet long, and is set with strong, hooked spines along its edges. The mature tree bears in June three or four smooth elongated paniculate spadices with very many slender flexuous branchlets. The small dry flowers are white, sessile, and persistent without change, the corolla salver-shaped with a fleshy tube and sharp lanceolate lobes, and the six projecting stamens have large filaments and anthers. A single spadix 8 feet long hangs pendent at ripening, in September or October, bearing about ten pounds of small black ellipsoidal one-celled fruits, each with a single shining brown bony seed surrounded by a thin sweetish pulpy pericarp. This is the only arborescent palm in the United States far from the sea; it occurs there chiefly in the desert in San Diego county, California; in Lower California it approaches the coast. It was discovered by Dr. C. C. Parry, 1849-50; it is now frequent in cultivation, especially along the California coast, often under the name of *Pritchardia filamentosa* or *Brahea filifera*; when very young, it is valued in America as a house-plant. Since 1875 it has been grown by thousands along the Mediterranean near Nice for outdoor decoration, where the characteristic appearance after twelve years' growth is that of a huge bulbous trunk, often 10 feet in girth and 10 feet high, bearing a crown of foliage 20 feet across, composed of from 50 to 80 white-fringed leaves. It varies greatly in habit with age. It has been known to blossom at twenty-two years; one fifty years old was 58 feet high and 11 feet in girth. At maturity, its older leaves turn down, and cover the trunk with a dry thatch, a protection from the desert heat and winds, but burning so readily that it forms a source of danger from fire. The *W. robusta* of cultivation, peculiar in its reddish petiole-bases, is now considered a variety of the foregoing; *W. Sonore* of Mexico, with deep crimson-brown petioles and stems, is said to be distinct.

Washingtonian (wosh-ing-tō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Washington* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to George Washington (1732-1799), first President of the United States, or to Washington, the capital of the United States, or to Washington, one of the United States, named after him.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Washington, the capital of the United States, or of Washington, one of the United States.

washingtonite (wosh'ing-ton-it), *n.* [*< Washington* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of ilmenite found near Washington in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Washington lily, thorn. See *lily*, 1, and *thorn* 1 (with cut).

washing-trommel (wosh'ing-trom'el), *n.* A trommel used for washing ores. A washing-trommel consists usually of a cylinder of sheet-iron from 5 to 10 feet long, which turns on its axis, and through which a copious stream of water flows, the stuff as it passes out being caught on one or more perforated sheet-iron screens, by which the clayey particles are separated from the ore, and this latter sometimes roughly sorted. The form and arrangement of washing-trommels vary considerably according to the character of the ore and of the impurities with which it is mixed. See *trommel*. Also *washing-drum*.

washing-up (wosh'ing-up), *n.* In mining, same as *clean-up*, 2. Also *washing-off* (Australia).

washing-vessel (wosh'ing-ves'el), *n.* [*< ME. waschyng vessel*; *< washing + vessel*.] A vessel to wash in. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

wash-leather (wosh'leth'er), *n.* A fine white or light-yellow, very soft, and flexible leather, originally made from the skins of *Rupicapra tragus*, the Alpine chamois. Leather very closely resembling it in all its properties is now made from skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and from split hides, the coarser qualities being known as *wash-leather*. The skins are limed to remove the hair, steeped in a weak solution of lactic or acetic acid to neutralize the lime, and then frizzed or rubbed with pumice-stone or a blunt knife to remove the grain. Repeated fulling by pounding or rolling in oil, washing with weak alkaline solution to remove the oil, stretching, drying, and smoothing complete the process of manufacture.

The greengrocer put on a pair of wash-leather gloves to hand the plates with. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxvii.

washman (wosh'man), *n.*; pl. *washmen* (-men). 1. A washerman.—2. A beggarman covered with simulated sores. [*Old cant.*]

A *Washman* is called a Palliard, but not of the right making. He vaeth to lye in the hye way with lame or sore legs or armes to beg. These men ye right Palliards will often times spoile, but they dare not complain. They be bitten with Spickworts, and sometime with rats bane. *Fraternity of Vagabonds* (1561), quoted in *Ribbott*.

[Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 594.]

Washoe process. See *pan* 1, 3.

wash-off (wosh'of), *a.* [*< wash off*: see under *wash*, *v.*] In calico-printing, fugitive; that will not stand washing: applied to certain colors or dyes. [*Collog.*]

washout (wosh'out), *n.* [*< wash out*: see under *wash*, *v.*] The excavation, by erosive action of water, of a part of a road-bed, the bank of a stream, a hillside, or the like; also, the hole or break resulting from such excavation.

The rains and torrents cutting away the land into channels, which at first are merely wash-outs, and at last grow into deep canyons. *T. Roosevelt*, *Hunting Trips*, p. 158.

wash-pot (wosh'pot), *n.* 1. A vessel prepared for the washing of anything. *Ps. lx. 8.*—2. In tin-plate manuf., a pot kept filled with clean

bright melted tin, in which each sheet of iron, after it has left the tin-pot and had the superfluous metal removed from it with a hempen brush, receives its final coating of tin. From the wash-pot the sheet passes to the "patent-pot," and from this to the steel rollers by which the coating of tin is made smooth and uniform. This is the modern method of manufacture, now almost universally followed in Wales.

wash-rag (wosh'rag), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing the person.

She employed the interval while her guests were at their luncheon in plying the wash-rag and comb, to such good effect that Cinderella suffered no greater transformation at the hands of the fairy godmother.

E. L. Byrner, *Begum's Daughter*, iv.

wash-stand (wosh'stand), *n.* A piece of furniture like a table, with or without a lower shelf, drawers, and a back, arranged to hold a basin and ewer and other appurtenances for washing the person. Since the introduction of elaborate plumbing, the name is given also to the set or fixed wash-bowl, with a marble slab above, and wooden inclosure or support of the basin and pipes, with the faucets, and other conveniences.

I returned, sought the sponge on the washstand, the salts in my drawer, and once more retraced my steps.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

wash-stuff (wosh'stuf), *n.* In gold-mining, same as *wash-dirt*.

washtail (wosh'tail), *n.* Same as *washer*, 8. [*Local. Eng.*]

wash-tub (wosh'tub), *n.* A tub for washing, especially one in which clothes are washed.

The vulgar words *wash-tub*, shoe-horn, brew-house, cook-stove, . . . which are merely slovenly and uncouth abbreviations of washing-tub, shoeing-horn, brewing-house, and cooking-stove. *R. G. White*, *Words and their Uses*, p. 232.

washy (wosh'i), *a.* [*< wash + -y*.] 1. Watery; damp; moist; soft: as, "the washy ooze," *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 303.—2. Too much diluted; weak; thin: as, *washy tea*.

Meats of a washy and fluid nature, that slip through the stomach and tarry not for concoction, do no more feed a man's health than almost if he lived on air.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 432.

Hence—3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble; worthless.

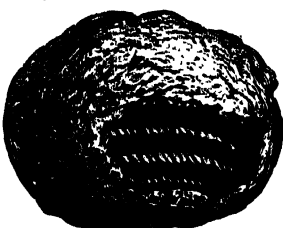
Alas! our women are but washy toys.

Dryden, *Epil. to the King and Queen* (1682).

Washy he is, perhaps not over-sound.

Prior, *Daphne and Apollo*.

wasp (wosp), *n.* [*Also dial. wasps, wops (and wop)*; *< ME. waspe*, *< AS. wæsp*, *wæps*, found also in the form *wæf* in an early gloss, = *D. weep* = *MLG. weape* = *OHG. wefsa*, *MHG. wefne*, *wasp* (cf. *MHG. wepse*, *vespe*, *G. wepse*, *Dan. vespe*, a *wasp*, *< L.* = *L. vespa*, a *wasp*, = *Lith. wapsa*, a gaddy, horsefly, = *Russ. osa*, a *wasp* (cf. *OF. guespe*, *F. guêpe*, *< MHG. wepse*); with formative *-s*, perhaps *< wap*, sting (cf. *E. wap* 1, strike). The word has appar. nothing to do with *Gr. σφή*, a *wasp* (with which cf. *Gael. speach*, a *wasp*, *speech*, bite).] 1. Any one of several families, many genera, and very numerous species of aculeate hymenopterous insects, whose wings fold lengthwise in a peculiar manner when the insects rest, which insects are



Nest of Paper-wasp (*Vespa*)



Nest of Social Wasp (*Polistes*)

hence collectively called *Diptoptera*. Most wasps dig holes for themselves, whence they are also called *Fossors* (though not all are fossorial). There are 13 families of wasps: namely, *Scelididae*, *Sagpyidae*, *Pompilidae*, *Sphecidae* (or *Sphegidae*), *Laspedidae*, *Phaenocarpa*, *Bembecidae*, *Philanthidae*, *Pemphredonidae*, *Crabronidae*, *Mesochoridae*, *Eumenidae*, and *Vespidae*.

The members of the first ten of these families are indiscriminately known as *digger-wasps*; those of the last three are wasps more strictly so called. The *Mesochoridae* and *Eumenidae*, like all the digger-wasps, are of solitary habits, and are hence known as *solitary wasps* (which see, under *solitary*). The *Vespidae* alone are *social wasps*.



Nest of Solitary Wasp (*Eumenidae*)

These are also called *paper-wasps*, from the character of their nests, and include the various species of *Vespa* known as *hornets*. See, besides the family names, *Agria*, *Ammophila*, *Odynerus*, *Polistes*, *Sphecius*, etc., *dauber* (s), *mud-dauber*, also *digger-wasp*, *potter-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, *spider-wasp*, *wood-wasp*, with numerous cuts.

There is no *wasp* in this world that will wilfullokej styngen.

For stapping on a too of a styncande frere!

Piers Plowman's Crede (R. E. T. S.), l. 648.

Meanwhile the troops beneath Patroclus' care

Inevade the Trojans, and commence the war.

As wasps, provok'd by children in their play,

Pour from their mansions by the broad highway.

Pope, *Iliad*, xvi. 814.

2. Figuratively, a person characterized by ill nature, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

Come, come, you wasp; I faith, you are too angry.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, ii. 1. 210.

Golden wasp. Same as *goldwasp*.—**Great-tailed wasp.** *Urocerus* (or *Stizus*) *gigas*.—**Northern wasp.** *Vespa borealis*.—**Tailed wasps.** the *Sticidae* or *Uroceridae* (which see).—**Wasp's-nest** *bell*, a sort of carbuncle situated on the nape of the neck, usually only in people of advanced years.

wasp-bee (wosp'bē), *n.* A cuckoo-bee; any bee of the genus *Nomada*.

wasp-beetle (wosp'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Clytus*, as the British *C. arcticus*, or of a related longicorn genus, as the American *Cylindrus pictus*: so called from their wasp-like maculation.

wasp-fly (wosp'fi), *n.* A British syrphid fly, *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*, spotted with yellow on a black ground, and thus somewhat resembling a hornet.

wasp-grub (wosp'grub), *n.* The larva of a wasp, used for bait by anglers. [*Eng.*]

waspish (wos'pish), *a.* [*< wasp + -ish*.] Like a wasp in any way. (a) Having a very slender waist, like the petiole of a wasp's abdomen: *wasp-waisted*; tight-laced. (b) Quick to resent any trifling injury, affront; snappish; petulant; irritable; fractious.

In aige (thi be) sone testie, very waspishne, and alwaies our miserabile.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 33.

Ah! thou knowest not

What sting this waspish fortune pricks me with.

Randolph, *Amyntas*, ii. 2.

waspish-headed (wos'pish-hed'ed), *a.* Irritable; passionate.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 99.

waspishly (wos'pish-li), *adv.* In a waspish manner; so as to be like a wasp in any respect.

He answered rather waspishly—"Why should you bring me into the matter?"

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, ii.

waspishness (wos'pish-ness), *n.* Waspish character or state.

wasp-kite (wosp'kit), *n.* The honey-buzzard or bee-hawk, *Pernis apivorus*. See cut under *Pernis*.

wasp-tongued (wosp'tungd), *a.* Petulant-tongued; shrewish.

Why, what a wasp-tongued [var. *wasp-stung*] and impatient fool

Art thou! *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, i. 3. 236.

wasp-waisted (wosp'wās'ted), *a.* Very slender-waisted; laced tightly.

waspy (wos'pi), *a.* [*< wasp + -y*.] Waspish.

She had none of your Chinese feet, nor waspy unhealthy waists, which those may admire who will.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*, Dorothea.

wassail (wos'ail), *n.* [*Also wassel*; *< ME. wasayl*, *wasseyl*, *wessel*, *< AF. wassail*, a reflex of *ONorth. wæs hæl* or *Oldan. wæs heil*, *AS. wæs hæl*, 'be whole, be well' (i. e. 'here's to your health'); also *wes thū hāl*, and in pl. *wese gē hāle*, 'be ye whole' (so *ME. hayl be thou*, etc.), a salutation used like *worth hāl*. *ME. hail wurth thu*, *leel. kom heill*, 'come hale'; *far heill*, 'fare hale'; *sit heill*, 'sit hale', etc.: *AS. wæs*, impv. of *wesan*, be; *hāl*, whole, hale, well, = *leel. heill*, whence *E. hale*, and the greeting *hail*: see *was* and *hale* 2, *hail* 2, *whole*.] 1. The salutation, toast, or form of words in which healths were formerly pledged in drinking, equivalent to 'health', or 'your good health', now in use.

A kne to the Kyng heo seyde: lord Kyng, wassail!

Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 117.

Hingstus having inuited King Vortiger to a Supper, . . . shee [Rowena] came . . . into the Kings presence, with a cup of gold filled with wine in her hand, and making . . . a low reuerence vnto the King, sayd . . . "wæs heil haford Cyning," which is, being rightly expounded according to our present speech, be of health Lord King. *Veretegan*, *Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 137.

Then lift the can to bearded lip,

And smite each sounding shield;

Wassail! to every dark-ribbed ship,

To every battle-field!

Motherwell, *Battle-Flag of Sigurd*.

We did but . . . pledge you all
In wassail. *Tennyson, Princess, Prol.*

2. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking-bout; a carouse.

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 2.*

3. The liquor used on such occasions; specifically, ale, mixed with a smaller amount of wine, sweetened and flavored with spices, fruit, etc.

Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, . . . was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New-year's eve. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 466.*

But let no footstep beat the floor,
Nor bowl of wassail mantle warm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

4. A merry drinking-song.

Have you done your wassail? 'tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I'll assure you. *Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.*

—*Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch, etc. See carousal.*
wassail (wos'äl), *v.* [Also wassel; < wassail, *n.*]
1. *trans.* To drink to the health or prosperity of: as, to wassail the apple (an old custom on Christmas eve).

Wassail the Trees, that they may beare
You many a Plum, and many a Pearre;
For more or lesse fruits they will bring,
As you doe give them Wassailing.

Herrick, Hesperides, Ceremonies for Christmas, lv.
The ceremony of wassailing the apple orchard on Twelfth Night is said to be obsolete.

The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To drink healths; carouse.

Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and wassailing.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

wassail-bout (wos'äl-bout), *n.* Same as wassail, 2.

Many a wassail-bout
Wore the long winter out.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

wassail-bowl (wos'äl-böl), *n.* The bowl in which wassail was mixed and served.

The woods, or some near town
That is a neighbour to the bordering down,
Hath drawn them thither, 'bout some lusty sport,
Or spiced wassail-bowl.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

wassail-bread (wos'äl-bred), *n.* Bread eaten at a wassail.

wassail-candle (wos'äl-kan'dl), *n.* A candle used at a wassail.

wassail-cup (wos'äl-kup), *n.* A cup from which wassail was drunk.

wassailer (wos'äl-er), *n.* One who takes part in a wassail or drinking-bout.

The rudeness and swilled insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton, Comus, l. 170.*

wassail-horn (wos'äl-hörn), *n.* A drinking-horn of the middle ages. The name is taken from the appearance of the word wassail in the silver-gilt mounting of an ancient horn preserved at Queen's College, Oxford.

Wassel, *n.* and *v.* See wassail.

wasser† (wos'er), *n.* [Appar. < G. *wasser* = E. *water*, perhaps through some popular myth imported from Germany. Cf. *wasserman*.] A water-demon (†).

The horrible huge whales did there appeare;
The wasser that makes mayners to feare.
The Neue Metamorphosis (1600).

wasserman† (wos'er-man), *n.* [< G. *wasser*, *water*, + *mann*, *man*. Cf. E. dial. *wassel-man*, a scarecrow. Cf. *waterman*.] A male sea-monster of human form; a demon of merman.

The grisly Wasserman, that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftness to pursue.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

wasshet, *v.* An old spelling of wash.

wast† (wost). See was.

wast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of waist.

wastable (wäs'tä-bl), *a.* [*< waste† + -able.*] 1. Liable to waste.

For ale that is newe is wastable with-owten dowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

2†. Wasteful.

For much of this chaffare that is wastable
Might be forborne for dere and deceivable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

wastage (wäs'täj), *n.* [*< waste† + -age.*] Loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

The manufacture of it [shell money] was large and constant, to replace the continual wastage which was caused by the sacrifice of so much upon the death of wealthy men, and by the propitiatory sacrifices performed by many tribes, especially those of the Coast Range.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 301.

There is a subtlety which here in Rome
Men look for in blind wastage of their lives,
Not knowing where to seek it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 178.

waste¹ (wäst), *a.* [Formerly also *wast*; < ME. *wast*, *waast*, < OF. *wast*, *guast*, *gast*, *gaste*, waste (*faire wast*, make waste), < L. *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast*. The word was confused with the ult. related early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēste* = OS. *wōsti* = OFries. *woste* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wuesti*, G. *wüst*, waste, desolate: see *waste¹*, *n.*] 1. Desert; desolate; uninhabited.

So wide a forest and so waste as this,
Nor famous Ardeyn, nor fowle Arlo, is.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 96.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness.
Dent, xxxii. 10.

Far in the waste Soudan.
Tennyson, Epitaph on General Gordon.

2. In a state of desolation and decay; ruined; ruinous; blank; cheerless; dismal; dreary.

Certaine old wast and broken howses.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

I will make thee [Jerusalem] waste, and a reproach among the nations that are round about thee.
Ezek. v. 14.

3. Unused; untitled; unproductive.

It had layne wast two hundred yeares.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 159.

Almost one-fourth of the cultivable land of a country which was held to be over-populated was lying waste.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 145.

4. Rejected as unfit for use, or spoiled in the using; refuse; hence, of little or no value; useless: as, waste paper; waste materials.—5†. Idle; empty; vain; of no value or significance.

Where is oure semely sone?
I trow oure wittis be waste as wynde.
York Plays, p. 157.

He hath maad mi covenant wast.
His waste wordes retourned to him in vaine.
Wyclif, Gen. xvii. 14.

6. Exuberant; over-abundant; hence, superfluous; useless.

Strangled with her waste fertility.
Milton, Comus, l. 729.

7†. Wasteful; prodigal; profuse.

My waast expensys y wole with-drawe;
Now, certis, waast weel callid thel be,
For thel were spent my boost to blowe,
My name to bere bothe on lond & see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 170.

To lay waste. See *lay†*.—Waste-steam pipe, in a steam-engine, a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

waste¹ (wäst), *n.* [*< ME. waste*, < OF. *wast*, a waste, *guast*, *gast*, *vast*, waste, devastation; cf. MHG. *waste*, a desert; forms confused with early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstum* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wueste*, G. *wüste*, a waste, desert: see *waste¹*, *a.*] 1. A wild, uninhabited, or desolate place or region; a desert; a wilderness.

The world's great waste, the ocean.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

No other object breaks
The waste but one dwarf tree.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

A dreary waste, exhibiting scarcely a vestige of civilization.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I.

[The Barbary States were] bounded . . . on the south by the vast, indefinite, sandy, flinty wastes of Sahara.
Sumner, Orations, I. 205.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no foothold.
Lovell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.

One small gate that open'd on the waste.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In coal-mining, gob; also, the fine coal made in mining and preparing coal for the market; culm; coal-dirt; dirt: in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, used to signify both the mine-waste (or coal left in the mine in pillars, etc.) and the breaker waste.—4. Gradual loss, diminution, or decay, as in bulk, substance, strength, or value, from continued use, wear, disease, etc.: as, waste of tissue; waste of energy.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

Were Life uniform in its rate, . . . repair and waste of all organs, including nervous organs, would have to keep an approximately even pace, one with the other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

5. Consumption; decline; a pining away.

There's many a one as works in a carding-room who falls into a waste, coughing and spitting blood, because they're just poisoned by the fluff.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xiii.

6. Broken, spoiled, useless, or superfluous material; stuff that is left over, or that is unfitted

or cannot readily be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended; overplus, useless, or rejected material; refuse, as the overflow water from a dam or reservoir, broken or spoiled castings in a foundry, paper scraps in a printing-office or bindery, or shreds of yarn in a cotton- or woollen-mill.

What is called in typographical language the waste of works printed at the Academy is seldom or never preserved, as it ought to be.

Rev. W. Tooke (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 480).

"I don't know how it is, sir," said one waste collector, . . . "I can't make it out, but paper gets scarcer or else I'm out of luck. Just at this time my family and me really couldn't live on my waste if we had to depend entirely upon it."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 11.

7. Rubbish; trash; nonsense.

Why fader, in faith, are ye so fer trouble?
At his wordys of waste, & his wit feblit?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

8. A weir or sluice for carrying off the overflow from a dam, reservoir, or canal.—9. A waste-pipe, or any contrivance for allowing waste matter or surplus water, steam, etc., to escape.

If more than one basin is fixed upon the same waste, the size should be proportionately increased.

S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 47.

10. Unnecessary or useless expenditure: as, waste of time, labor, or money.

So to order and dispende the same that no waste or vn-profitable excesse be made. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.*

Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.

Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

11. A superfluity.

We'll girt them with an ample waste of love.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I. l. 1.

12. In law, anything suffered by a tenant in the nature of permanent injury to the inheritance, not occasioned by the act of God or a public enemy; the result of any act or omission by the tenant of a particular estate by which the estate of the remainder-man or reversioner is rendered less valuable.—Cotton waste. See *cotton-waste*.—Equitable waste, injuries to the inheritance which fall short of waste as defined by the common law, but which a court of equity will treat as equivalent to waste.—Impeachment of waste. See *impeachment*.—In waste, in vain.

Ich haue wrought al in wast as i nel nas more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 718.

Thir wise wordis ware noght wrought in waste,
To waffe and wende away als wynde.
York Plays, p. 95.

Permissive waste, waste by omission to prevent it.—Tanners' waste. See *tanner†*.—To run to waste, to become exhausted, useless, or spoiled, as from want of proper judgment, management, care, or skill; become lost for any useful purpose.

Alas! our young affectionous run to waste,
Or water but the desert.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 120.

Voluntary waste. See *voluntary*.—Waste-picking machine, a machine for shredding waste fabric into shoddy; a rag-picker.—Waster waste. See the quotation under *waster†*, *n.*, 4 (b).—*Syn. 6. Refuse, Damage, etc. See loss.*

waste¹ (wäst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [*< ME. wassten, waasten*, < OF. *waster, guaster, gaster*, F. *gâter*, waste (= Pr. *gustar*, *guastar* = Sp. *gustar* = It. *guastare*, < MHG. *wasten*, lay waste), < L. *vastare*, waste, devastate, < *vastus*, waste, desert: see *waste¹*, *a.*, and cf. *vastate*, devastate. Cf. G. *wüsten*, lay waste.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay waste; devastate; destroy; ruin.

For-thi wigtill with werre i wasted alle hire londas,
& brougt hire at swiche hale that ache mercy craved.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4587.

And at the Fote of this Hille was somtyme a gode Cytte of Cristene Men, that Men cleped Cayphas, For Cayphas first founded it; but it is now alle wasted.

Manderille, Travels, p. 31.

Bathy sent Cadan to pursue the King into Sclauonia, still fleeing before him, who wasted Bosnia, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

He more wasted the Britains then any Saxon King before him.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. In law, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, etc., to fall into decay.—3. To diminish or reduce in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, as by continued use, wear, loss, decay, or disease; consume or wear away; use up; spend.

Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 125.

The span of time

Doth waste us to our graves.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 8.

My heart is wasted with my woe. *Tennyson, Orlana.*

"That sorceress, my brother's wife," cried Richard, "and others with her—see how they have wasted my body by their sorcery and witchcraft!" And, as he spoke, he bared his left arm and showed it to the council, shrunk and withered.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., li.

4. To expend without adequate return; spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; employ or use lavishly, prodigally, improvidently, or carelessly; squander; throw away.

Thof sicke gadlynges he grevede, it greves me bot lyttill! They wyne no wirchipe of me, bot wastys theire takle!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2444.

Mary, to testify the largeness of her affection, seemed to waste away a gift upon him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 40.

Waste the solitary day
In plucking from yon fen the reed,
And watching it float down the Tweed.

Scott, Marmion, l., Int.

So much fluency and self-possession should not be wasted entirely on private occasions.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

I that have wasted here health, wealth, and time,
And talents, I—you know it I will not boast;
Dismiss me.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To waste time. See *time*.—Wasted off, noting a stone of which the surfaces have been evened by the use of a pick or point. See *wasting*, 2.—*Syn.* 1. To ravage, pillage, plunder, strip.—4. To dissipate, fritter away.

II. *intrans.* To be consumed or grow gradually less in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; wear or pine away; decay or diminish gradually; dwindle.

Man dieth, and wasteth away. *Job xiv. 10.*

Shall I, *wasting* in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Wither, The Shepherd's Resolution.

I will not argue the matter. Time wastes too fast.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

waste², *n.* An old spelling of *waist*.

waste³ (wäst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [*cf. waste*², a cudgel.] To cudgel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

waste-basket (wäst'bäs'ket), *n.* A basket used to receive rejected papers, useless scraps of paper, and other waste material.

waste-board (wäst'börd), *n.* Same as *wash-board*, 2.

waste-book (wäst'bük), *n.* A day-book. See *bookkeeping*.

waste-card (wäst'kärd), *n.* A machine for working up and carding the waste, fluff, etc., which collect on the floor of a factory. *E. H. Knight*.

waste-duster (wäst'dus'tér), *n.* A machine for cleansing factory-waste. It consists of a series of beaters which rotate above a wire grating in which the waste is retained, while the dust and impurities fall through. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteful (wäst'fúl), *a.* [*cf. waste*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. Destructive; devastating; wasting.

His gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature
For ruin's wasteful entrance.

Shak., Macbeth, li. 8. 120.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance
To waste and havoc yonder world, which I
So fair and good created, and had still
Kept in that state, had not the folly of man
Let in these wasteful furies.

Milton, P. L., x. 620.

2. Producing or involving waste; occasioning serious loss or damage; ruinous.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 16.

These days of high prices and wasteful taxation.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277.

Worn
From wasteful living.

Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

3. Extravagant or lavish; profuse to excess; prodigal; squandering; as, a *wasteful* person.

How has kind Heaven adorned the happy land,
And scattered blessings with a *wasteful* hand!

Addison, Letter from Italy.

Four summers coined their golden light in leaves,
Four *wasteful* autumns flung them to the gale.

O. W. Holmes, For the Commemoration Services, Cambridge, July 21, 1865.

4. Uninhabited; desolate; waste.

In wilderness and *wastful* deserts strayd.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 8.

=*Syn.* 2 and 3. Thriftless, unthrifty.—3. Lavish, Profuse, etc. See *extravagant*.

wastefully (wäst'fúl-i), *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

wastefulness (wäst'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Those by their riot and *wastefulness* be hurtfull to a common-weale.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 175.

waste-gate (wäst'gät), *n.* A gate for letting the water of a dam or pond pass off.

waste-good (wäst'güd), *n.* [*cf. waste*¹ + *obj. good*.] A prodigal; a spendthrift.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the *waste-good* at the Innes of the Court, . . . failes in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 18.

wastel (wäst'tel), *n.* [*cf. ME. wastel, < OF. wastel, gastel, gasteau, a cake, bread, pastry, F. gâteau (Wall. wastiau) (Picard wastel = Pr. gastal), a cake, < MHG. wastel, a cake.*] 1. A cake.

Thow hast no good grounde to gete the with a *wastel*,
But if it were with thi tonge or eilla with thi two hondes.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 238.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a round cake.

wastel-bread (wäst'tel-bred), *n.* The finest quality of white bread; bread made of the finest flour.

Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde
With roasted flesh, or milk, and *wastel-bread*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 147.

Mysle was a dark-eyed laughter-loving wench, with cherry-cheeks, and a skin as white as her father's finest boiled flour, out of which was made the Abbot's own *wastel-bread*.

Scott, Monastery, xiii.

wastel-cake (wäst'tel-käk), *n.* Same as *wastel*.

Scott.

wasteless (wäst'les), *a.* [*cf. waste*¹ + *-less*.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .

That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.

May, The Heir, iv.

wasten (wäst'ten), *n.* [*cf. ME. wastine, wasteyn, < OF. wastine, guastine, waste, desert (cf. AS. wæsten = OS. wōstun = OHG. wuosti, a desert, waste, wilderness: see waste*¹.] A waste; a desert.

A gode man and ryzt certeyn
Dwelled beynde that *wasteyn*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (Halliwell.)

She, of nought affrayd,

Through woods and *wastnes* wide him daily sought.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 8.

wasteness (wäst'nes), *n.* The state of being waste or desolate; desolation.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*.

Zeph. i. 15.

waste-pallet (wäst'pal'et), *n.* See *pallet*², 5.

waste-picker (wäst'pik'ér), *n.* Same as *rag-picker*, 1.

waste-pipe (wäst'píp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See *waste-steam pipe*, under *waste*¹, *a*.

waste-preventer (wäst'prē-ven'tér), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for controlling the supply and flow of a water-tank. It combines an outlet-valve and a ball-valve on the inlet-pipe—a single lever operated by a chain so controlling both valves that no more water enters the tank than is drawn out.

waster¹ (wäst'tér), *n.* [*cf. ME. wastour, wastor, wastoure, wastowre, < OF. wastour, wastur, gastour, gastour, gasteur, a waster, < waster, waste: see waste*¹, *r*.] 1. One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or uselessly; a prodigal; a squanderer.

A chidstere or *wastour* of thy good.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*.

Prov. xviii. 9.

He left a vast estate to his son, St Francis (I think ten thousand pounds per annum); he lived like a hog, but his soune John was a great *waster*.

Aubrey, Lives (John Popham).

Ye will think I am turned *waster*, for I wear clean hose and shoon every day. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.*

2†. A lawless, thieving vagabond.

The statute of Edw. III. (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies done by people that be called Roberdesmen, *Wastours*, and Drawlauches."

Note to Piers Plowman (C), l. 45.

3. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste: otherwise called a *thief*.—4. That which is wasted or spoiled; an article damaged or spoiled in course of making. Specifically—(a) In the *industrial arts*, a vessel or other object badly cast, badly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

Had I not taken these precautions, which some are apt to think too much trouble, I should have had many a *waster*.

G. Ede, in Camplin's Mech. Engineering, p. 355.

(b) pl. *Tinplates* (sheet-iron tinned) deficient in weight, or otherwise inferior in quality, and which are sorted out from the "primes." They are used for various purposes which do not require the best quality of stock.

Some of the sheets thus thrown out [as being defective] are called *menders* or *returns*, and are sent back for repair to the *tin-house*; others are called *wasters*, for which there is always a market at a reduction in price; the worst are called *waster waste*, and are used up for cases or sent away to Birmingham.

W. H. Flower, Hist. of Tin, p. 178.

waster¹ (wäst'tér), *v. t.* [*cf. waste*¹, *a*.] To waste; squander. *Galt*. [*Scotch.*]

waster² (wäst'tér), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *wastes*³, and dial. *wastie*, a twig.] 1. A wooden sword formerly used for practice by the common people.

As with wooden *wasters* men learn to play at the sharp, so practice in times of peace makes ready for the time of war.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 42.

2. Same as *leister*. [*Scotch.*]

This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident called a *waster*, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

To play at *wasterst*, to practise fencing; fence with cudgels or with wooden or blunt swords.

Thou'rt a craven, I warrant thee; thou would'st be loth to play half a dozen venies at *waster* with a good fellow for a broken head.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

They that play at *wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgels how to avoid an enemy's blows.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

wasterst, *n.* [*ME.*, var. of *wasten*, after *wildern*.] A waste or desert place.

Flore wolvez, and whilde sywnne, and wykkyde bestez,
Walkede in that *wasterne*, wathes to seche.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2394.

wastery, *n.* and *a.* See *wastry*.

wastethrift (wäst'thrift), *n.* [*cf. waste*¹ + *obj. thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master that loved thee well.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 4.

A *wastethrift*, a common surfeiter, and, to conclude, a beggar.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, li. 1.

waste-trap (wäst'trap), *n.* A trap so devised as to allow surplus water to escape without permitting air to pass up in the opposite direction. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteway (wäst'wä), *n.* A passage for waste water.

waste-weir (wäst'wēr), *n.* A cut made through the side of a canal, reservoir, etc., for carrying off surplus water.

waste-well (wäst'wel), *n.* See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

wasting (wäst'ting), *n.* [*cf. ME. wastynge; verbal n. of waste*¹, *v.*] 1. In *med.*, atrophy.—2. In *stone-cutting*, the process or operation of chipping off fragments from a block of stone with a pick or point, for the purpose of reducing the faces to an approximately plane surface. Stone so worked is said to be *wasted off*. Compare *clouring*.

wasting (wäst'ting), *p. a.* 1. Laying waste; devastating; despoiling.

No time seems more likely for either than the time which followed the *wasting* expedition of Totilas which Prokopios records.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 345.

2. Gradually reducing the bodily plumpness and strength; enfeebling; emaciating; as, a *wasting* disease.—*Wasting palsy*. Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).

wastingly (wäst'ting-li), *adv.* Lavishly; extravagantly.

Not to cause the trouble of making brevates by writing too riotous and *wastingly*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

wastori, **wastouri**, *n.* Middle English forms of *waster*¹.

wastrel (wäst'trel), *n.* [Formerly also *wastorel*; *cf. waste*¹ + *-er* + *-el* (adj. termination as in *gangrel*, etc.), or *cf. waste*¹ + *-el*.] 1. Anything cast away as spoiled in the making, or bad; waste; refuse.—2. Anything allowed to run to waste. Specifically—(a) *Waste land*; a common. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 13.* (b) A neglected child; a street Arab.

The veriest waifs and *wastrels* of society.

Huxley, Tech. Education.

3. A profligate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wastry, **wastery** (wäst'tri, wäst'tér-i), *n.* [Also *wastric*; *cf. waste*¹ + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Wastefulness; prodigality. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

wastry, **wastery** (wäst'tri, wäst'tér-i), *a.* Wasteful; improvident. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The pope and his *wastry* workers . . . were no fathers, but cruel robbers and destroyers.

Bp. Bale, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

wasty (wäst'ti), *a.* [*cf. waste*¹ + *-y*.] Resembling cotton-waste.

The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, *wasty* top.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxxi. (1886), p. 470.

wat¹ (wot), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wot*. See *wit¹*.

wat² (wät), *a.* [A Scotch form of *wet¹*.] 1. *Wet*.—2. Addicted to drinking; drouthy.

wat³ (wot), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waite*; a corruption of *Walt*, abbr. of *Walter*. Cf. *Watt* and *Watts*, as surnames.] An old familiar name for a hare.

I wold my master were a *watt*
& my boke a wyld Catt,
& a brase of grehowndis in his toppes.
I wold be glade for to se that!

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

Thus, once concluded, out the teasers run,
And in full cry and speed, till *Wat*'s undone.
R. Fletcher's Epigrams, p. 139. (*Nares*.)

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor watcher. . . .

By this, poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 697.

wat⁴, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *wight¹*.] A fellow.

For be my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl,
ge zal fynde hym a strawng *watt*!

Coventry Mysteries, p. 294.

wat⁵, *a.* A dialectal form of *wote* for *whote*, a variant of *hot¹*.

wat⁶ (wot), *adv.* [Origin obscure; prob. for *what*.] Certainly; indeed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

watap, **watapah** (wot'ap, wot'a-pe), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The long slender roots of the white spruce, *Picea alba*, which are used by canoe-makers in northwestern North America for binding together the strips of birch-bark.

watch (woch), *n.* [*ME.* *wacche*, *wecche*, < *AS.* *wæcce*, *watch*, *watching*, < *wacan*, *wake*: see *wake¹*.] 1*t.* The state of being awake; wakefulness.

To lie in *watch* there and to think on him.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 43.

2. A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance without sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

Travellers always lie in the boat, and keep a *watch* to defend themselves against any attack.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 70.

We were told to keep good *watch* here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the east-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 84.

3. A wake. See *wake¹*, *n.*, 2.

Oon cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite [*Worcester*], in the Vigille of the nativite of Seynt John Baptiste, at the comyn *Wacche* of the seid cite; and the wardens of the seid crafte, and alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte yppon the seid Baillies in the seid Vigille, at the seid *Wacche*, in their best arraye harnessid.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the *watch*.

When I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way with more advised *watch*,

To find the other forth. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 1. 142.

There [the trout] lies at the *watch* for any fly or minnow that comes near to him.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 75.

Nor could he otherwise account for the Judge's quiescent mood than by supposing him craftily on the *watch*, while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

5. A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,

And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 3. 8.

Home in a coach, round by the Wall, where we met so many stops by the *Watches* that it cost us much time and some trouble, and more money, to every *Watch*, to them to drink.

Peppys, *Diary*, III. 410.

6. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinels remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P. M.), the second or *middle watch* (10 P. M. to 2 A. M.), and the third, or *morning watch* (from 2 A. M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named as *first*, *second*, etc., or by the terms *even*, *midnight*, *cock-crowing*, and *morning*, these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M.

7. *Naut.*: (a) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours,

the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short watches, or *dog-watches*, in order to prevent the constant recurrence of duty to the same portion of the crew during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P. M. is called the *afternoon watch*, from 4 to 8 the *first dog-watch*, from 8 to 12 the *second dog-watch*, from 12 to 4 A. M. the *first night watch*, from midnight to 4 A. M. the *middle watch*, from 4 to 8 the *morning watch*, and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch*. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch*, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches.

After 2. or 3. *watches* more we were in 24. fadoms.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 112.

(b) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two parts: the *starboard watch*, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the *port or larboard watch*, which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the British and United States navies these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively. The *anchor-watch* is a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

8. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured. (a) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to burn.

Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 63.

(b) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Nuremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my—some rich jewel. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 5. 66.

The new contrivance of applying precious stones to *watches* I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Facio, the inventor, and an ingenious man, and Mr. Debaufre, the workman, presented their *watches*, to have the approbation of the Royal Society.

W. Derham (Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 173).

A friend of mine had a *watch* given him when he was a boy, a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them—the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the core, or the real *watch*, lies in your hand as naked as a peeled apple.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, II.

9. *pl.* A name of the trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—10. In *pottery*, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggers.—11. In *hawking*, a company or flight, as of nightingales.—*Beat of a watch*. See *beat¹*.—*Duplex watch*, a watch having two sets of teeth upon the rim of its escapement-wheel.—*Officer of the watch*. See *watch-officer*.—*Paddy's watch*. Same as *paddyhack*, *s.*—*Parish watch*. See *parish*.—*The Black Watch*, a semi-military organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From this a regiment of the British army was afterward formed, and the name was ultimately given to the 42d and 73d regiments, which are now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders.—*To muster the watch*. See *muster*.—*To stand a watch*. See *stand*.—*Watch and ward*, the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between *watch* and *ward*, the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase to *keep watch and ward*, they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

It ys the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, *watches* and *wardes* that ever I saw in all my lyff.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.

I sawe at the towne of Braxima all the artillerie brought together to y^e gates of your house; I saw *watch* and *ward* kept round about your lodging.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 246.

watch (woch), *v.* [*ME.* *wacchen*, *wecchen*, < *AS.* *wæccan*, *watch*, *wake*: see *wake¹*, *v.*, and cf. *watch*, *n.*] 1. *intr.* 1. To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

But if necessitie compell you to *watch* longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

As soon as I am dead,

Come all and *watch* one night about my hearse.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, II. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely observant; notice carefully; give heed.

Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

Mat. xvi. 41.

Rooks, *watching* doubtfully as you pass in the distance, rise into the air if you stop.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 62.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; keep watch.

The lieutenant to-night *watches* on the court of guard.
Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 219.

4. To look forward with expectation; be expectant; seek opportunity; wait.—5. To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—6. To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of; inspect; superintend and guard from error and danger; keep guard over.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially.

Jer. Taylor.

There is abundant cause to think that every town in which the Lord Jesus Christ is worshipped hath an angel to *watch over* it.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, *Hist. Boston*.

II. *trans.* 1. To look with close attention at or on; keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; keep an eye upon.

Lie not a night from home; *watch* me like Argus.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 230.

They are singled out, and all opportunities *watched* against them.

Bacon, *Political Fables*, I, *Expl.*

When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world was attentively *watching* the progress of an event which soon added great strength to the Opposition.

Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

2. To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care of.

Flaming ministers to *watch* and tend

Their earthly charge. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 156.

Lord Brampton. Charges? For what?

Sable. First, Twenty Guinea to my Lady's Woman for notice of your Death (a Fee I've before now known the Widow herself go halves in), but no matter for that. In the next place, Ten Pounds for *watching* you all your long Fit of Sickness last Winter.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, II. 1.

Paria *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome*.

3. To look for; wait for.

We will stand and *watch* your pleasure.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 249.

4*t.* To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise.

Nay, do not fly; I think we have *watch'd* you now.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 107.

5. In *falconry*, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

My lord shall never rest;

I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3. 23.

watch-bell (woch'bel), *n.* 1. An alarm-bell.

They [Russian travelers] report that the Land of Mugalla reaches from Boghar to the north sea, and hath many Castles built of Stone four-square, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarum Bells, or *Watch-Bells*, twenty pound weight of Metal.

Milton, *Hist. Moscovia*, III.

2. The bell which is struck every half-hour on board ship to mark the time. Now called *ship's bell*.

watch-bill (woch'bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, together with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

watch-birth (woch'berth), *n.* [*< watch, v., + obj. birth.*] A midwife. [*Rare.*]

Th' eternal *Watch-births* of thy sacred Wit.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, *The Magnificence*.

watch-box (woch'box), *n.* A sentry-box.

watch-candle (woch'kan'dl), *n.* Same as *watching-candle*.

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a small *watch candle* into every corner?

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 45.

watchcase (woch'käs), *n.* 1. The outer case for a watch. Formerly it was often a hinged cover or box fitted closely over the watch proper, and having openings through which the dial appeared and the stem or ring projected. In modern watches this feature is generally absent, and the watchcase is the metal cover, usually of gold or silver, which incloses the works.

We now never see *watch-cases* made of other materials than the precious metals, or imitations thereof; but then [reign of Queen Anne] beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded with gold.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 159.

2. Same as *watch-pocket*.—3*t.* A sentry-box. [*Rare.*]

O thou dull god [sleep], why leest thou with the vile

In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch

A *watch-case*, or a common 'larum-bell?

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, III. 1. 17.

watchcase-cutter (woch'käs-kut'er), *n.* A machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watchcases. *E. H. Knight*.

watch-clock (woch'klok), *n.* 1*t.* An alarum.

Powrful need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper,

The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper).

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, *The Handy-Crafts*.

2. A timepiece used as a time-detector or time-reporter for a watchman. It is made in many forms. One kind is a small portable clock that must be carried by the watchman to different stations on his rounds. At each station a special key fastened to a chain must be used to make a mark on a paper dial inside the clock, thus making a record of the performance of his duty. Another form consists of a fixed clock, having a key that must be touched to make the record, a clock being placed at each station. Another and now more common form is a clock placed at a central station, and connected by wires with the place where the watchman makes his rounds; at each station the watchman touches a push-button to close the circuit and print a mark on a dial in the clock.

watch-dog (woch'dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 123.

watcher (woch'er), *n.* One who or that which watches. Specifically—(a) One who sits up and continues awake; one who lies awake.

Get on your nightgown, best occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers.
Shak., *Macheth*, ll. 2, 71.

(b) One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending upon something or some one; a nurse, watchman, sentry, or the like.

On the frontiers . . . were set watchmen and watchers
in dyuers manners.
Berners, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, II. xlix.

A charr'd and wrinkled piece of womanhood
Sat watching like a watcher by the dead.
Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

(c) One who observes: as, a watcher of the time.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken.
Keats, *Sonnets*, xi.

(d) A spy; one sent to watch an enemy. *Jer.* iv. 16.

watchet (woch'et), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *watched*; < ME. *wachet*, *waget*, *wagett*, *vachet*; prob. from an OF. form ult. connected with *wood*.] A light- or pale-blue color.

Celeste, azure, *watchet*, or skie-colour. *Celeste*, heuene-
lle, celestiall. Also skie-colour or azure and *watchet*.
Florio.

Yelad he was ful smal and properly
Al in a kirtel of a lyght *waget*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 135.

[There are MS. variations *vachet*, *wagett*, and *wachet*, of which the last only is in print.]

Their *watchet* mantles fringed with silver round.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 40.

The greater shippes were towed downe with boates and oares, and the mariners, being all apparelled in *watchet* or skie coloured clothe, rowed a maine, and made way with diligence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, quoted in R. Edon (*First Books on America*, ed. Arbor, p. xxxviii.).

His habit is antique, the stuffe
Watchet and silver.
Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

watch-fire (woch'fir), *n.* A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watching party, guard, sentinels, etc.

watchful (woch'fūl), *a.* [*watch* + *-ful*.] 1†. Wakeful; sleepless.

What *watchful* cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, *J. C.*, ll. 1, 98.

2. Vigilant; careful; wary; cautious; observant; alert; on the watch: with *of* before the thing to be regulated or observed, and *against* before the thing to be avoided: as, to be *watchful* of one's behavior; to be *watchful* against the growth of vicious habits.

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things which remain.
Rev. iii. 2.

Watchful Servants to the Bagin come,
They're ne'er admitted to the Bathing-room.
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

= **Syn. 2.** *Watchful*, *Vigilant*, *Wakeful*, attentive, heedful, circumspect, guarded. *Wakeful* refers to the lack of disposition to sleep, especially at times when one would ordinarily have such a disposition; *watchful* and *vigilant* refer to the mind, will, or conduct: they are of about equal vigor; *watchful* is the broader in its range of meaning.

watchfully (woch'fūl-i), *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or with attention to duty.

watchfulness (woch'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being watchful, in any sense.

watch-glass (woch'glās), *n.* 1. A sand-glass used to measure the time of a watch, as on shipboard: usually a half-hour glass.—2. A thin concavo-convex piece of glass used for covering the dial of a watch. Those made in recent times for watches that have not a double case, or hunting-case, are thicker, and have a peculiar flattened curve. Compare *crystal*, 2 (c).

watch-guard (woch'gärd), *n.* A chain, ribbon, or cord fastened to a watch, and either passed around the neck or secured to some part of the clothing.

watch-gun (woch'gun), *n.* A gun fired at the changing of the watch, as in a fortress or garrison, or on board a man-of-war.

watch-header (woch'hed'er), *n.* The officer in charge of a watch.

The divisions of the crew are known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first and second mates or the second and third mates, who are known as *watch-headers*.
Fisheries of the U. S., V. ll. 229.

watch-house (woch'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

At the Golden Ball and 2 Green Posts (There being a Hatch with Iron spikes at the door), near the *Watch-House* in Lambeth Marsh.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 118.

watching (woch'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *watch*, *v.*] A keeping awake; a vigil.

In *watchings* often. 2 Cor. xi. 27.

Watchings of flowers. Same as *vigils of flowers* (which see, under *vigil*).

watching-candle (woch'ing-kan'dl), *n.* The candle used at the watching or waking of a corpse.

Why should I twine my arms to cables, sit up all night like a *watching-candle*, and distill my brains through my eyelids?
Academy of Compliments (1714).

watch-jewel (woch'jū'el), *n.* A jewel, usually a ruby, in which is drilled a hole for an arbor, used in the works of a watch, to lessen friction and wear.

watch-key (woch'kē), *n.* A small key with a square tube to fit the winding-arbor of a watch, serving to wind the watch by coiling the mainspring.

watch-light (woch'lit), *n.* A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

There's a star;
Morello's gone, the *watch-lights* show the wall.
Browning, *Andrea del Sarto*.

watchmaker (woch'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Watchmakers' cramp**, a neurosis affecting watchmakers, in which, through irregular muscular action, it becomes impossible to hold in the eye-socket the lens with which they examine their work. Occasionally also the fingers are affected in a manner similar to what is observed in writers' cramp.—**Watchmakers' drill.** See *Drill*.

watchmaking (woch'mā'king), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

watchman (woch'man), *n.*; pl. *watchmen* (-men). [*< ME. waccheman*; *< watch* + *man*.] A person set to keep watch; specifically, a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a city by night; also, one set to keep guard, as over a building in the night, to protect it from fire or thieves.

They went, and made the sepulchre sure with *watchmen*, and sealed the stone.
Tyndale (1526), *Mat.* xxvii. 66.

Watchman, what of the night?
Isa. xxi. 11.

Our *watchmen* from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden*, *Spanish Friar*, i. 1.
Who has not heard the Scowrer's Midnight Fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's Name?
Was there a *Watchman* took his hourly Rounds
Safe from their Blows or new invented Wounds?
Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 327.

Watchman's clock. See *clock*.

watch-mark (woch'märk), *n.* A mark worn on the right or the left arm of a man in the naval service according as he is stationed in the starboard or the port watch.

watch-meeting (woch'mē'ting), *n.* A religious meeting or religious services held on the last night of the year, and terminated on the arrival of the new year. See *watch-night*.

watchment (woch'ment), *n.* [*< watch* + *-ment*.] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

My *watchments* are now over, by my master's direction.
Richardson, *Pamela*, I. 171.

watch-night (woch'nit), *n.* The last night of the year, on which, in some churches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year.

watch-officer (woch'of'i-sēr), *n.* The officer in charge of the deck of a ship, who takes his turn with others in standing watches, during which time, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, he has charge of the ship. Also called *officer of the watch*.

watch-oil (woch'oil), *n.* A refined, very limpid and fluid lubricating-oil, used in oiling clocks

and watches. Olive- or almond-oil after clarifying is much used for this purpose. Also *clock-oil*.

watch-paper (woch'pā'pēr), *n.* A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the outer case of an old-fashioned watch, to prevent the metal from defacing the inner case. These papers were frequently cut with elaborate designs, or painted with miniatures or ciphers and devices. Those of textile fabrics were embroidered in silk, or with human hair. Commoner ones were printed with the head of some public character, or with some motto or sentiment.

watch-peel (woch'pēl), *n.* A watch-tower.

Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked.
Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, I.

watch-pocket (woch'pok'et), *n.* A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc., in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at night.

watch-pole (woch'pōl), *n.* The pole or truncheon carried by a watchman.

I know a gentleman that has several wounds in the head by *watch-poles*, and has been thrice run through the body to carry on a good jest. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 358.

watch-rate (woch'rāt), *n.* A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watchspring (woch'spring), *n.* The mainspring of a watch.

watch-stand (woch'stand), *n.* A contrivance for holding the watch when it is not worn on the person, enabling the dial to be seen. The form is often that of a small clock-case, and the stands of the eighteenth century were frequently very rich, both in material and in workmanship.

watch-tackle (woch'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle consisting of a double and single block with a fall. Also called *handy-billy*.

By hauling every brace and bowline, and clapping *watch-tackles* upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 250.

watch-telescope (woch'tel'e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

watch-tower (woch'tou'er), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, for the approach of danger, etc.

I stand continually upon the *watch-tower* in the daytime. *Isa.* xxi. 8.

About a mile from the town there is a very high and strong *watch tower*. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 10.

watchword (woch'wērd), *n.* [*< ME. wacche-word*; *< watch* + *word*.] 1. A word or short phrase to be communicated on challenge to the watch or sentinels in a camp; a password or signal by which friends can be known from enemies.

Wacche wordes to wale, that weghts might know.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6056.

Hence—2. A preconcocted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

All have they eares upright, wayting when the *watch-word* shall come that they should all rise generally into rebellion.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action; a maxim, byword, or rallying-cry.

"Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the *watchword* of the wise. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent. *Parr*.

His *watchword* is honour, his pay is renown.
Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 20.

4†. The call of a watchman or sentry as he goes his rounds.

Since when a *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls to testify their vigilancy.
Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 10.

To set a *watchword* upon, to make proverbial; turn into a byword.

S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledged twice two Poets, . . . setteth a *watch-word* upon Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, vpon the abuse, not vpon Poetrie. Plato found fault that the Poet of his time filled the world with wrong opinions of the Gods.
Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

watchwork (woch'wērk), *n.* The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

water, *v. t.* A form of *craft*. See *wit*.

water (wā'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. water*, *watre*, *water*, *weter*, *< AS. wæter* = *OS. watar* = *OFries. weter*, *water* = *D. water* = *MLG. water* = *OHG. wazzar*, *MHG. wazzar*, *G. wasser*, *water*; with a formative -r, akin to *Iscl. vatn* = *Sw. vatten* = *Dan. vand* = *Goth. watō* (pl. *watnō*), in which a different formative -n appears; cf. *OBulg. Russ. voda*, *Lith. vandū*, *Gr. ὕδωρ* (*hōar*, *hōp*), *Skt. udan*, *water*; *< Teut. wāt*, *Indo-Eur. wad*, *be wet*. Cf. *wash*, perhaps from the same root as *water*. See *wet*.]

1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, H_2O . Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although it is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes a solid form, that of ice or snow, at $32^\circ F.$ ($0^\circ C.$); and it takes the form of vapor or steam at $212^\circ F.$ ($100^\circ C.$), under a pressure of 29.9 inches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of mercury, retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and $212^\circ F.$ The specific gravity of water is 1 at $39^\circ.2 F.$ ($4^\circ C.$), being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred: one cubic foot of water at $62^\circ F.$ weighs about 1,000 ounces or 62.25 pounds. Water is 770 times heavier than atmospheric air at $32^\circ F.$ ($0^\circ C.$), and under a pressure of 760 millimeters. It has its greatest density at $39^\circ.2 F.$ ($4^\circ C.$), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at $39^\circ.2 F.$ is cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32° , when it solidifies; and if water at $39^\circ.2 F.$ is heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. Considered from a chemical point of view, water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. It exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties. Water enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. The globe is covered on about $\frac{3}{4}$ of its surface by the ocean water, to an average depth of very nearly 12,500 feet. (See *ocean*.) This water is, however, far from pure, since it holds in solution nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its weight of saline matter, about three fourths of which is common salt. The ocean water is not potable, but pure water can be obtained from it by distillation, as is often done at sea—for which purpose, however, fuel and a somewhat cumbersome apparatus are required. Some towns on the South American coast have been supplied with water exclusively in this way, up to the time when works were completed for bringing it from the distant mountains. The chief source of supply for the water which falls upon the earth is the ocean, from whose surface it is raised by the heat of the sun in the form of vapor, ready to be condensed again and fall as rain or snow either on sea or land, in accordance with varying and complicated conditions of climate and topography. The precipitation of rain and snow upon different parts of the earth's surface varies greatly, both in its total amount and in its seasonal distribution. Some regions receive as much as 800 inches in a year; over other extensive areas the rainfall is so small that it is hardly possible to measure it. In some districts the rain is pretty equally distributed through the year; in others it is all, or nearly all, limited to one season, as winter or summer. These climatic conditions are matters of the utmost importance, as regards both the distribution and the welfare of the human race and of animal and vegetable life in general. The habitability and fertility of the earth depend in part on temperature and in part on the amount and character of the precipitation. In general, where there is no rainfall the region is either very sparsely or not at all inhabited, and vegetation is almost entirely wanting; of this character is a considerable part of northern Africa and central Asia: such regions are called *deserts*. Other regions, where there is some rainfall, but where the amount is small, are destitute of forests but support a more or less abundant growth of grasses. Such regions are, as a rule, thinly inhabited, and the population is pastoral and nomadic; of this character are large areas in central Asia, and in both North and South America. Regions of abundant or even of moderately large precipitation are generally forested, and can be successfully cultivated after the forests have been cut down; these, in general, are the densely inhabited parts of the world. Such are the essential facts and conditions of the distribution of population as connected with rainfall. But to these are many exceptions. Thus, the Nile flows for 2,000 miles through a rainless region, but has a somewhat dense population for a considerable distance along its banks, though only there, the river itself being the sole source of water-supply for the inhabitants of the valley. Some regions of very small rainfall are situated sufficiently near high mountain-ranges on which the precipitation is comparatively large, and from which water can be obtained in considerable quantity with a moderate expenditure of money. In this connection the fact that the precipitation at high altitudes is chiefly in the form of snow is a matter of great importance, as thereby the supply of water is made capable of lasting through, or nearly through, the summer, the snow melting gradually, while the precipitation in the form of rain would be carried away much more rapidly. Rain, if caught at a distance from human habitations and after it has been falling for some time, contains hardly a perceptible trace of foreign matter. Snow falling in the polar regions is also very nearly chemically pure. By distillation, with suitable precautions, water may be obtained which will leave no trace of residue when evaporated in a platinum vessel, and which will also be free from gaseous contents. The water of springs and rivers always contains more or less mineral matter, which it has dissolved out from the soil and rock with which it has been in contact upon the surface or underground. Next to rain-water, the purest natural water is that of mountain-lakes fed from melting snow, and resting on crystalline and impermeable rocks; and rivers in uninhabited regions, running over similar rocks, are also very nearly pure, sometimes leaving not more than two or three grains to the gallon of foreign matter when evaporated to dryness. Rivers, on the other hand, which run over calcareous and soft shaly and clayey rocks always contain a considerable amount of impurities; from fifteen to twenty grains to the gallon is not an uncommon amount under such conditions. Pure water, as that of mountain-lakes and rivers running over crystalline rocks, is called *soft*; water containing more than eight or ten grains to the gallon of mineral matter is called *hard*.

The foreign matter in soft water is partly organic and partly mineral; in the latter a little silica is always present, as well as salts of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia. The impurities of hard water are varied in character, but carbonate of lime generally predominates. The mineral impurities of water are not necessarily deleterious to health, even if present in somewhat large quantities. The contamination of water by organic matter (such as sewage, and the like) is a matter of great importance and often of great danger. Dead organic matter is rapidly oxidized by exposure to the air in flowing water, and ceases to be dangerous to health. The living organisms with which water is sometimes contaminated, in receiving the sewage of towns or in other ways, are sometimes the germs of deadly disease, and appear to possess a large amount of vitality, so that they can be conveyed for long distances without becoming disorganized, as is the case with dead organic matter. See *water-supply*.

Yit signes moo men see
Ther water is, as the fertillitee
Of with, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne,
That ther is water nygh is verrey signe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.
As cold waters to a thiraty soul, so is good news from a far country.
Prov. xxv. 25.

Specifically—(a) Rain.

By sudden floods and fall of waters
Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 512.

(b) Mineral-water. See *mineral*.

Mineral-Waters. . . as the Sulphurous Waters at the Bath.
Gideon Harvey, *Vanities of Philosophy and* (Physick (v.d. 1702), xvi.

Then houses drumly German water,
To mak' himself look fair and fatter.
Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

(c) *pl.* Waves, as of the sea; surges; a flood.

Therefore will not we fear, . . . though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled.
Ps. xvi. 8.

Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea, . . .
And see the Children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.
Wordsworth, *Ode, Immortality*.

2. A limited body of water, as an ocean, a sea, or a lake; often, in provincial English and Scotch use, a river or lake: as, *Derwent Water* (lake); *Gala Water* (stream). In law the right or title to a body of water is regarded as an incident to the right to the land which it covers, and the term *land* includes a body of water thereon.

And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over the same *wa'ir* a troc, for a foote bryge, wheroff the holy Crosse was aftry wardes made.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 27.

Having travelled in this Valley near four hours, we came to a large *Water* called the Lake.
Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 3.

The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles
That lie between us and our home.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

3. Any aqueous or liquid secretion, exudation, humor, etc., of an animal body. (a) Tears.

For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water, because the comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me.
Lam. i. 16.

The water stood in his eyes.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

(b) Sweat; perspiration.
The word *water* may stand for sudor; a horse is all on a *water* [in Palsgrave]; . . . we should say, *lather*.
Oliphant, *New English*, I. 455.

(c) Saliva; spittle.
For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the *water* to his mouth.
W. S. Gilbert, *Etiquette*.

(d) Urine.

Well, I have cast thy *water*, and I see
Th' art fall'n to wit's extremest poverty,
Sure in consumption of the spritley part.
Marston, *Batres*, iv. 125.

(e) The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water.

(f) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the like: as, *water* on the brain. (g) *pl.* In *obstet.*, the liquor amni.

4. A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like. See *strong water*, under *strong*!

But this *water*
Hath a strange virtue in't, beyond his art;
It is a sacred relic, part of that
Most powerful juice with which Medea made
Old *Eson* young. *Massinger*, *Basheful Lover*, v. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a cellar of *waters* of her own distilling.
Pepys, *Diary*, April 1, 1668.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a volatile oil, or of a volatile substance like ammonia or camphor, in water.—6. Transparency, as of water; the property of a precious stone in which its beauty chiefly consists, involving also its refracting power. In this sense the word is applied especially to diamonds, and is used loosely to express their relative excellence: as, a diamond of the first *water*. Hence used figuratively to note the degree of excellence or fineness of any object of esteem: as, genius of the purest *water*. See the phrase *first water*, below.

An excellent lapidary set these stones, sure;
Do you mark their *waters*?
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 2.

7. The waterside; the shore of a sea, lake, stream, or the like, considered with or apart

from its inhabitants; specifically, a watering-place; a seaside resort. [Provincial].

Gar warn the *water*, braid and wide.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 110).

The *water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country. To raise the *water*, therefore, was to alarm those who lived along its side.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 110, note.

The phrase "going to the *waters*" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the peasantry in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. By it is meant a seaside place, and not an inland watering-place, such as Malvern, Bath, Leamington, or Cheltenham.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 878.

8. In *finance*, additional shares created by watering stock. See *water*, v. t., 4.

By the much-abused word "property" he referred, of course, to the fictitious capital, or "*water*," which the gas companies had added to their real capital.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 92.

Above *water*, *afloat*; hence, figuratively, out of embarrassment or trouble.

Being ask'd by some that were not ignorant in Sea Affairs how long he thought the Ship might be kept above *Water*, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 277.

Aërated waters. See *aërate*.—Aix-la-Chapelle *water*, a mineral water obtained from various thermal springs at Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, containing a large proportion of common salt, also other sodium salts and sulphur.—Aix-les-Bains *water*, from thermal springs of the same name in Savoy, contains chiefly sulphates and carbonates of sodium, magnesium, and calcium in small proportion, employed in the form of systematic bathing in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, etc.—Alien *water*. See *alien*.—Apollinaris *water*, an agreeable sparkling water from Rhenish Prussia, containing a very minute proportion of mineral ingredients, used as a table-water.—Bag of *waters*, in *obstet.*, the bulging fetal membranes, filled with liquor amni, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—Ballston Spa *waters*, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonate of calcium and magnesium. They possess tonic and cathartic properties.—Baryta-water. See *baryta*.—Basic *water*. See *basic*.

—Benediction of the *waters*, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phials, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany. See *holy water*, below.—Bethesda *water*, from Waukesha, Wisconsin, an effervescent water, containing but a small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water.—Between wind and *water*. See *wind*!—Bitter *water*, a purgative mineral water having a bitter taste owing to the presence of a large amount of sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts. Friedrichshall *water* is an example of a bitter *water*.—Black *water*. Same as *pyrosis*.—Blue Lick *water*, a strong sulphur water, containing also a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses cathartic properties, and is used largely in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts.—Broken *water*. See *broken*.—Buffalo lithia *water*, an alkaline sulphur water, containing some lithia, from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is diuretic and slightly laxative, and is employed in the treatment of lithemia, Bright's disease, and certain forms of dyspepsia.—Burning *water*, alcohol. Compare *fire-water*.

Take the beste wlyn that ge may fynde. . . But riste ge muste distille this wlyn 7. tymes, and thanne haue ge good *brenyngne watin*.
Book of *Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.
Canterbury *water*, water tintured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and martyr. See the quotation.

To satisfy these cravings, so as to hinder an uneasy feeling at the thought of tasting human blood, a tiny drop was mingled with a chalice-full of water, and in this manner given to those who begged a sip. This was the famous "Canterbury-water." Never had such a thing as drinking a martyr's blood been done before; never has it been done since. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 424.

Carbonated *water*, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—Carlsbad *water*, an alkaline sulphated water, heavily charged with carbonic acid, from various thermal springs in Carlsbad, Bohemia: employed extensively in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, urinary disorders, chronic diseases of the eye and ear, intestinal catarrh, and chronic constipation.—Chow-chow *water*. See *chow-chow*.—Clysmic *water*, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—Cologne *water*. Same as *cologne*.—Crab Orchard *water*, a cathartic water, containing a rather large proportion of magnesium sulphate and a smaller amount of some other sulphates and carbonates, obtained from springs of the same name in Kentucky.—Deep *water* or *waters*, water too deep for comfort or safety; hence, figuratively, embarrassment, trial, or distress.

Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep *waters*.
Ps. lxxix. 14.

Once he had been very nearly in *deep water* because Mrs. Froudie had taken it in dudgeon that a certain young rector, who had been left a widower, had a very pretty governess for his children.
Trollope.

False *waters*, in *obstet.*, a fluid which occasionally collects between the amnion and the chorion.—First *water*, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious stone; hence, figuratively, the highest rank morally,

socially, or otherwise. The expression *first water*, when applied to a diamond, denotes that it is free from all traces of color, blemish, flaw, or other imperfection, and that its brilliancy is perfect. Often used attributively.

One comfort, folk are beginning to take an interest in us. I see nob of the *first water* looking with a fatherly eye into our affairs. C. Reade. (*Diagon*.)

Frans-Josef water, a bitter water, containing a small proportion of iron, obtained at Fured, Hungary. It is used as a cathartic, and also in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. — **Friedrichshall water**, a "bitter water" from the village of this name in Germany. It is strongly aperient, containing a large proportion of sulphates and chloride of magnesium and sodium. It is used as a cathartic and also in diseases of the heart and kidneys and in chronic bronchitis. — **Frightened water**. See *frighten*. — **Giesenhübler water**, an agreeable sparkling alkaline water from Giesenhübler-Fuchstein, near Carlsbad in Bohemia; used as a table-water, and also in cases of uric acid diseases and of dyspeptic and other troubles referred thereto. — **Goulard water**, an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent. of lead subacetate; the liquor plumbi used in the United States Pharmacopoeia, used as a solution in inflammation. — **Ground water**, surface moisture, or the water retained by the porous surface-soil. Ground water flows in accordance with the common law of hydrostatics, but its motion is impeded by friction. Compare *ground air*, under *air*. — **Hard water**. See def. 1. — **Harrogate waters**, chalybeate and sulphur waters from the watering-place of this name in Yorkshire, England. They are aperient, and are used chiefly in the treatment of skin-diseases and of morbid conditions of the intestinal canal. — **High water**, the greatest elevation of the water at flood-tide; also, the time when such highest point in the flow is reached.

Gaffer was away in his boat; . . . he was not, according to his usual habits at night, to be counted on before next *high water*. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 13.

High-water mark, the mark or limit of water at high tide; hence, figuratively, the highest limit attained or attainable; as, the *high-water mark* of prosperity. Sometimes erroneously written *high water-mark*.

His [Wordsworth's] "Ode on Immortality" is the *high-water mark* which the intellect has reached in this age. Emerson, *English Traits*.

High-water shrub, a shrubby composite plant, *Iva frutescens*, a native of the United States along the sea-coast from Massachusetts to Texas. Also called *marsh-elder*. — **Holy water**, water used for ritual purification of persons and things; especially, water blessed by a Christian priest, and used to sprinkle upon persons or things, or to sign one's self with at entering church. Holy or lustral water has been used in almost all religions in purification of persons and things, especially in preparation for worship, and also to drive away the powers of evil. Under the ancient Jewish law, the priests bathed their hands and feet in a laver before entering the tabernacle or approaching the altar (Ex. xxx. 17-21, xl. 30-32), and the "water of purification" (Num. xix. 7, xix. 9, etc.) presents another analogy to Christian usage. The use of holy water in the Christian church is very ancient. In the Roman Catholic Church holy water is prepared every Sunday by exorcism and benediction of salt, and exorcism and benediction of the water, after which the salt is cast in the water, and both again blessed together. In the Greek Church the use of a holy-water stoup (columbin) at the entrance of a church is almost obsolete. Holy water is used in the houses, and is blessed on the first of the month in the phiale, and at the Epiphany there is a general blessing of water. See cut under *stoup*, 3. — **Holy-water clerk**, *sprinkler*, *stick*. See *holy*. — **Homburg water**, a chalybeate saline water from springs in Homburg near the Rhine; used in the treatment of dyspepsia and disorders of the liver, especially those that have been brought on by high living. — **Hot Springs waters**, calcic sulphur waters from a number of thermal springs in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They are largely employed in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. — **House of water**. See *house*. — **Hungary water**, a preparation of spirits of rosemary, used, especially during the eighteenth century, as a lotion, a perfume, or an internal remedy. The name is said to have been given to it in allusion to a queen of Hungary who tested the efficacy of the water in bathing.

All these ingredients mention'd are to be had at the Apothecaries, except the *Queen of Hungaries Water*, which is sold by Mich. Johnson, Bookseller in Leichfield. *The Happy Sinner* (1691), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 115.]

Hunyadi János water, a cathartic water, containing a large percentage of sodium and magnesium sulphates, obtained from Budapest in Hungary. — **Interdiction of fire and water**. See *interdiction*. — **Jack in the water**. See *jack*. — **Javelle's water**. See *eau de Javelle*, under *eau*. — **Kissingen water**, a mildly laxative water obtained from several springs in the town of this name in Bavaria. It is used in affections of the liver and alimentary canal, chronic bronchitis, and other catarrhal conditions. — **La Bourboule water**, an arsenical water from La Bourboule, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. It is used in the treatment of various skin-diseases and in chronic malarial troubles. — **Lebanon Springs water**, a mineral water, containing chiefly carbonates and sulphates, obtained from Lebanon Springs, New York. It is used principally in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urinary tracts. — **Like water**, with the ready or abundant flow of water; hence, overflowing; abundantly; freely; as, to spend money *like water*.

They came round about me daily *like water*; they compassed me about together. Ps. lxxxviii. 17.

Look of water. See *look*. — **Low water**, low tide.

Set not her Tongue

A going agen;
Sh' as made more Noise than half a dozen Paper-mills;
London-Bridge at a *low Water* is Silence to her. *Bithergs*, *Love in a Tub*, l. 2.

Low-water alarm. See *alarm*. — **Low-water indicator**. See *indicator*. — **Low-water mark**, the mark or limit of water at low tide; in a figurative sense, the lowest or a very low point or degree. Sometimes erroneously written *low water-mark*.

I'm at *low water-mark* myself — only one bob and a magpie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork out and stump. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*.

Low-water slack, the time of slack water at the lowest stage of the tide, when the ebb has done and the flood has not yet made. — **Marionbad water**, a mineral water from the spa of this name in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. The water is used largely in gout, hemorrhoids, obesity, and liver troubles occurring as a result of high living, and also for chronic bronchitis, neuralgia, and cystitis. — **Me-teoric waters**, mineral waters, north water. See the *adjectives*. — **Oil on troubled waters**, figuratively, anything done or used to mollify, assuage, or allay: from the smoothing effect of the pouring of oil upon breaking waves, a common resource of modern seamen. The efficacy of oil for such use was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans (see "Notes and Queries," 6th ser. III. 252) and the literal practice no doubt preceded the figurative saying. — **Orange-flower water**. Same as *orange-water*. — **Oxy-genated water**. See *oxygenate*. — **Peracetic-water**. See *peracetic*. — **Pilot's water**. See *pilot*. — **Poland Spring water**, a water, very weak in mineral constituents, obtained from South Poland, Maine. It is employed chiefly as a table-water and as a diuretic in the treatment of chronic disorders of the urinary tract. — **Potash-water**. See *potash*. — **Public, quick, quicksilver water**. See the *qualifying words*. — **Red water**, bloody urine; hematuria. — **Richfield Springs water**, a sulphur water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rheumatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. — **Rockbridge Alum Springs water**, a tonic water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases and catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts. — **Rosemary water**. Same as *Hungary water*. — **Rubinal-Condal water**, an aperient water, containing chiefly sodium sulphate, obtained from a spring in the Spanish Pyrenees. — **Saratoga waters**, various mineral waters, some possessing tonic and others cathartic properties, obtained from Saratoga Springs, New York. They are used in the treatment of certain chronic skin-diseases, constipation, indigestion, and liver disorders, and in catarrhal conditions of the urinary and digestive tracts. Among the best-known of the springs are the Congress, Hathorn, High Rock, Geyser, Pavillon, Seltzer, and Vichy. — **Sedative water**. See *sedative*. — **Selters water**, a highly prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters, a village in the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia. It contains a considerable quantity of sodium chloride (common salt), and much smaller quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also called *Seltzer water*. — **Sharon Springs water**, a sulphur water from Sharon Springs, New York. It is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and digestive tract, gout, and rheumatism. — **Silicious, slack, strong water**. See the *adjectives*. — **Soden water**, saline chalybeate water from Soden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used chiefly in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract and in the early stages of pulmonary consumption. — **Soft water**. See def. 1. — **Sweet water**. (a) Fresh as opposed to salt water. See *sweet*, a. 8. (b) Glycerin. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 810. — **Thermal waters**, hot springs. — **To be in hot water**. See *hot*. — **To break water**. (a) To appear upon the surface of the water to blow, as a whale making its rising. (b) To float to the surface, as any sunken object. — **To cast oil on troubled waters**. See *oil on troubled waters*, above. — **To cast (a person's) water**. See *cast*. — **To cast water into the Thames**, to perform unnecessary or useless labor (possibly involving a play on the word Thames, suggesting *temes*, a slave).

It is to give him (quoth I) as much almes or neede As *cast water* in *Tem*, or as good a deede As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile. J. Heywood, *Proverbs* (ed. Sharman), p. 69.

To hold water. See *hold*. — **To make foul water**. See *foul*. — **To make water**. See *make*. — **To pour water on the hands**. See *hand*. — **To take water**. (a) To allow one's boat to fall into the wake of another boat, as in a race. Hence (b) To weaken in a contest; back out or back down. [Slang.] — **To throw cold water on**. See *cold*. — **To tread water**. See *tread*. — **Troubled waters**, a commotion; trouble; discord. See *oil on troubled waters*, above. — **Under water**, below the surface of the water. — **Vals water**, sparkling alkaline water from Vals in southern France. It is used in dyspepsia, urinary disorders, affections of the liver, obesity, gout, and diseases of the skin. — **Vichy water**. (a) An alkaline water, containing minute quantities of iron and arsenic, obtained from numerous thermal springs in Vichy, France, and also artificially prepared. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the intestinal and urinary tracts, gall-stones, lithemia, gout, and rheumatism. (b) A water of somewhat similar composition from the Vichy Spring in Saratoga. See *Saratoga waters*. — **Water bewitched**, water slightly flavored, as with liquor; any weak or greatly diluted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless compound.

Indeed, madam, your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest, the last I took was no more than *water bewitched*. Swift, *Polite Conversation*, l.

Water-check valve, in a steam-engine, an automatic valve which regulates the water-supply delivered by the feed-water pipe to the boiler. See *check-valve*. — **Water cider**. See *cider*. — **Water damaged**. Same as *water bewitched*. Halliwell. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of discomfort or irritation to one.

They caressed his lordship very much as a new comer, whom they *were* glad of the honour to meet, and talked about a time to dine with him; all which (as they say) was *water in his shoes*. Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, l. 295. (*Devies*.)

Water-of-Ayr stone. See *Ayr stone*, under *stone*. — **Water of Cotunninus**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cotunnini*. — **Water of crystallization**. See *crystallization*. — **Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water to be drunk as directed in Num. v. 11-31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. — **Water of life**. (a) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation.

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the *water of life* freely. Rev. xxi. 6.

(b) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor: a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *aqua vita*.

The shepherds . . . were collected together (not without a quenoh of the mountain-dew, or *water of life*) in a large shed. J. Wilson, *Light and Shadows of Scottish Life*, p. 305.

Water of purification. See *holy water*. — **Water of separation** (literally, 'water of uncleanness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer burned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xix.). — **Water on the brain**. See *brain*. — **Water-steam thermometer**. See *thermometer*. — **Water venom-globulin**, a poisonous principle extracted from serpent-venom. — **White Sulphur Springs water**, a strong sulphur water from the springs of the same name in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary systems, constipation, and various skin-diseases. — **White water**. (a) Shoal water near the shore; breakers. (b) The foaming water in rapids or swiftly flowing shallows.

The continuous *white water* of the upper rapids raging round the curve of a steep red bank. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 681.

(c) Foam churned up by a whale. — **Wiesbaden water**, a saline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. — **Wildungen water**, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calcium and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the urinary tract. — **Yellow Sulphur Springs water**, a mineral water from springs of the same name in Virginia. It contains a large proportion of lime salts and sulphates, and is cathartic. (See also *barley-water*, *fire-water*, *lead-water*, *rice-water*.)

water (wâ'tôr), v. [*ME. wateren, weteren, wâren, wâren, wâren, wâren, wâren*, *AS. wâtrian*, water, = *D. wateren*, water, make water, = *MHG. wezzern*, *G. wässern*, irrigate, water (cf. *Ice. vatna* = *Sw. vatna* = *Dan. vande*, water); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put water into or upon; moisten, dilute, sprinkle, or soak with water; specifically, to irrigate.

All the grounds throughout the land of Egypt is continually *watered* by the water which upon ye 25 day of August is turned into the canals round about. E. Webb, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 22.

Set fruit-trees round, nor e'er indulge thy sloth,
But *water* them, and urge their shady growth. Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

Aft times has I *water'd* my steed
Wt the water o' Wearie's well. *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, l. 199).

If the inhabitants of a parish have a customary right of *watering* their cattle at a certain pool, the custom is not destroyed though they do not use it for ten years. Blackstone, *Com.*, l. Int., iii.

3. To produce by moistening and pressure upon (silk, or other fabric) a sort of pattern on which there is a changeable play of light. See *watered silk*, under *watered*.

These things [silk and cotton goods] are *watered*, which very much adds to their beauty; they are made also at Aleppo, but not in so great perfection. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 125.

4. To increase (the nominal capital of a corporation) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital. Justification for such a transaction is usually sought by claiming that the property and franchises have increased in value, so that an increase of stock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial slang.]

The stock of some of the railways has been *watered* to an alarming extent by the issue of fictitious capital, existing only on paper, though ranking equally for dividend — when money for this is forthcoming. Usually, the paper stock has been sold to unwary purchasers. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 857.

To water one's plants, to shed tears. [Old slang.]

Neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy plagues nie, neither stand in a manning where ther it bee best to depart or not. *Euphues to Philautus*, M. 4. (*Nares*.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out, emit, discharge, or secrete water.

If they suffer the dusts of bribes to be thrown into their sight, their eyes will *water* and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivance. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 147.

His eyes would have watered with a true feeling over the sale of a widow's furniture.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 12.

2. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite: said of the mouth or teeth, and in figurative use noting vehement desire or craving.

In their minds they conceived a hope of a dainty banquet, and, spying their enemies a farre of, began to swallow their spittle as their mouths watered for greediness of their prey.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 181].

Oh, my little green gooseberry, my teeth waters at ye! *Farquhar*, *Love and a Bottle*, v. 1.

The dog's mouth waters only at the sight of food, but the gourmand's mouth will also water at the thought of it. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 87.

3. To get or take in water: as, the ship put into port to water; specifically, to drink water.

We watered at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 150.

Were I a poet, by Hippocrene I swear (which was a certain well where all the Muses watered), etc. *Dekker and Webster*, *Westward Ho*, II. 1.

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a watering to the Seine. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. 1. 17.

water-adder (wá'tér-ad'ér), *n.* An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (a) The water-moccasin, a venomous snake. See *moccasin* (with out). [U. S.] (b) The commonest water-snake of the United States, *Tropidonotus* (often *Nerodia*) *spedon*. This is a large, stout serpent, roughened with keeled scales, and somewhat spotted or blotched, like an adder, especially when young. It bites quite hard in self-defense when attacked, but is not poisonous. [U. S.]

waterage (wá'tér-áj), *n.* [*water* + *-age*.] Money paid for transportation by water.

water-agrimony (wá'tér-ag'ri-mō-ni), *n.* An old name of the bur-marigold, *Bidens tripartita* or *B. cernua*.

water-aloe (wá'tér-al'ō), *n.* Same as *water-soldier*.

water-analysis (wá'tér-a-nal'i-sis), *n.* In chem., the analysis of waters, either to determine their potable quality, or fitness for use in boilers or otherwise in the arts.

water-anchor (wá'tér-ang'kgr), *n.* A sail distended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called *sea-anchor*.

water-antelope (wá'tér-an'tē-lōp), *n.* One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kobus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reed-buck; a water-buck. See cuts under *nagor* and *sing-sing*.

water-apple (wá'tér-ap'l), *n.* The custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

water-arum (wá'tér-ā'rum), *n.* See *Calla*, 1.

water-ash (wá'tér-ash), *n.* 1. A small tree, *Fraxinus platycarpa*, without special value, found in deep river-swamps from Virginia to Texas and in the West Indies.—2. The black hoop- or ground-ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, of wet grounds in the eastern half of North America. Its tough pliable dark-brown wood is largely used for interior finish and cabinet-work, for making hoops and baskets, etc.

water-avens (wá'tér-av'enz), *n.* A plant, *Geum rivale*, found in wet meadows northward in both hemispheres. It grows some 2 feet high, and is noticeable for its nodding flowers (large for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also *purple avens*.

water-back (wá'tér-bak), *n.* 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, to utilize the heat of the fire in providing a supply of hot water.—2. In *brewing*, a cistern which holds the water used for mashing.

water-bag (wá'tér-bag), *n.* 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other *Camelidae*, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a vessel for holding water, usually drawn as if a leather bucket. It differs from *water-bouget*, or *bouget*, in retaining the form of the actual vessel.

water-bailage (wá'tér-bā'lāj), *n.* Bailage upon goods transported by water. See *bailage*. *Water-baylage*, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported. *Pepys*, *Diary*, Jan. 20, 1668-9. (*Davies*.)

water-bailiff (wá'tér-bā'lif), *n.* 1. A custom-house officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Out of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and water-bailiffs, that beset me on all sides, worse than a swarm of musquitoes, I proceeded a little too roughly to brush them away with my rattan. *Cumberland*, *West Indian*, I. 5.

2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and by-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3. See *water-bailiff*, under *bailiff*.

water-balance (wá'tér-bal'ans), *n.* An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supported in a hanging frame, and oscillating like a pendulum. As the frame swings, the water dipped by the lowest trough runs into that next above, and in the return motion it is emptied in turn from that into the next above again, and so on. *E. H. Knight*.

water-bar (wá'tér-bār), *n.* A ridge crossing a hill or mountain road, and leading aside water flowing down the road.

They . . . were descending, with careful reining in and bearing back, the steep, long plunges . . . for these mountain roads are like cataract beds, and travellers are like the falling water—where the only break and safety were the water-bars, humping up across the way at frequent intervals. *Mrs. Whitney*, *Odd or Even?* xiii.

water-barometer (wá'tér-ba-rom'e-tér), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See *barometer*.

If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way water barometers have been made. *Fitz Roy*, *Weather Book*, p. 12.

water-barrel (wá'tér-bar'el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

water-barrow (wá'tér-bar'ō), *n.* A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. *E. H. Knight*.

water-basil (wá'tér-baz'il), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

water-bath (wá'tér-bath), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vapor-bath.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel containing water which is heated to a certain temperature, over



Water-baths of various forms (A, B, C), with adjustable rings (a, b, c), to receive vessels of different sizes. B and C are arranged to have a constant water-supply.

which chemical preparations or solutions are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated, or dried at the given temperature.—3. Same as *bain-marie*.

water-battery (wá'tér-bat'er-i), *n.* 1. In *elect.* See *battery*.—2. In *fort.*, a battery nearly on a level with the water.

water-beadle (wá'tér-bē'dl), *n.* A water-bailiff (?).

In the year 1700 one S. Smith, who is described as *water-beadle*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermoudsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 487.

water-bean (wá'tér-bēn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nelumbo*.

water-bear (wá'tér-bār), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Macrobiotidae*, *Arcticea*, and *Tardigrada*.

water-bearer (wá'tér-bār'er), *n.* [*MF. watry berare* = Sw. *vattenbärare* = Dan. *vandbarer*; < *water* + *bearer*.] 1. One who carries water; specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

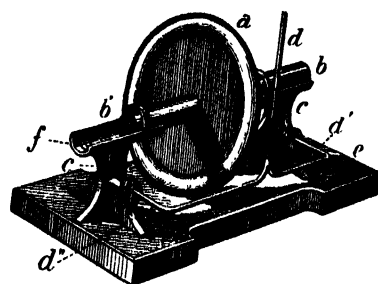
If there be never a wysé man, make a *water-bearer*, a tinker, a cobbler, . . . compotroller of the mynte. *Latimer*, *Sermon on the Plough*.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac. See *Aquarius*.

water-bearing (wá'tér-bār'ing), *n.* A journal-box having in the lower part a groove communicating with a pipe through which water under heavy pressure is admitted beneath the journal, which it raises slightly from its bearings. As the journal revolves, the water flows in an exceedingly thin film or sheet between it and the bearings, forming a very efficient lubricant. See cut in next column. Also called *paier-pluuant* and *hydraulic pilot*.

water-bed (wá'tér-bed), *n.* A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very sick person, or one who is bedridden, is sometimes placed, to avoid the production of bed-sores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

water-beech (wá'tér-bēch), *n.* 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, *Carpinus Caroliniana*: so named from its growing in wet ground, and



Water-bearing.

a, wheel; b, b', bearings for the shaft; c, c', hollow supports for bearings; d, d', pipe and branches through which water is forced into the hollow supports e, e', slot through which the water passes into the bearings with sufficient force to support completely the weight of a and the shaft.

from its resemblance, especially in its bark, to the beech. Also called *blue-beech*.—2. Improperly, the sycamore, or American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech.

water-beetle (wá'tér-bē'tl), *n.* A beetle which lives in the water. Such beetles belong mainly to the families *Amphibiidae*, *Haliplidae*, *Dytiscidae*, and *Gyrinidae* of the adephagous series, and the *Hydrophilidae* of the clavicorn series. The first four are sometimes grouped under the name *Hydradeephaga*, as distinguished from the *Gradephaga*, or ground-beetles and tiger-beetles. A few other beetles are to some extent aquatic; but the term is restricted to the species of the five families named. See these family names, and cuts under *Dytiscus*, *Gyrinidae*, *Hydrobius*, *Hydrophilidae*, and *Ilybius*. Compare *water-bug*.

water-bellows (wá'tér-bel'ōz), *n.* A form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces. It consists essentially of an inverted vessel suspended in water, on raising which in the water air is drawn in through an inlet valve, while on lowering the vessel the air is forced out again through another valve. Such vessels are usually placed in pairs, and are lowered and raised alternately. The device is also used for supplying air to the pipes of a pneumatic clock-system. The central clock lifts the inverted tank, and, letting it fall once a minute, sends a puff of air through the pipes, and thus moves all the hands of the clocks connected with the system.

water-bells (wá'tér-belz), *n.* The European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*). *Britten and Holland*. [North. Eng.]

water-betony (wá'tér-bet'ō-ni), *n.* See *Scrophularia*.

water-bird (wá'tér-bérd), *n.* In *ornith.*, an aquatic as distinguished from a terrestrial or aerial bird; in the plural, the gallatorial and nutatorial or wading and swimming birds, collectively distinguished from land-birds. The term reflects an obsolete classification in which birds were divided into three main groups, called *Aves aérae*, *Aves terrestres*, and *Aves aquaticae*. These divisions are abolished, but the English names of two of them, *land-bird* and *water-bird*, continue in current use because of their convenience. Compare *water-fowl*, 2.

water-biscuit (wá'tér-bis'kit), *n.* A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water-blackbird (wá'tér-blak'bérd), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. See *Cinclus* and *dipper*, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.]

water-blast (wá'tér-blást), *n.* In *mining*, a method of ventilation, in which an apparatus is employed which is the same in principle as the trompe of the Catalan forge. See *trompe*, 2.

It [the *water-blast*] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.

Callon, *Lectures on Mining* (trans.), II. 441.

water-blebs (wá'tér-blebz), *n.* Pemphigus.

water-blink (wá'tér-blingk), *n.* A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the presence of which it serves to indicate.

The *water-blink* consists of dark clouds or spots on the horizon, and is formed by the ascending mists which gather in clouds and hang over pools of water. It is always the herald of advance, and is eagerly looked for. *Schley and Soley*, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 160.

water-blinks (wá'tér-blingks), *n.* Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

water-blob (wá'tér-blob), *n.* A local name of the marsh-marigold, *Calltha palustris*, of the white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*), and of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-blue (wá'tér-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

water-board (wá'tér-bōrd), *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

water-boat (wá'tér-bōt), *n.* A boat carrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

water-boatman (wá'tér-bōt'man), *n.* 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the

family *Notonectidae*: so called because these insects move in the water like a boat propelled by oars. They are more

fully called *back-swimming water-boatmen*, and also *back-swimmers*, because they row themselves about on their backs with their long feathered oar-like legs. Some species are very common in ponds and brooks in the United States, and are often put in aquariums to exhibit their silvery colors and curious actions. *N. undulata* is a characteristic example.

2. An aquatic bug of the family *Corixidae*. All the North American species belong to the genus *Corixa*, as *C. undulata*.

water-borne (wá'tér-börn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by water; carried in a boat or vessel; floated.

Thus merchandise might be *waterborne* from the channel to the Mediterranean.

Motley, Hist. Netherlands, IV. 147.

The stone of which it [bridge from the Strand to the opposite shore of the Thames] was constructed, being *water-borne*, had to pay this tax.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 394.

Water-borne goods, goods carried on shipboard.

water-bottle (wá'tér-bot'l), *n.* A bottle made of glass, skin, rubber, or other material, and designed for holding water.

water-bouquet (wá'tér-bó'jet), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouquet*, 2.

water-bound (wá'tér-bound), *a.* Impeded, hindered, or hemmed in by water, as in case of a flood, heavy rains, etc.

While *water bound*, it [a foraging party] was attacked by guerrillas. *New York Tribune*, April 30, 1862.

water-box (wá'tér-boks), *n.* A bottom or side of a furnace consisting of a compartment of iron kept filled with water. It serves to prevent the burning out of the iron.

water-brain (wá'tér-brán), *n.* Gid or staggers of sheep, caused by the brain-worm.

water-brain fever. Meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

water-brash (wá'tér-brash), *n.* Same as *pyrosis*.

water-braxy (wá'tér-brak'si), *n.* A disease of sheep in which there is hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity. See *braxy*.

water-break (wá'tér-brák), *n.* A wavelet or ripple. [Rare.]

Many a silvery *water-break*
Above the golden gravel.

Tennyson, The Brook.

water-breather (wá'tér-bré'thér), *n.* Any branchiate which breathes water by means of gills.

water-bridge (wá'tér-brij), *n.* A fire-bridge which also forms part of the water-space of a boiler. If dependent from the boiler, it is called a hanging bridge; if it has flue-space above and below, it is a midfeather. Also called *water-table*.

water-brose (wá'tér-bröz), *n.* Brose made of meal and water only. [Scotch.]

I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't *water brose* or muslin-kail,
Wi' cheerfu' face. Burns, To James Smith.

water-buck (wá'tér-buk), *n.* A water-antelope, especially a kob, as *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, which abounds in some African lowlands, as in Nyassa-land. Another water-buck is *Cervicapra redunca*. See *kob*, and cuts under *singing* and *nagor*.

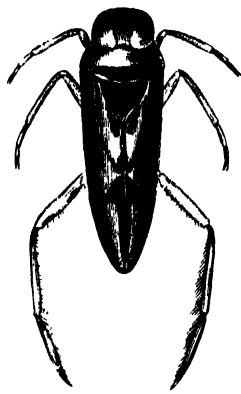
Among the ruminants is the dangerous buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*), the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired giraffe, . . . thegnu, the pallah, the *water-buck* (Cobus). *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 472.

water-buckler (wá'tér-buk'lér), *n.* Same as *water-shield*.

water-budget (wá'tér-buj'et), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouquet*, 2. Also called *dossier*.

water-buffalo (wá'tér-buf'g-ló), *n.* See *water-cow*.

water-bug (wá'tér-bug), *n.* 1. Any true bug of the heteropterous section *Hydrocorisæ* or *Cryptocerata*, including those which live beneath the surface of the water, and belong to the families *Corixidae*, *Notonectidae*, *Nepidae*, *Belostomatidae*, and *Naucoriidae*. See these words, and



Back-swimming Water-boatman (*Notonecta undulata*), dorsal view, three times natural size.

cuts under *Belostoma* and *Ranatra*.—2. Any one of certain true bugs of the heteropterous section *Aurocorisæ*, including those which live mainly on the surface of the water, and which belong to the families *Hydrobatidae*, *Veliidae*, *Limnobatidae*, *Salidae*, and *Hydrometridæ*. See these words.—3. The croton-bug or German cockroach, *Blatta* (*Phyllodromia*) *germanica*: so called from its preference for water-pipes and moist places in houses. See cuts under *croton-bug* and *Blattidae*.—**Giant water-bug**, any member of the *Belostomatidae*.

water-butt (wá'tér-but), *n.* 1. A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an out-house or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain- or pipe-water.—2. A water-beetle, as *Dytiscus marginatus* and related species.

water-cabbage (wá'tér-kab'áj), *n.* The American white water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphaea*) *odorata*.

water-calamin (wá'tér-kal'á-mint), *n.* The corn-mint, *Mentha arvensis*.

water-caltrop (wá'tér-kal'trop), *n.* 1. The water-nut, *Trapa*.—2. A book-name of the pondweeds *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*.

water-can (wá'tér-kan), *n.* The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*, or the European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*): so named from the shape of the seed-vesSEL. [Prov. Eng.]

water-cancer, water-canker (wá'tér-kan'sér, -kang'kér), *n.* Gangrenous stomatitis, or noma. See *noma*.

water-cap (wá'tér-kap), *n.* 1. A form of cylindrical diaphragm of copper in the time-fuse of a shell, intended to prevent the fuse from being extinguished by water in ricochet firing.—2. A bird of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*, the species and genera of which are numerous. Also *water-chat*. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

water-carpet (wá'tér-kár'pet), *n.* 1. A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria suffumata*.—2. An American golden-saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium Americanum*, which spreads on the surface of springs and streams. Wood, Class-book of Bot.

water-carriage (wá'tér-kar'áj), *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

In the important matter of *water-carriage* the farmer in the Canadian Far West has unrivalled advantages. W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, xlii.

2. The conducting or conveying of water from place to place.

In the *water-carriage* system each house has its own network of drain-pipes, soil-pipes, and waste-pipes, which lead from the basins, sinks, closets, and gullies within and about the house to the common sewer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 714.

3. Means of conveyance by water, collectively; vessels; boats. [Rare.]

The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware. *Arbuthnot*.

water-carrier (wá'tér-kar'i-ér), *n.* One who or that which carries water; specifically, an arrangement of wires or the like on which a bucket of water, raised from a well, etc., may be conveyed wherever required, as to a house.—**Water-carriers' paralysis**, paralysis of the musculo-spiral nerve.

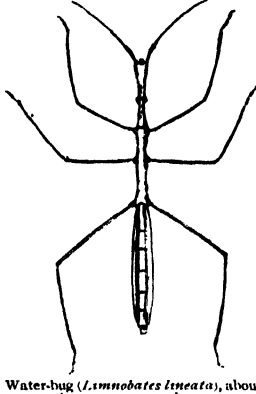
water-cart (wá'tér-kárt), *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, etc. For the latter purpose the cart bears a large cask or tank containing water, which, by means of a tube or tubes perforated with holes, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising, or in gardens to water plants.

water-cask (wá'tér-kásk), *n.* A strong light cask used for transporting drinking-water, especially on sea-going ships. Compare *water-tank* and *breaker*.

water-caster (wá'tér-kás'tér), *n.* A physician who professed to discover the diseases of his patients by "casting" or examining their urine; commonly, a quack.

Wastes much in phisicke and her *water-caster*. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

water-cat (wá'tér-kat), *n.* The nair, or Oriental otter, *Lutra nair*, translating a Mahratta name.



Water-bug (*Limnobates lineatus*), about three times natural size.

water-cavy (wá'tér-ká'vi), *n.* The capibara. **water-celery** (wá'tér-sel'g-ri), *n.* 1. The cursed crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, of temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It has a thick hollow stem a foot or two high, the lower leaves stalked and three-lobed, the petals small, and the carpels very numerous. The juice is very acrid, and is used by beggars to produce sores; but the plant is in some places eaten after boiling.

2. See *Vallisneria*.

water-cell (wá'tér-sel), *n.* 1. One of several diverticula of the paunch of the camel, serving to store up water. See *water-bag*, 1.

These, the so-called *water-cells*, serve to strain off from the contents of the paunch, and to retain in store, a considerable quantity of water. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

2. A voltaic cell in which the liquid is pure water.

water-centiped (wá'tér-sen'ti-ped), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-charger (wá'tér-chär'jér), *n.* A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that it may act promptly when started.

water-chat (wá'tér-chat), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Hemicuridae*.—2. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*, of which there are many genera and species; a water-cap. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

water-check (wá'tér-ček), *n.* A check-valve for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. E. H. Knight.

water-chestnut (wá'tér-ches'nut), *n.* See *Trapa*.

water-chevrotain (wá'tér-shev'ró-tán), *n.* An aquatic African traguline, *Hyomyschus aquaticus*, belonging to the family *Tragulidae*, and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

water-chicken (wá'tér-chik'en), *n.* The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. Ralph and Bagg, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

water-chickweed (wá'tér-chik'wéd), *n.* 1. A small, smooth, and green tufted herb, *Montia fontana*, found throughout Europe, in northern Asia, from arctic America down the west coast to California, and in the Andes to their southern extremity. Also *blinking-chickweed* (which see).—2. A name for *Callitriche verna* and *Stellaria* (*Malachium*) *aquatica*.

water-chinkapin (wá'tér-ching'ka-pin), *n.* The American nelumbo, *Nelumbo lutea*, or primarily its edible nut-like seed: so named from the resemblance of the seeds to chinkapins. They are borne immersed in pits in the large top-shaped receptacle. Also *wankapin*, *yoncopin*.

water-cicada (wá'tér-si-ká'dä), *n.* A water-boatman.

water-clam (wá'tér-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Spondylidae*; a thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

water-clock (wá'tér-klok), *n.* A clepsydra.

A clepsydra, or *waterclock*, which played upon Flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the Index. Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 512.

water-closet (wá'tér-kloz'et), *n.* A privy having some contrivance for carrying off the discharges through a waste-pipe below by the agency of water.

water-cock (wá'tér-kok), *n.* The kora, *Gallixer cristata*, a large dark gallinule of India, Ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red caruncle on top of the head.

water-colly (wá'tér-kol'i), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-color (wá'tér-kul'or), *n.* 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.—2. A pigment adapted or prepared for painting in this method.

Some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings and poor discontented; . . .
And never yet did insurrection want
Such *water-colours* to impart his cause.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 80.

Water-colours are sold in four forms, in cakes, pastilles, pans, and tubes. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxii.

3. A painting executed by this method, or with pigments of this kind.

The Art Galleries opened every year, and, besides the National Gallery, there were the Society of British Artists, the Exhibition of *Water Colours*, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. W. Beunt, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

Also used attributively in all senses.

water-colored (wá'tér-kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of water; like water. [Rare.]

The other [sort of cherry], which hangs on the branch like grapes, is *water colored* within, of a faintish sweet, and greedily devoured by the small birds.

Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

water-coloring (wá'tér-kul'gr-ing), *n.* The use of water-colors, or work executed in water-colors or pigments of similar nature. [Trade use.]

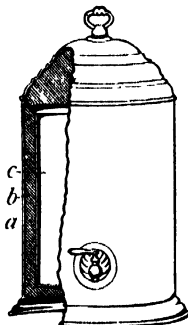
The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in *water-colouring*.

Paper-hanger, p. 78.

water-colorist (wá'tér-kul'gr-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

water-comparator (wá'tér-kom'pā-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for comparing thermometers with a standard, consisting essentially of a reservoir containing water, with means for obtaining different temperatures and for maintaining the whole mass at the same temperature during a series of observations.

water-cooler (wá'tér-kō'lér), *n.* Any device for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in which water for drinking is placed with ice. Such coolers are fitted with a faucet in the lower part, for drawing off the water. The effect of other coolers is due to evaporation through their porous walls. See *olia, 3*.



Water-cooler.
a, outer shell; b, non-conducting filling; c, inner shell

water-core (wá'tér-kōr), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to absorb the heat and hasten the cooling of the casting: used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.—2. In some forms of car-axle, a quantity of water in a hermetically closed cavity, intended to take up heat from the journals.—3. A blemish, common in some varieties of the apple, in which the flesh about the core assumes a watery, translucent appearance.

watercourse (wá'tér-kōrs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

The woods climb up boldly along the hillsides, overshadowing every little dingle and *watercourse*.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, iii.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water, or serving for conveyance by water.

Who hath divided a *watercourse* for the overflowing of waters.

Job xxxviii. 25.

Scouring the *water-courses* thorough the cities;

A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, a stream of water, usually flowing in a definite channel having a bed and sides or banks, and usually discharging itself into some other stream or body of water. *Bigelow*. The condition of being occasionally dry does not deprive it of the character of a *watercourse*; but occasional flows of water caused by unusual rains, or melting of snow, and following a channel which is usually dry, do not constitute a *watercourse*. The owner of a *watercourse* has, within certain limits, a right to have it flow substantially unimpaired by the owners above and below. A *grant of a watercourse* may mean a grant of (1) the easement or the right to the running of water; (2) the channel which contains the water, the pipe, or drain; or (3) the land over which the water flows. *George Jessel, Master of the Rolls*

water-cow (wá'tér-kou), *n.* The common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus bubalus*; the water-buffalo: so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, from the habit it has of seeking the water to escape the annoyance of insects. It is not a distinct species. The same habit is strongly marked in the African or Cape buffalo, *B. caffer*, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See *onta* under *buffalo*.

water-cracker (wá'tér-krak'ér), *n.* 1. A water-biscuit.—2. A Prince Rupert's drop. See *detonating bulb*, under *detonating*.

A *water cracker*, as they [Prince Rupert's drops] are called in the factory. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 181.*

water-craft (wá'tér-kráft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

water-crake (wá'tér-krāk), *n.* 1. The common spotted crane of Europe, *Porzana maruetta*: distinguished from the *lund-crake*, *Crex pratensis*.—2. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. *Montagu*.—3. The water-ouzel: a misnomer. *Willughby; Ray*. [Local, Eng.]

water-crane (wá'tér-krān), *n.* 1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.—2. A crane operated by hydraulic power.

water-cress (wá'tér-kres), *n.* [*< ME. waterkresse, watyrcresse, waterkirs; < water + cress.*] A creeping herb of springs and streams, *Nasturtium officinale*, from antiquity used as a spring

salad, and now very widely cultivated. See *cress* and *Nasturtium* (with cut). The name is extended to the genus—*N. pulsatre*, a weedy species, being called *marsh* or *yellow water-cress*, or *marsh-cress*.

water-crow (wá'tér-krō), *n.* 1. The common European coot, *Fulica atra*: from its blackish plumage. [Local, Eng.]—2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—3. The darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey, *Plotus aninga*. [Southern U. S.]

water-crowfoot (wá'tér-krō'fūt), *n.* The name of several aquatic species of *Ranunculus*, primarily *R. aquatilis*, the common white water-crowfoot, a plant found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is *R. multifidus*.

watercup (wá'tér-kup), *n.* 1. The pennywort, *Hydrocotyle*: by translation of the genus name.—2. The trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flara*.

water-cure (wá'tér-kūr), *n.* Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of application.

water-deck (wá'tér-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.]

water-deer (wá'tér-dēr), *n.* 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*, of somewhat aquatic habits. It resembles the ordinary musk-deer in general, being of small size, hornless in both sexes, and



Chinese Water-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*).

with protrusive upper canines in the male; but some technical characters cause it to fall in another genus.

2. The African water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

water-deerlet (wá'tér-dēr'let), *n.* The African water-chevrotain.

water-devil (wá'tér-dev'l), *n.* 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus *Hydrophilus*. *H. piceus* is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See *Corydatus*, and *cut* under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-dock (wá'tér-dok), *n.* A tall dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, of temperate Europe and Asia. Also called *horse-* or *water-sorrel*. *R. aquatilis* also appears under this name. The great or American water-dock is *R. britannica* (*R. orbiculatus*).

water-doctor (wá'tér-dok'tor), *n.* 1. A hydropathist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosed by simple inspection of the urine.

water-dog (wá'tér-dog), *n.* 1. A dog accustomed to or delighting in the water, or trained to go into the water in pursuit of game, as a water-spaniel.—2. One of various kinds of large salamanders; a mud-puppy. See *axolotl*, *Melospoma*, and *cut* under *hellbender*. Also *water-puppy*.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Water-dogs, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with *mares-tails*, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.

G. L. Gower, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the water. [Colloq.]

The Sandwich Islanders are complete *water-dogs*, and therefore very good in boating.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 94.

water-dragon (wá'tér-drag'on), *n.* An old name of the water-arum, *Calla palustris*, also assigned to *Altha palustris*, perhaps by confusion of the Latin names. *Britten and Holland*.

water-drain (wá'tér-drān), *n.* A drain or channel through which water may run.

water-drainage (wá'tér-drā'nāj), *n.* The draining off of water.

water-dressing (wá'tér-dres'ing), *n.* The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

water-drink (wá'tér-drink), *n.* [*< ME. water-drinch; < water + drink.*] A drink of water.

Alls ift thu drunke *waterdrinche*.

Ormulum (ed. White), l. 14482.

water-drinker (wá'tér-drink'kér), *n.* [*< ME. water drynkare; < water + drinker.*] 1. A drinker of water.

Water drynkare. Aqueibibus. Prompt. Parv., p. 518.

2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.]

water-drip (wá'tér-drip), *n.* A pan or receptacle to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

water-drop (wá'tér-drop), *n.* A drop of water; specifically, a tear.

Let not women's weapons, *water-drops*,

Stain my man's cheeks! *Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 280.*

water-dropper (wá'tér-drop'ér), *n.* A contrivance devised by Sir William Thomson, and used particularly in the measurement of the electrical potential of the atmosphere. It consists of an insulated metallic cylinder containing water, with a projecting nozzle, from which the water is allowed to drop freely. Each drop carries with it a small charge, and finally the apout and connecting-rod gain the potential of the air; this may then be measured by a quadrant electrometer.

water-dropwort (wá'tér-drop'wért), *n.* The umbelliferous plant *Eranthe fistulosa*, or any plant of that genus. The hemlock water-dropwort is the highly poisonous *E. crocata*.

water-dust (wá'tér-dust), *n.* A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.]

water-eagle (wá'tér-ē'gl), *n.* The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.]

watered (wá'térd), *a.* Marked with or exhibiting waved lines or bands bearing some resemblance to those which might be produced by the action of water. Also *waved*. **Watered silk**, silk upon which a wave-like and changeable pattern has been produced by moistening and pressure. The name is sometimes restricted to material of which the pattern is confined to parallel lines, as distinguished from *moiré antique*. See *moiré* and *moiré*.

water-elder (wá'tér-el'dér), *n.* The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

water-elephant (wá'tér-el'fānt), *n.* The hippopotamus or river-horse.

water-elevator (wá'tér-el'fā-vā-tor), *n.* 1. Any device for raising buckets in wells, or for lifting water to a higher level for purposes of irrigation, etc.—2. A lift or elevator in which the operating force is the weight or pressure of water; a hydraulic elevator.

water-elm (wá'tér-elm), *n.* The common white elm, *Ulmus Americana*.

water-engine (wá'tér-en'jin), *n.* An engine to raise water; also, an engine propelled by water.

waterer (wá'tér-ér), *n.* 1. One who waters, in any sense of the word: as, a stock *waterer*.

Neither the planter nor the *waterer* have any power to make it [religion] take root and grow in your hearts.

Locke, Paraphrase on 1 Cor. iii. 7.

2. That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water on plants, watering animals, etc.

water-eringo (wá'tér-ē-ring'gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium yuccifolium* (*E. aquaticum*), otherwise called *button-snakeroot*. See *Eryngium*.

water-ermine (wá'tér-ēr'min), *n.* A British tiger-moth, *Spilosoma urtica*, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.]

water-extractor (wá'tér-eks-trak'tor), *n.* In *dyeing*, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed goods from water by the action of centrifugal force.

waterfall (wá'tér-fāl), *n.* [= *1*.] *waterfall* = *G. wasserfall* (cf. *Sw. rattenfall, Dan. randfald*); as *water + fall*.] 1. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

Down shower the gambolling *waterfalls*.

Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

2. A neck-tie or scarf with long drooping ends. [Colloq.]

He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iii.*

3. A chignon. [Colloq.]

The brown silk net, which she had supposed thoroughly trustworthy, had given way all at once into a great hole under the *waterfall*, and the soft hair would fret itself through and threaten to stray untidily.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

water-farming (wá'tér-fār'ming), *n.* The cultivation of plants growing in water.

A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian *water-farming*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 858.

water-feather, water-featherfoil (wá'tér-féw'ér, -féw'ér-fóil), *n.* The featherfoil or water-violet *Hottonia*, especially the British species *H. palustris*: so named from its finely dissected immersed leaves.

water-fennel (wá'tér-fen'el), *n.* One of the water-dropworts, *Eranthe Phellandrium*.

water-fern (wá'tér-térn), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Osmunda*; specifically, *O. regalis*.—2. A plant of the order *Marsileaceae*.

water-fight (wá'tér-fit), *n.* A naval battle. [Rare.]

Cæsar . . . awaits at anchor the coming of his whole fleet, mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving order to fit all things for what might happen in such a various and floating water-fight as was to be expected. Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

water-figwort (wá'tér-fíg'wért), *n.* The common European figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

water-filter (wá'tér-fíl'tér), *n.* An appliance for filtering water; a filter.—**Water-filter nut.** Same as *clearing-nut*.

water-finder (wá'tér-fin'dér), *n.* One who practises rhabdomancy, or uses the divining-rod to discover water; a bletonist.

water-fire (wá'tér-fir), *n.* [Tr. of a Tamil name.]

A low wood, *Bergia ammannioides* of the *Elatinaceae*, found in rice-fields and marshy grounds in the tropical Old World. The name alludes to a supposed aridity.

water-flag (wá'tér-flag), *n.* The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudocorus*. Also called *yellow iris* and *flower-de-luce*.

water-flannel (wá'tér-flan'el), *n.* A felt-like substance composed of the matted filaments of some conferva or similar alga which multiplies in submerged meadows, and is deposited by the retiring waters.

water-flaxseed (wá'tér-flaks'séd), *n.* The larger duckweed, *Lemna polyrrhiza*: so called from the shape and minute size of the fronds.

water-flea (wá'tér-flé), *n.* One of numerous small or minute crustaceans which skip about in the water like fleas, as *Daphnia pulex*; any branchiopod. See *Daphniidæ*, *Cladocera*, *Cyclops*.

water-float (wá'tér-flót), *n.* A float placed in a boiler, cistern, etc., to control a valve.

water-flood (wá'tér-flúd), *n.* [*< ME. waterflood, < AS. wæterflōd; as water + flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

Let not the waterflood overflow me. Ps. lxx. 15.
In the month of May, namely on the 2d day, came downe great water floods, by reason of sodaine showres of halles and raies. Stow, Annals, p. 708.

water-flounder (wá'tér-floun'dér), *n.* The sand-flounder. [Local, U. S.]

waterflow (wá'tér-flō), *n.* A flow or current of water; the amount of water flowing.

The work concludes with articles on the cost of hydraulic power, and upon meters for measuring waterflow. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 247.

water-flowing (wá'tér-flō'ing), *u.* Flowing like water; streaming. [Rare.]

My mercy dried their water-flowing tears. Shak., 8 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 43.

water-fly (wá'tér-flí), *n.* 1. Some winged aquatic insect; specifically, a member of the family *Perlidæ*; a stone-fly.—2. A source of petty annoyance; an insignificant but troublesome person or thing. [Rare.]

How the poor world is pestered with such waterflies, diminutives of nature! Shak., T. and C., v. i. 38.

water-foot (wá'tér-fút), *n.* One of the ambulacral pedicels of an echinoderm; a tube-foot.

water-fowl (wá'tér-fowl), *n.* [*< ME. watyr fowl; < water + fowl.*] 1. Same as *water-birds*.—2. In a restricted sense, swimming birds, especially those which, as the *Anseres*, are used for food or for any reason engage the attention of sportsmen.

water-fox (wá'tér-foks), *n.* The carp, *Cyprinus carpio*: so called from its supposed cunning. I. Walton. Compare *water-sheep*.

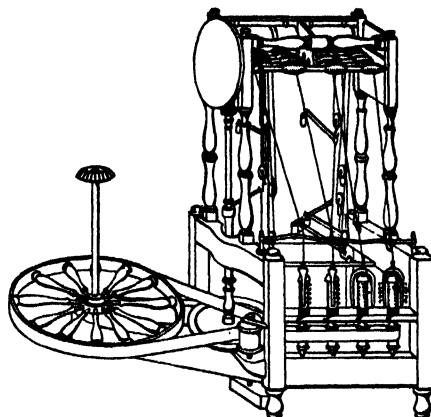
water-frame (wá'tér-frám), *n.* The original spinning-frame invented by Arkwright, which was driven by water-power (whence the name). Otherwise called *throstle* and *throstle-frame*. See cut in next column.

water-fright (wá'tér-frit), *n.* Hydrophobia.

water-fringe (wá'tér-frinj), *n.* See *Limnanthemum*.

water-furrow (wá'tér-fur'ō), *n.* [*< ME. waterforowe, waterfoore; < water + furrow.*] In agri., a deep furrow made for conducting water from a ground and keeping it dry; an open drain.

Waterforowe, in londe. Ellis, sulus. Prompt. Parv., p. 518.



Arkwright's Water-frame.

water-furrow (wá'tér-fur'ō), *v. t.* [*< water-furrow, n.*] To plow or open water-furrows in; drain by means of water-furrows.

Seed husbandry sown, water-furrow thy ground, That rain when it cometh may run away round. Tassie, October's Husbandry, st. 7.

water-gage (wá'tér-gáj), *n.* 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel.

The most common form is a glass tube placed on the front of a boiler, and connected at the top with a pipe opening into the steam-space above the water and below with a pipe opening into the water in the boiler. The water and steam fill the tube and indicate the height of the water in the boiler. See *gage-cock*. Also called *water-indicator*.

2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

water-gall (wá'tér-gál), *n.* [Also dial. *water-gael, water-gull*; = *G. wasser-galle*, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, *< wasser*, water, + *galle*, seen also in *G. regen-galle*, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeve, water-gall, weather-gall, appar. in orig. like leel. *galli*, a defect, flaw, hence a barren spot: see *gall*.] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. Imp. Dict.—2. An appearance in the sky regarded as presaging the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow. Also called *weather-gall*.

And round about her tear-distained eye Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky; These water-galls in her dim element Foretell new storms. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1588.
Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the water-gall is of the rain-bow. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 50.
I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *water-gall*. Halliwell (under *water-dogs*).

water-gang (wá'tér-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. Jamieson. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

water-gap (wá'tér-gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

water-gas (wá'tér-gás), *n.* A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consists of a furnace for anthracite coal or other fuel, connected at the top with a tower filled with loose brick and called a *regenerator*. The products of combustion pass through the regenerator, and raise it to a white heat. Steam is then admitted below the furnace, and, passing upward through the fire and through the regenerator, is decomposed. While the steam is passing the furnace, either coal reduced to dust or crude naphtha is allowed to fall through the ascending steam over the fire. Complicated chemical reactions take place, the result being the formation of quantities of fixed gas. There are also other methods closely allied to this. By one process the non-luminous gas is afterward enriched by the addition of a hydrocarbon, as petroleum or naphtha. Water-gas is commonly thus treated, and used as an illuminating gas; but it is also used, in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

water-gate (wá'tér-gát), *n.* [ME. *watergate*; *< water + gate*.] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be excluded or confined; a flood-gate.

Fro heven, oute of the watergatis, The reyny storme felle downe algaits. Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

2. A gate by which access is gained to a river, fountain, well, or other body or supply of water.

And at the fountain gate . . . they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall above the house of David, even unto the water gate east ward. Neh. xii. 37.

As they reached the water-gate, the rain had ceased for a time, and a gleam of sunlight shone upon the river, and rested on the Queen's barge as it approached. J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, iv.

3. A water-plug or valve. E. H. Knight.

water-gavel (wá'tér-gav'el), *n.* In Eng. law, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

water-germander (wá'tér-jér-man'dér), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scordium*.

water-gilder (wá'tér-gíl'dér), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding.

water-gilding (wá'tér-gíl'ding), *n.* Same as *wash-gilding*.

water-gillyflower (wá'tér-jíl'i-flou-ér), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

water-gladiole (wá'tér-glád'i-ól), *n.* See *flow-ering rush* (under *rush*).

water-glass (wá'tér-glás), *n.* 1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

Full time of defence measured by the water-glass. Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 72.

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

With a water-glass over the side, you look down on the bright array of fishes, whose every movement you can note. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 180.

3. Same as *soluble glass* (which see, under *glass*).

Water-glass painting may be explained . . . very briefly. It is simply water-colour on dry plaster, fixed afterwards with a solution of flint applied to it in spray as the solution of gum-lac is applied to a charcoal drawing. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 236.

water-glue (wá'tér-glü), *n.* Waterproof glue.

The strings [of bows] being made of verie good glue, with a kinde of waterglue to resist wet and moyesture. Sir J. Smyth, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

water-god (wá'tér-god), *n.* In myth., a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water.

water-grampus (wá'tér-gram'pus), *n.* Same as *grampus*, 4.

water-grass (wá'tér-grás), *n.* 1. The manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*. [Fishermen's name.]

—2. A very succulent grass, *Paspalum laevé*. [Southern U. S.]—3. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. [Ireland.]—4. Species of *Equisetum*.—5. The velvet-grass, *Holcus*. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

water-gruel (wá'tér-gró'el), *n.* Gruel made of water and meal, flour, etc., and eaten without milk; thin or weak gruel.

I could eat water-gruel with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel Upon the Strength of Water-Gruel? Prior, Alma, iii.

water-guard (wá'tér-gärd), *n.* A river or harbor police; customs officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

water-gull (wá'tér-gul), *n.* A dialectal form of *water-gall*.

water-gum (wá'tér-gum), *n.* A small tree of New South Wales, *Tristania neriifolia*, the timber of which is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building.

water-gut (wá'tér-gut), *n.* An alga of the genus *Ulex*, natural order *Ulvaceae*. The most general form, *U. enteromorpha*, var. *intestinalis*, occurs in fresh as well as salt water, *U. enteromorpha*, var. *compressa*, being the more common on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal (whence the name).

water-hairgrass (wá'tér-här'grás), *n.* A grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a panicle with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also *water-whorlgrass*.

water-hammer (wá'tér-ham'ér), *n.* 1. The concussion of a moving volume of water in a pipe or passage, caused by sudden stoppage of flow, as by the abrupt closing of a faucet.—2. The noise, resembling a blow of a hammer, caused by the presence of water in a steam-pipe when live steam is passed through it.—3. A philosophical toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube from which the air has been exhausted and which contains some water. It is so called because the water strikes against the tube with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion.

4. A metal hammer heated in a flame or in boiling water. Tapping the skin with this hammer for a

few seconds will cause a blister. It is used as a counter-irritant or a mild cautery.

water-hare (wá'tér-hár), *n.* 1. The water-rabbit. See cut under *swamp-hare*.—2. The spotted cavy, or paca, *Cataglyphis paca*.

water-haze (wá'tér-ház), *n.* Haze composed of water-particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See *haze*.

water-heater (wá'tér-hé'tér), *n.* A heating-apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

water-hemlock (wá'tér-hem'lok), *n.* 1. See *Cicuta*.—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, *Enanthe crocata*, otherwise called *dead-tongue*; also (*E. phellandrium*, distinguished as *fine-leaved water-hemlock*).

water-hemp (wá'tér-hemp), *n.* 1. See *hemp*.—2. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

water-hen (wá'tér-hen), *n.* Some aquatic bird likened to a hen. (a) The moor-hen or gallinule of Great Britain, *Gallinula chloropus*. (b) The American coot, *Fulica americana*. (Massachusetts.) (c) An Australian bird of the rail family and genus *Tridionyx*. See cut under *Tridionyx*, and compare *water-cock*.—**Spotted water-hen**. Same as *spotted rail*. See *rail*. [Local, Eng.]

water-hickory (wá'tér-hik'ó-ri), *n.* Same as *bitter pecan* (which see, under *pecan*).

water-hoarhound (wá'tér-hór'hound), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycopus*, chiefly *L. Europæus*.

water-hog (wá'tér-hog), *n.* 1. The African river-hog, *Potamocharus penicillatus*. See cut under *Potamocharus*.—2. The South American capibara, *Hydrocharus capibara*. Also called *tailless hippopotamus* and *short-nosed tapir*.

water-hole (wá'tér-höl), *n.* A hole or hollow where water collects. In Australia, a small natural or artificial reservoir; in South Africa, a natural pool, or water-pool. This word is chiefly used in Australia, where it means a small pond or pool of water, and especially such as are filled during the rainy season and dry up when that ceases, or soon after.

In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and water-holes scattered all over the country [Australia] got low and dried up, large numbers of . . . wild ducks congregated on the big lagoon in front of Mount Spencer station. *H. F. Hutton*, *Advance Australia*, p. 88.

We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed waterhole. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, *The Head-Station*, p. 84.

waterhole (wá'tér-höl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waterholed*, ppr. *waterholing*. [*<water-hole, n.*] In *coffee-cultivation*. See the quotation.

A third operation is called "trenching," or *waterholing*. The trenches are made across the slope, and . . . the holes are left open to act as catch-drains, and as receptacles for wash, weeds, prunings, and other vegetable matters. *Spono-Bency Manuf.*, I. 638.

water-horse (wá'tér-hórs), *n.* Same as *horse-pile*.

water-horsetail (wá'tér-hórs'tál), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara*.

water-house (wá'tér-hous), *n.* A house or dwelling upon the water; a ship.

The thing by her commanded is to see Dover's dreadful cliff; passing, in a poor water-house, the dangers of the merciless channel 'twixt that and Calais, five long hours' sail, with three poor weeks' victuals. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, I. 1.

water-hyssop (wá'tér-his'óp), *n.* See *Herpestis*.

water-ice (wá'tér-ís), *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sherbet.

water-inch (wá'tér-inch), *n.* In *hydraul.*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure—that is, when the water is only so high as just to cover the orifice. This quantity is very nearly 500 cubic feet.

water-indicator (wá'tér-in'di-ká-tor), *n.* A device for indicating the weight of water in a boiler or a tank, or for giving an alarm by permitting steam to escape, sounding a whistle, etc., when the water falls below a certain level; a water-gage.

wateriness (wá'tér-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbutnot*.

watering (wá'tér-ing), *n.* [*<late ME. watrynge, watrynge* (= *MLG. watering* = *MHG. wasserunge, G. wässerung*); verbal *n.* of *water*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who waters, in any sense.

Doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? *Luke xiii.* 15.

The clouds are for the watering of the earth. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 168.

Specifically—2. The art or process of giving to the surface of anything a wave-like or veined appearance of somewhat ornamental effect; also, the marking so produced. Compare *water*,

v. t., 3, and *watered silk* (under *watered*).—3. A watering-place: as, "the watering of Saint Thomas" (better known as St. Thomas a Waterings), *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 826.—4. In *flax-manuf.*, same as *retting*, 1.—**Watering of the mouth**, an abundant secretion of saliva excited, through a reflex nervous influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

watering-call (wá'tér-ing-kál), *n.* *Milit.*, a call or sound of a trumpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can (wá'tér-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *watering-pot*.

watering-cart (wá'tér-ing-kárt), *n.* 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, used for watering plants. Various special forms are made, as one for watering plants in drills, the water escaping through perforated pipes set at the proper distances apart.

2. A large tank, of whatever form, mounted on a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

watering-house (wá'tér-ing-hous), *n.* A house or tavern where water is obtained for cab-horses, etc. Compare *waterman*, 2.

Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen . . . who have been shouting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their watering-houses, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and purf.

Dickens, *Sketches*, *Scenes*, II.

watering-place (wá'tér-ing-plás), *n.* [*<ME. watrynge-place; <watering + place.*] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or for supplying ships.

Watrynge Place, where beestys byñ wateryd.

Prompt. Parv., p. 518.

The force will have to trust to known watering-places where there are wells.

Col. Fergusson, in *E. Sartorius's In the Soudan*, p. 56.

2. Especially, a place of resort for a particular kind of water, as mineral water; a well, spring, town, etc., famous for its waters; in later use, a bathing-place; a seaside resort; loosely, any summer resort.

The discovery of a saline spring . . . suggested to a too constructive brain the possibility of turning Treby Magna into a fashionable watering-place.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, III.

The term [watering-places] was naturally extended to include places resorted to for sea bathing, and sometimes, as at Scarborough, the visitors could either have the benefit of the spa or the salt water, that famous watering-place having both of these attractions.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 378.

watering-pot (wá'tér-ing-pot), *n.* 1. A vessel, usually a somewhat tall can, most often of cylindrical section, sometimes oval, with a long spout springing from near the base, used for watering plants and for other similar purposes, as sprinkling sidewalks. The spout is generally fitted with a rose, often movable, for distributing the water in a number of fine streams. It is usually made of tin-plate or galvanized sheet-iron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called *watering-can*.

2. In *conch.*, any species of the genus *Aspergillum*, as *A. vaginiferum*. These are true bivalves of the family *Gastropodidae* (or *Tubicolidae*), not distantly related to the terebros, and all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in comparison with the long hard tube with which they are soldered. The species named has this tube cylindrical and clubbed or knobbed at both ends, with one end closed by a perforated plate; the whole formation suggesting the sprinkler of a watering-pot. It inhabits the Red Sea, and other species of *Aspergillum* are found in Indo-Pacific waters. Also called *watering-pot shell*.

watering-trough (wá'tér-ing-tróf), *n.* A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

water-injector (wá'tér-in-jek'tor), *n.* See *injector*.

waterish (wá'tér-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *watrish*; *<ME. *waterish, <AS. wæterisc; as water + ish*.] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; aqueous.

Frost is wheresoever is any waterish humour, as is in all woods, either more or less; and you know that all things frozen and icy will rather break than bend.

Acham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.

Shak., *Lear*, I. 1. 261.

2. Consisting mainly of water; hence, thin; weak; poor.

Such nice and waterish diet. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3. 15.

3. Juicy; succulent. [Rare.]

The Summer
Invited my then ranging eyes to look on
Large fields of ripened corn, presenting trifles
Of waterish petty dainties.

Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, IV.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of its characters; insipid: as, a *waterish* color or feel.

Some [flowers] of a sad or darke greene, some *watrishe*, blunkette, gray, grassie, hoarie, and Leeke coloured.

Touchstone of Complexions, p. 100.

Of *watrish* taste, the flesh not firme, like English beefe.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 183.

waterishness (wá'tér-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being waterish.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood.

Floyer.

water-jacket (wá'tér-ják'et), *n.* A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, or otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare *water-mantle* and *water-box*.

water-joint (wá'tér-joint), *n.* A joint through which water will not leak, as in the framework of a water-gate, the junction of two water-pipes, the gates of canal-locks, etc.

water-junket (wá'tér-jung'ket), *n.* The common sandpiper of Great Britain, *Tringoides hypoleucis*.

water-kelpie (wá'tér-kel'pi), *n.* A spirit or demon supposed to dwell in water. See *kelpie*.

The bonny grey mare did sweat for fear,

For she heard the water-kelpey roaring.

Annan Water (*Child's Ballads*, II. 189).

water-kind (wá'tér-kind), *n.* [*<ME. water-kunde; <water + kind*.] Water; the elements of water.

Latin boc seggth thatt Ennou Bitacnethth *waterkindes*.

Ornamentum (ed. White), I. 18087.

water-lade (wá'tér-lád), *n.* A channel or trench for conducting water; a drain; a gutter.

The channels were not skoured . . . for riverets and brookes to pass away, but the *water-lades* stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 741. (*Davies*.)

water-laid (wá'tér-lád), *a.* Noting three ropes laid into one: same as *cable-laid*.

Waterlander (wá'tér-lán-dér), *n.* [*<D. Waterland*, a district in North Holland, + *-er*.] One of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the Netherlands. Beginning with less strict views of excommunication than those of the conservative wing, they gradually moved in the direction of still greater liberality, exchanged the name of Mennonites for Doopsgezinden (Baptist persuasion), refused to condemn any one for opinions which the Bible did not expressly pronounce essential to salvation, cooperated with William the Silent, and even accepted civil office. The division between them and their opponents gradually disappeared, and the two wings are now united in Holland on substantially the liberal basis of the Waterlanders. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

Waterlandian (wá'tér-lán'di-an), *n.* [*<Waterland* (see *Waterlander*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Waterlander*.

water-language (wá'tér-lang'gwäj), *n.* Jocular abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

'Twas all *water-language* at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. *Amhurst*, *Terra Filus*, No. 1.

water-laverock (wá'tér-lav'er-ok), *n.* Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).

water-leader (wá'tér-lé'dér), *n.* [*<ME. water-leider* (cf. *D. waterleiding* = *G. wasserleitung* = *Sw. vattenledning* = *Dan. vandledning*, *aque-duct*); *<water + leader*.] A water-carrier.

The cocks and *water-lederes*. *York Plays*, p. 307.

waterleaf (wá'tér-léf), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* (which see).—2. Paper in the first stage of manufacture, after it has been pressed between the felts: a technical use.

The structure of the *waterleaf* may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 514.

water-leech (wá'tér-léch), *n.* [*<ME. water-leche, waterleche; <water + leech*.] Same as *horse-leech*.

Waterleche two ben dogtris, selende, Bring on, bring on. *Wyclif*, *Prov.* xxx. 15.

water-leg (wá'tér-leg), *n.* In steam-boilers, a vertical water-space connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space, by which its contents are heated.

water-lemon (wá'tér-lem'on), *n.* A species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemon-colored, oval in form, of the size of a peach, having a soft skin, and a very juicy pulp of a pleasant subacid flavor. The vine has the leaves entire, the flowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. *P. mak-formis*, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is *P. foetida*, otherwise called (West Indian)



Watering-pot (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*), one half natural size, a, the pair of small valves

lose-in-a-mist, bearing a delicate fruit of the size of a small cherry, but having ill-smelling leaves.

water-lens (wá'tér-lenz), *n.* A simple kind of lens, formed by a few drops of water placed in a small brass cell with blackened sides, and having a glass bottom. The upper surface of the water is more or less curved according to the diameter of the tube, and sometimes the convexity (and hence the magnifying power) can be raised by a screw at the side.

water-lentil (wá'tér-len'til), *n.* See *lentil*.

waterless (wá'tér-less), *a.* [*ME. waterles, waterless, < AS. wæterleds*, without water; as *water + -less*.] Lacking water; unsupplied or unmoistened with water; of a fish, out of water.

A monk when he is reccheless
Is likud til a fish that is waterless.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 180.

Frankincense, for which of old they went
Through plain and desert waterless, and faced
The lion-haunted woods that edged the waste.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

water-lettuce (wá'tér-let'is), *n.* See *Pistia*.

water-level (wá'tér-lev'el), *n.* 1. The surface of the water in any vessel or reservoir, natural or artificial, in which water is standing, as in a well, canal, pond, lake, etc.; also, the plane of saturation beneath the surface of the ground, or the plane below which the soil or rock remains saturated with water under the ordinary conditions of rainfall, etc.

But in strata occupying such a position, as well as in the gravel, all wells must be sunk by digging, and not bored, to the natural water-level, there being no superincumbent impermeable stratum to keep down the water at a level below that to which it would naturally have a tendency to rise.

Prestwich, Water-Bearing Strata of London, p. 6.

2. A leveling-instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a tin tube, about 3 feet long, bent at right angles at each end, with a small short tube soldered on it at its center, by the aid of which it can be fixed upon some kind of a support or tripod. In the bent ends of the long tube are inserted two small glass vials with their bottoms cut off. Enough water is then poured in to about half fill the bottles when the instrument is level. By sighting across the surface of the water a level-line is got. The extreme cheapness and portability of this level make it serviceable sometimes, although it gives but a rough approximation to accuracy as compared with the best kind of spirit-level.

water-lily (wá'tér-lil'i), *n.* [*< ME. watir-lili, watir-lyly; < water + lily*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Nymphaea* (*Nymphaea*), which contains about 25 species distributed nearly throughout the world, but most freely in the northern hemisphere and the tropics. They are aquatic plants with a perennial rootstock, orbicular floating leaves, and large flowers, single on long scapes rising on the surface of the water. The flowers have numerous petals of a delicate texture, forming when expanded nearly a hemisphere—white, blue, red, or yellow. Several white water-lilies are the most familiar. The common European species is *C. speciosa* (*N. alba*), with leaves 6 or 8 and flowers 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The ordinary American species is *C. (N.) odorata*, with very sweet-scented flowers often 5½ inches wide, and leaves 5 to 9 inches broad, varying in color to pinkish or even bright pink-red, especially at Barnstable, Massachusetts. In the interior (United States) is found *C. (N.) reniformis*, with considerably larger leaves and flowers, scentless or slightly scented, and always white—the rootstock bearing numerous self-detaching tubers. The golden water-lily, *C. (N.) flava*, of Florida, which long escaped the notice of botanists, is a locally abundant species of moderate dimensions, with yellow flowers. *C. mystica* (*N. Lotus*), the specific Egyptian water-lily, with white, pink, or red flowers, and *C. scutifolia* (*N. ærulaea*), the blue water-lily, also of Egypt, are named among the lotuses. *C. (N.) thermalis* is a rare species occurring in warm springs in Hungary, and called *Hungarian lotus*. The Australian water-lily, *C. (N.) gigantea*, has the leaves in the larger specimens 18 inches broad, the flowers a foot broad with over 200 stamens, the petals blue, purple, pink, or rarely white. Another general name of the water-lilies is *water-nymph*. See *Nymphaea*.

2. The pond-lily, or yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea (Nuphar) lutea*. See *pond-lily*.—3. In general, any plant of the order *Nymphaeaceae*, the water-lily family. See the phrases below.—*Blue water-lily*. See def. 1.—*Dwarf water-lily*. Same as *fringed water-lily*.—*Egyptian water-lily*. See def. 1.—*Fringed water-lily*. See *Ammanthemum*.—*New Zealand water-lily*. See *Ranunculus*.—*Prickly water-lily*, *Euryale ferox*, which has the calyx and the under side of the leaves spiny. It is cultivated in India and China for its farinaceous seeds. See *Euryale*, 2.—*Royal water-lily*, the *Victoria regia*. See *Victoria*, 2.—*Sweet-scented water-lily*, *Catalpa odorata*. See def. 1.—*Victoria water-lily*. See *Victoria*, 2.—*White water-lily*. See def. 1.—*Yellow water-lily*. See def. 2.

water-lime (wá'tér-lim), *n.* Hydraulic lime. See *hydraulic*.—**Water-lime group**, in *geol.*, a group of strata of Upper Silurian age, overlying the Onondaga Salt group, and forming the lower section of the Lower Helderberg group, according to the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey. This group is of great importance, especially in Ulster county, New York, as furnishing a considerable part of the hydraulic cement manufactured in the United States. It abounds in those fossils to which the name *Tentaculites* has been given, and hence is known also as the *Tentaculite group*. See *cement*, 2, and *cement-stone*.

water-line (wá'tér-lin), *n.* 1. The line in which water at its surface verges or borders upon anything; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the sides of a ship, and exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draft. The most important of these lines are the *light water-line*, which marks the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen, and the *load water-line*, which marks her depression in the water when laden.

2. Same as *water-level*, 1.

The [mineral] deposits are much more valuable where they are now worked . . . than they will be below water-line.
New York Tribune, Nov. 7, 1879.

3. A semi-transparent line or mark formed in paper during its manufacture; a water-mark. See *water-mark*, 3.

It is supposed . . . that the *waterlines* are perpendicular in folio, octavo, and decimo-octavo books, and horizontal in quarto and duodecimo.

De Morgan, Arithmetical Books, xlii.

water-lined (wá'tér-lind), *a.* Marked with water-lines: as, Irish linen *water-lined* paper.

water-liverwort (wá'tér-liv'ér-wért), *n.* The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

water-lizard (wá'tér-liz'árd), *n.* 1. An aquatic amphibian with four legs and a tail, as a mud-puppy, water-dog, or hellbender. See *triton*, *newt*, and cuts under *hellbender*, *Menobranchius*, *axolotl*, and *newt*. [U. S.].—2. A water-monitor or varan. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

water-lobelia (wá'tér-lô-bé'liǎ), *n.* See *Lobelia*, 1.

water-lock (wá'tér-lok), *n.* Same as *lock*, 1, 8. *Blount, Glossographia*, 1670.

water-locust (wá'tér-lô'kust), *n.* A small species of honey-locust, *Gleditsia monosperma*, found in the southern United States, especially westward, in the bottom-lands, where it occupies large areas. The wood is of a rich dark-brown color, heavy, hard, and susceptible of polish. Also called *swamp-locust*.

water-logged (wá'tér-logd), *a.* [*< water + *logged*, of uncertain origin. In a view commonly accepted, *logged*, lit. 'rendered log-like,' i. e. heavy or clumsy in consequence of being filled with water; *< log¹ + -ed²*. In another view, *logged* is lit. 'laid' or 'placed,' after *Sw. vatten-lagga*, lay in water, soak. Other explanations have been proposed; but none accurately applies to *water-logged*, except by assuming some confusion of the second element. In present use the word is undoubtedly associated with *log¹*.] Saturated or filled with water: applied specifically to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.

In the course of the summer I had discovered a raft of pitch-pine logs with the bark on. . . . Though completely waterlogged and almost as heavy as lead, they not only burned long, but made a very hot fire.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

The next day the Bon Homme Richard, quite water-logged, sank, with all the wounded on board.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 587.

water-lot (wá'tér-lot), *n.* A lot of ground which is under water; specifically, one of a regular system of city lots which are partly or wholly covered by the water of a bay, lake, or river, and may be filled in and converted into made ground for the erection of buildings, docks, etc.

Yesterday, he said, I bought a *water-lot*; that topsail-schooner lies at anchor there.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 244.

water-lotus (wá'tér-lô'tus), *n.* The *Nelumbo*. See *lotus*, 1.

water-lung (wá'tér-lung), *n.* One of the respiratory trees or ramifications of the cloaca of holothurians. They are present in most of the order *Holothuroidea*, and have an excretory or depuratory function by the continual passage of water through them.

water-lute (wá'tér-lüt), *n.* Any form of airtight joint formed by the agency of water; a water-seal or air-trap.

water-main (wá'tér-mán), *n.* In *water-works*, any one of the principal pipes or conduits running under streets, to which the lateral service-pipes for supply of houses on either side of the street are connected.

water-maise (wá'tér-máz), *n.* See *maize*.

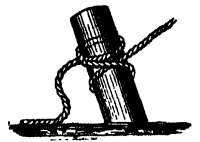
waterman (wá'tér-mán), *n.*; pl. *watermen* (-men). [*< water + man* (= *D. waterman* = *G. wassermann*).] 1. A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft; one who plies for hire on rivers, etc.

It does not become your gravity . . . to have offered this outrage on a *waterman*, . . . much less on a man of his civil coat.

B. Jones, Epilogue, III. 2.

My great grandfather was but a *waterman*, looking one way and rowing another. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.*

2. One who carries or distributes water; specifically, a person who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when they are absent, etc. [Eng.]—**Waterman's knot** (*naut.*), a form of knot used to bend a rope about a post or bollard.



Waterman's Knot.

watermanship (wá'tér-man-ship), *n.* The functions, art, or skill of a waterman or oarsman; oarsmanship.

All the rowing interest of each society makes sport for itself and amusement for spectators on the banks with forms of *watermanship* which are lighter and more pleasant.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 792.

water-mantle (wá'tér-man'til), *n.* [Tr. of *G. wassermantel*.] The water-jacket, or layer of water, which incloses the space in which the cultures are placed in the incubator for bacteriological investigations, and to which heat is applied, and into which is dipped the regulator that serves to keep the temperature constant. [Rare.]

Between the room . . . and the *water-mantle* . . . a Schloesing's membrane-regulator . . . is extended.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 189.

water-maple (wá'tér-má'pl), *n.* Same as *red maple* (which see, under *maple*).

water-marigold (wá'tér-mar'j-göld), *n.* An American aquatic, *Bidens Beckii*, of which most of the leaves are submerged and very finely dissected.

water-mark (wá'tér-märk), *n.* 1. The mark, line, or limit of the rise or height of water, as in a well, a river, the sea, etc.; a water-line; especially, a tide-mark.

The last tide had risen considerably above the usual *water-mark*.

Scott, Antiquary, vii.

2. A faintly marked letter, figure, or design in the fabric of paper, that denotes its size or its manufacturer, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is held against strong light. It is made in the process of manufacture by the pressure of wires on the moist pulp. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as *pot*, *foolscap*, *crowns*, *elephant*, and *post*, the last being so called from the device of a postman's horn as water-mark.

water-mark (wá'tér-märk), *v. t.* 1. To mark or stamp with water-lines: as, to *water-mark* paper; a *water-marked* page.—2. To mark, inscribe, or embody in water-lines.

They are without the final refinement of the recurring title *water-marked* in the lower margins of the page.

The Century, XXXIX. 94.

water-meadow (wá'tér-med'ô), *n.* A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons from some adjoining stream.

The fire-flies flitted over the *water-meadows* outside.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 690.

water-measure (wá'tér-mezh'ür), *n.* A unit of measure used on board ships, five pecks according to a statute of Henry VII. It was regarded as a bushel, and was similarly subdivided. A statute of 1701 declares that a water-measure is round, and 18½ inches in diameter within the hoop, and 8 inches deep, and ordains that apples and pears shall be sold by this measure heaped.

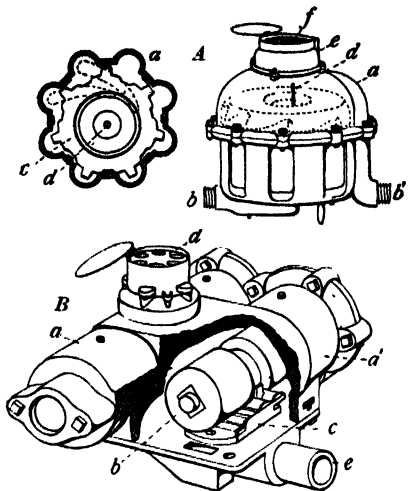
water-measurer (wá'tér-mezh'ür-ér), *n.* Any water-bug of the heteropterous family *Hydrometridæ*.

watermelon (wá'tér-mel'on), *n.* A plant, *Citrullus vulgaris* (frequently named *Cucumis Citrullus*), or its fruit. The plant, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, is a slender trailing vine, requiring a warm soil. The fruit (a pepo) is of a spherical or usually elongated form, 1½ or 2 feet long, smooth and green, or sometimes variegated on the outside, containing within a rose-colored or sometimes yellowish pulp, pleasantly flavored, and abounding in a refreshing sweetish watery juice. The watermelon is largely cultivated in Egypt, India, China, Japan, America, southern France, and elsewhere.

Their *Watermelons* were much more large, and of several kinds, distinguished by the color of their meat and seed. . . . They are excellently good, and very pleasant to the taste, as also to the eye; having the rind of a lively green color, streaked and watered, the meat of a carnation, and the seed black and shining while it lies in the melon.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

water-meter (wá'tér-mē'tér), *n.* 1. An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various contrivances for this purpose. See cuts on following page.—2. An instrument for determining the amount



Water-meters.

A, a, case; b, inlet and outlet; c, hard rubber rotating piston; d, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism e, by means of a connection (not shown); f, dial.

B, a, a', case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; b, one of the two plungers; c, valve actuated by d, controlling the flow into and out of the cylinder a. A similar valve in a controls the flow into and out of a', and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow into and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have very nearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through a connection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism e. The inlet (not shown) is opposite the outlet e.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water-milfoil (wá'tér-mil'fóil), *n.* See *milfoil*.

water-mill (wá'tér-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

There are in this title 200. Schooles, 200. Innes, 400. water-miles, 600. water-Conduits, 700. Temples and Oratories. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 47.

water-mint (wá'tér-mint), *n.* The bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other localities, growing sparingly in the eastern United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was *M. sylvestris*. See *mint* 2.

Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is, burnet, wild thyme, and *water-mint*. Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887), p. 444.

water-mite (wá'tér-mít), *n.* Any mite of the family *Hydrachnidæ*; a water-tick. See *Hydrachnidæ*, and cut under *Hydrachna*. Also called *water-spider*.

water-moccasin (wá'tér-mok'á-sin), *n.* A water-adder: a name applied with little discrimination in the United States to several species of aquatic snakes; properly, the venomous *Toxicophis* or *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, with which the harmless *Tropidonotus* (or *Nerodia sipedon*) is sometimes confounded. See *water-snake*, and cut under *moccasin*.

water-mole (wá'tér-mól), *n.* 1. A desman; a member of the genus *Myogale*. See cut under *desman*.—2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

water-monitor (wá'tér-mon'i-tór), *n.* A large water-lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*; any aquatic monitor, or varan. One of the best-known is the Indian *Varanus*, or two-handed monitor, *Monitor* or *Varanus salvator*, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

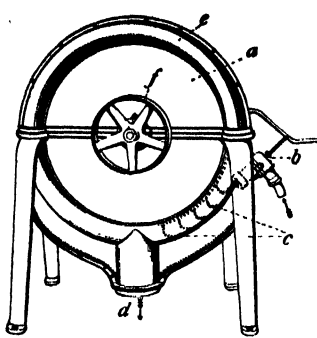
water-monkey (wá'tér-mung'ki), *n.* A globular vessel with a straight upright neck, commonly of earthenware, used in tropical countries for holding water.

water-moss (wá'tér-mós), *n.* A moss of the genus *Fontinalis* (which see).

water-moth (wá'tér-móth), *n.* A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

Every good disciple of Walton and lover of the "gentle art" knows the value of the caddis-fly or *water-moth* as bait. Riley, 6th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

water-motor (wá'tér-mó'tér), *n.* Any water-wheel or turbine; in a narrower and the more common sense, any form of small motor using water under pressure, and serving to drive light machinery, such as printing-presses and sewing-machines. Such motors are made in the form of over-shot wheels inclosed in a casing, reciprocating pistons in cylinders, and rotary engines. Another form is a small turbine designed to be fitted to a common house supply-pipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also



Water-motor.

a, case supported on legs; b, gate-valve for regulating flow; c, buckets or floats attached to the outer margin of a disk keyed to the shaft of the band-wheel f. The buckets c play in an annular enlargement e of the case as they receive the impact of the stream flowing through b. The water is discharged at d.

used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a *water-pressure pump*, but is essentially a water-motor used as a pump.

water-mouse (wá'tér-mous), *n.* An Australian murine rodent of the genus *Hydromys* and subfamily *Hydromyinae*. See cut under *beaver-rat*.—**White-bellied water-mouse**. See *white-bellied*.—**Yellow-bellied water-mouse**. See *yellow-bellied*.

water-murrain (wá'tér-mur'án), *n.* A disease among cattle.

water-net (wá'tér-net), *n.* See *Hydrodictyon*.

water-newt (wá'tér-nút), *n.* An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under *newt* and *axolotl*.

water-nixy (wá'tér-ník'si), *n.* [After G. *was-ser-nix*; < *water* + *nix*.] A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

The shallowness of a *water-nixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic. George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxiv.

water-nut (wá'tér-nut), *n.* The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nut*. See cut under *Trapa*.

water-nymph (wá'tér-nimf), *n.* 1. A Naiad.—2. A plant of the genus *Najas*.—3. The water-lily, *Castalia (Nymphaea)*.

water-oak (wá'tér-ok), *n.* 1. In bot., an oak, *Quercus aquatica*, of the southern United States, most common and best developed along streams in the eastern Gulf States. Its wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained, and does not appear to be used except for fuel. Also *duck*-, *possum*-, or *punk-oak*.—2. Same as *pin-oak*.

water-oats (wá'tér-óts), *n.* pl. See *Indian rice* (a), under *rice* 1.

water-opossum (wá'tér-ō-pos'um), *n.* The South American yapok. See cut under *yapok*.

water-ordeal (wá'tér-ór'dē-al), *n.* See *ordeal*, 1.

water-organ (wá'tér-ór'gan), *n.* See *hydraulic organ*, under *organ* 1.

water-ouzel (wá'tér-ō'zəl), *n.* See *ouzel*.

water-oven (wá'tér-uv'n), *n.* In chem., an oven surrounded on all sides but the front or top with a chamber of boiling water or steam, used for drying chemical preparations, etc.

water-ox (wá'tér-oks), *n.*; pl. *water-oxen* (-oks'n). The water-cow.

Water-oxen turned up their noses at us. Little's Living Age, CLXI. 88.

water-padda (wá'tér-pad'á), *n.* A South African toad, *Breviceps gibbosus*.

water-pang (wá'tér-pang), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-parsley (wá'tér-párs'li), *n.* 1. One of several water-loving umbelliferous plants. [Eng.]—2. See *Richardsonia*.

water-paranip (wá'tér-párs'nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sium*, especially *S. latifolium*. See cut under *skirret*.

water-parting (wá'tér-pär'ting), *n.* Same as *watershed*.

The high land which forms the divisional line between two contiguous river-basins is called the *water-parting*. Instead of *water-parting* some writers employ the term *watershed*. Huxley, Physiology, p. 18.

water-partridge (wá'tér-pär'trij), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Eristamora rubida*. G. Trumbull, 1888. See cut under *Eristamora*. [Patuxent river, Maryland.]

water-passage (wá'tér-pas'áj), *n.* A passage for water; specifically, the urethra.

water-pennywort (wá'tér-pen'i-wért), *n.* Same as *marsh-pennywort*.

water-pepper (wá'tér-pep'ér), *n.* 1. The smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. The mild water-pepper is *P. hydropiperoides*.—2. Same as *waterwort*, 1.

water-persicaria (wá'tér-pér-si-ká'ri-á), *n.* See *persicaria*.

water-pewit (wá'tér-pé'wit), *n.* See *pewit* (c) and *Sayornis*.

water-pheasant (wá'tér-fez'ant), *n.* 1. The Chinese jaccana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.—2. The pintail or a congener duck, having a long tail. See *pheasant* (d) (5), and cut under *Dafila*.—3. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*; also, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

waterphone (wá'tér-fón), *n.* [Irreg. < *water* + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound, simulating *telephone*.] An instrument for observing the flow of water in pipes and the detection of leaks, when the pipes are laid underground or in other inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an ear-trumpet after a manner analogous to a telephone receiver, and having a slender rod of steel connected with the diaphragm in such a way as not to touch the trumpet. In use the free end of the rod is placed upon the pipe to be examined, and the ear, placed at the trumpet, is thus enabled to hear distinctly sounds that, without this device, would be entirely inaudible.

water-piet (wá'tér-pi'et), *n.* The water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. Also *water-pyet*. See cut under *dipper*. Montagu. [Prov. Eng.]

water-pig (wá'tér-pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise.—2. The capibara (which see, with cut).—3. A fish, the gourami.

water-pillar (wá'tér-pil'ár), *n.* 1. A water-spout.—2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to locomotives; a water-crane.

water-pimpernel (wá'tér-pim'pér-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

water-pine (wá'tér-pín), *n.* See *pine* 1.

water-pipe (wá'tér-píp), *n.* [ME. *water-pipe*; < *water* + *pipe*.] 1. A pipe for conveying water. Wright, Vocabulary.

Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root Creeps to the garden *water-pipes* beneath, Feeding the flower. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A waterspout. [Archaic.]

One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the *water-pipes*. Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9.

water-pipit (wá'tér-pip'it), *n.* One of several species of *Anthus* which are common in various parts of Europe, especially that usually called *A. aquaticus*, also *A. spinoletta*, and more correctly *A. spinoletta*. See *Anthus* and *pipit*.

waterpiti, *n.* [ME. *waterpit*; < AS. *waterpyt*; as *water* + *pit*.] A pit of water. Trevisa, III. 401.

water-pitcher (wá'tér-pich'ér), *n.* 1. A pitcher for holding water.—2. A plant of the order *Sarraceniacæ*, including the common pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower. See cut under *pitcher-plant*.

water-plane (wá'tér-plán), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat, on a level with the surface of the water. When the vessel has her stores and equipments only on board, such a plane is a *light water-plane*; when she is loaded, it is a *load water-plane*. Compare *water-line*.

water-plant (wá'tér-plant), *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

water-plantain (wá'tér-plan'tán), *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*, chiefly *A. Plantago*, the common or great water-plantain, growing in shallow water throughout the temperate northern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its leaves in form and arrangement suggest those of the common plantain, but are not ridged; the flowers are small and white petaled, borne in an open panicle a foot or two long. A smaller species is *A. ranunculoides*; a floating species, *A. natans*; both are European.

water-plate (wá'tér-plát), *n.* A plate having a double bottom or a lining of different material, with a space left in which hot water can be put, to keep articles of food warm.

This kind of dish [sentiment], above all, requires to be served up hot or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself.

Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

water-platter (wá'tér-plat'tér), *n.* The royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

water-plow (wá'tér-plou), *n.* A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. Halliwell.

water-poise (wá'tér-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pore (wá'tér-pör), *n.* 1. In *zool.*, the pore or orifice by which a water-tube of any water-vascular system opens to the exterior.—2. In *bot.*, an aperture or pore in the epidermis

of certain plants, through which water is frequently expressed. It resembles an ordinary stoma, but has no guardian-cells, and is situated directly over the extremities of the fibers of the framework. These apertures are of various size and form.

water-post (wá'tér-póst), *n.* A post (often a lamp-post) to which a pressure-gage is affixed, the gage being connected with the main and supply branches of a water-pipe, and serving to indicate the water-pressure in some part of a system of water-supply.

water-pot (wá'tér-pót), *n.* [*< ME. water-pot, water-pott, watir-pot; < water + pot.*] 1. Any pot or vessel for holding, conveying, or distributing water.

Therefor the woman lefte the *water-pot* and went into the cite. *Wyclif, John iv. 28.*

2. Same as *watering-pot*, 1.

To use his eyes for garden *water-pots*,
Ay, and laying autumn's dust. *Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 200.*

3. A chamber-pot.

water-pouket, *n.* [*< water + pouke, a pimple or blister, a little pouch or poke holding water; cf. poke², pouch.*] Same as *vesicle*, 1 (*b*).

water-power (wá'tér-pou'ér), *n.* The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery; hence, a fall or descent in a stream capable of being utilized for mechanical purposes.

The *water-power* to which a riparian owner is entitled consists of the fall in the stream when in its natural state, as it passes through his land, or along the boundaries of it. Or, in other words, it consists of the difference of level between the surface where the stream first touches his land and the surface where it leaves it.

Gibson, C. J., 3 Rawle (Penn.), p. 90.

Absorbent-strata water-power. See *absorbent*.

water-pox (wá'tér-poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

water-press (wá'tér-pres), *n.* Same as *hydrostatic* or *hydraulic press*. See *hydraulic*. *E. H. Knight.*

water-prism (wá'tér-prizm), *n.* In a canal or river, the body of water at any part of its course as determined by the cross-section at that part, regarded as a cross-section of a prism.

The Yazoo river, by measurements, returned 129,000 cubic feet per second at the date of highest water at Vicksburg (June 27) to the *water-prism*.

Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1870), p. 80.

water-privilege (wá'tér-priv'i-lej), *n.* 1. The right to use water; especially, the right to use running water to turn machinery. See *water-power*. — 2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery. [*U. S.*]

waterproof (wá'tér-prúf), *a. and n.* [*Also water-proof; < water + proof, a.*] 1. *a.* Impervious to water, or nearly so. — **Waterproof glue.** See *glue*.

II. *n.* 1. Any material which repels water; especially, a light woolen cloth made for the purpose, and subjected to some waterproofing application. — 2. A garment of some material that repels water, made either of waterproof (1), or of mackintosh or a similar material made with india-rubber.

"There is going to be rain, Sheila," her father said, smelling the moisture in the keen air. "Will you help your *waterproof*?" *W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvi.*

Just as we reached it the mist turned to heavy rain. This is the depressing side of night-seeing in Scotland; you must take your holidays in *water-proofs*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

waterproof (wá'tér-prúf), *v. t.* [*< waterproof, a.*] To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, etc.

Thirty yards of *waterproofed* and polished fly-line of braided silk. *The Century, XXVI. 378.*

waterproof (wá'tér-prúf), *n.* One who renders materials waterproof.

Waterproofers and lamp-black makers.

Lancet, 1890, I. 420.

waterproofing (wá'tér-prúf'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of waterproof, v.*] 1. The process or method of rendering impervious to water, as clothing, boots and shoes, and fishing-lines.

The final combination of dubbing, whitening, *waterproofing*, etc., it is claimed, gives the leather a superior finish. *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 505.*

2. The material with which a substance is made waterproof, as caoutchouc, a varnish, or an oil.

As umbrellas were not used by men, as being too effeminate, and india-rubber *waterproofing* was only to be discovered more than a century later, men in Anne's reign had to put their trust in good broadcloth cloaks.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

water-propeller (wá'tér-prô-pel'ér), *n.* A rotary pump. *E. H. Knight.*

water-pump (wá'tér-pump), *n.* A pump for water: used humorously of the eyes.

"Thank you, Dobbin," he said, rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. . . . The *water-pumps* were at work again, and I am not sure that the soft-hearted Captain's eyes did not also twinkle. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxiv.*

water-puppy (wá'tér-pup'í), *n.* Same as *water-dog*, 2.

water-purple (wá'tér-pér'pi), *n.* [*< water + purple, a Sc. corruption of purple.*] A species of *Veronica*, *V. Beccabunga*, found in moist places; brook-lime. [*Scotch.*]

Creases or *water-purple*, and a bit alt-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as well as Caled. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.*

water-purslane (wá'tér-pérs'lân), *n.* See *purslane*.

water-pyret, *n.* See *water-piet*.

water-quaker (wá'tér-kwák), *n.* A violent disturbance of water. [*Rare.*]

Wittlemere . . . doth sometimes in Calmes and faire weather suddenly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent *water-quakes*, to the danger of the poore fishermen. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 500. (Davies.)*

water-qualm (wá'tér-kwäm), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-quenched (wá'tér-kwencht), *a.* Cooled by immersion in water: a term frequently used in speaking of tempering steel and similar operations.

water-quintain (wá'tér-kwin'tân), *n.* The sport of tilting at the quintain by a person standing in a boat, which was rowed rapidly past. If the tilter was not sufficiently alert, the return of the quintain threw him into the water.

water-rabbit (wá'tér-rab'it), *n.* The swamp-hare of the lower Mississippi valley, *Lepus aquaticus*. See *cut under swamp-hare*.

water-radish (wá'tér-rad'ish), *n.* A tall water-cress, *Nasturtium amphibium*, of wet places in the northern Old World. Other species of *Nasturtium* are also so named. Also *radish*.

water-rail (wá'tér-räl), *n.* 1. The common rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*, as distinguished from land-rail, *Crex pratensis*; any species of *Rallus*. — 2. The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*, the water-hen or moor-hen. [*Local, Eng.*]

water-ram (wá'tér-ram), *n.* A machine for raising water: same as *hydraulic ram* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

water-ranny (wá'tér-ran'í), *n.* 1†. The short-tailed field-mouse. *Halliwel.* — 2. Properly, the water-shrew.

water-rat (wá'tér-rat), *n.* One of several different rodents, of aquatic habits, belonging to the family *Muridæ*. (*a*) In Europe, the water-vole, a comparatively large blackish species, *Arvicola amphibius*, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. See *vole*. (*b*) In America, the musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*. See *cut under muskrat*. (*c*) In Australia and Tasmania, a water-mouse; any species of the genus *Hydromys*, as *H. chrysogaster* or *H. leucogaster*; also called *beaver-rat*. See *cut under beaver-rat*.

water-rate (wá'tér-rät), *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water. Also *water-rent*.

water-rattler (wá'tér-rat'lér), *n.* The diamond rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, often found in moist places. Also *water-rattle*. [*Local, U. S.*]

water-reed (wá'tér-réd), *n.* A grass of the genus *Arundo*.

water-rent (wá'tér-rent), *n.* Same as *water-rate*.

water-ret (wá'tér-ret), *v. t.* Same as *water-rot*.

water-retting (wá'tér-ret'ing), *n.* See *retting*, 1. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.*

water-rice (wá'tér-ris), *n.* The Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica*. See *rice*, and *cut under Zizania*.

water-robin (wá'tér-rôb'in), *n.* An Asiatic flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*. See *robin*, 3, and *cut under Xanthopygia*.

water-rocket (wá'tér-rôk'et), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Nasturtium*; *water-cress*. — 2. A kind of firework designed to be discharged in the water.

water-rot (wá'tér-rôt), *v. t.* To cause to rot by steeping in water, as in some of the mechanical trades. Also *water-ret*.

water-route (wá'tér-rôt), *n.* A stream or other tract of water used as a route of travel.

The competition of parallel railroad lines or *water-routes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 586.*

water-rug (wá'tér-rug), *n.* [*< water + rug*, equiv. here to *shock², shough*.] A kind of dog. Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, *water-rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.*

water-sail (wá'tér-säl), *n.* A small sail occasionally set under a lower studdingsail.

water-salamander (wá'tér-sal'a-man-dér), *n.* A water-newt.

water-sallow (wá'tér-sal'ô), *n.* [*< water + sal-low²*.] Same as *water-willow*, 1.

water-sapphire (wá'tér-saf'ir), *n.* A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of *iolite*.

waterscape (wá'tér-skäp), *n.* [*< water + -scape, as in landscape*.] A water- or sea-view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [*Rare.*]

water-scorpion (wá'tér-skôr'pi-on), *n.* A large aquatic and carnivorous bug of the family *Nepidae*. See *Nepa*.

water-screw (wá'tér-skrô), *n.* A water-elevator consisting of an application of the Archimedean screw. It has spiral vanes set on an inclined axis revolving within a cylindrical casing whose lower end is in the water.

water-seal (wá'tér-sél), *n.* A body of water interposed as a bar to the passage or escape of gas. A common way of forming a water-seal is to insert the open mouth of a pipe or vessel designed to hold the gas below the surface of water in another vessel to a depth at which the hydraulic pressure opposing the escape of the gas is equal to or greater than the pneumatic pressure of the gas. Another method is to form a bend downward in a pipe, and fill the bent part with water. Compare *trap*, 4.

water-sengreen (wá'tér-sen'grën), *n.* See *sengreen*.

water-serpent (wá'tér-sér'pënt), *n.* Same as *sea-serpent*, 2.

watershed (wá'tér-shed), *n.* [*< water + shed¹*.] The edge of a river-basin (see *river*); the line separating the waters flowing into two different rivers or river-basins. Thus, the crest of the Sierra Nevada of California forms the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Pacific and those which lose themselves in the Great Basin. Sometimes called the *water-parting*, and in the United States more frequently and popularly the *divide*. Thus, the "Continental Divide" is the line which marks the separation of the waters flowing into the Pacific from those finding their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Midnight! the outpost of advancing day! . . . The *watershed* of Time, from which the streams Of Yesterday and To-morrow take their way! *Longfellow, The Two Rivers, I.*

The summit of the pass is called the divide or *watershed*. In this last word the "shed" has not the present meaning, but an obsolescent one of "part" or "divide" (Ger. Scheiden). Skeat says: "The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in *water-shed*, the ridge which parts river-systems. . . . The *water-shed* of any river basin limits its 'area of catchment,' as the hydraulic engineers call it. J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 141.

water-sheep (wá'tér-shép), *n.* The roach, a fish: so called in antithesis to *water-fox* (the carp). See *cut under roach*. *J. Walton.*

water-shell (wá'tér-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell, invented by M. Abel, consisting of an ordinary shell with a centrally placed cylinder of gun-cotton, having the space between this cylinder and the walls of the shell filled with water. The shell is hermetically sealed to retain the water.

water-shield (wá'tér-shêld), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cabomba* and *Brasenia*, which form the suborder *Cabombæ*, of the *Nymphæaceæ*: so called as consisting of aquatics with peltate leaves. *Brasenia peltata*, with floating oval leaves 1 to 4 inches across and small dull-purple flowers, is found in North America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Also *water-buckler*.

water-shoot (wá'tér-shôt), *n.* [*< water + shoot*, prob. confused also with *chute*.] 1. A pipe or trough for discharging water from a building. — 2†. A shoot from the root of a tree.

water-shrew (wá'tér-shrô), *n.* An ear-footed aquatic shrew. In Europe the best-known species is *Crotopus jodiæ*. The corresponding American species is *Neosorex palustris*. See *second cut under shrew*.

water-shut (wá'tér-shut), *n.* That which stops the passage of water.



Water rat (*Arvicola amphibius*).

Who all the morns
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some water-shut.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*. (Nares.)

waterside (wá'tér-síd), *n.* The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore: sometimes used attributively.

Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the *water-side*, perhaps to Wapping, and there I'll leave you.
Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, II. 1.

Water-side insects are well described, particularly the ephemerids.
The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 392.

water-silvering (wá'tér-sil'vér-ing), *n.* A process of silvering analogous to water-gilding.

water-sink (wá'tér-singk), *n.* See *pot-hole*.

water-skin (wá'tér-skin), *n.* A vessel or bag of skin used for the storage or transportation of water.

We had water, it is true, from the Nile; but we never thought we could have too much, as long as there was room in our *water-skins* to hold more.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 177.

water-skipper (wá'tér-skip'ér), *n.* One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus *Hygrotrechus*; any water-strider.

water-sky (wá'tér-ski), *n.* A peculiar reflection in the sky, common in arctic regions, indicating the presence of open water beneath.

Some circumstances which he reports seem to point to the existence of a north water all the year round; and the frequent *water-skies*, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest during the winter go to confirm the fact.
Kane, *Sec. Grinnell Exp.*, I. 236.

water-slater (wá'tér-slá'tér), *n.* Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus *Asellus*.

water-smartweed (wá'tér-smárt'wéd), *n.* See *smartweed*.

water-smoke (wá'tér-smök), *n.* Water evaporating in the visible form of fog or mist: a phenomenon that occurs when the temperature of water-surfaces is above the dew-point of the air, and the air is already saturated with moisture. Water-smoke is frequently observed over rivers or other bodies of water after a sudden fall of temperature, when, in popular language, it is said "the river steams," and in damp weather over water-covered surfaces, which are much warmer than the air, and is also seen frequently in arctic regions.

We had not been able to get the dogs out when the big moon appeared above the *water-smoke*.
Kane, *Sec. Grinnell Exp.*, II. 32.

water-snail (wá'tér-snál), *n.* 1. An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; a pond-snail, as a limneid, or one of many similar snails. See cuts under *Limnæa* and *Limnæidæ*.—2. The Archimedean screw. [Rare.]

water-snake (wá'tér-snák), *n.* A snake which frequents the water: variously applied.

In the Friendly Islands the *water-snake* was much respected. . . . Sir J. Lubbock, *Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 179. Especially—(a) Any one of the venomous sea-snakes. See *Hydrophidæ* and *sea-serpent*, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (b) The Indian *Fordonia unicolor*, or any member of the family *Homalopsidæ*. (c) A wat-snake; any member of the *Acrochordidæ*, as species of *Acrochordus* and *Chelydrius*. See cut under *water-snake*. (d) The common ringed snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cuts under *snake* and *Tropidonotus*. (e) In the United States, one of several harmless aquatic colubridæ, as the species of *Nerodia* (or *Tropidonotus*) and *Iregina*, as *N. speedon* and *R. leberis*. In the West several species of water-snakes (*Eutania*) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See *water-adder* and *water moccasin*.

water-soak (wá'tér-sök), *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks (wá'tér-söks), *n. pl.* The white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa*. Britten and Holland.

water-sodden (wá'tér-sod'n), *a.* [*< water + sodden*, pp. of *soothe*.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. Tennyson.

water-soldier (wá'tér-söl'jér), *n.* The water-sengreen, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also called *water-aloe*.

water-sorrel (wá'tér-sor'el), *n.* Same as *water-dock*.

water-souchy (wá'tér-sou'ebi), *n.* Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See *zouch*, *v. t.*

water-space (wá'tér-späs), *n.* That part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and is designed to hold the water to be evaporated.

water-spaniel (wá'tér-span'yel), *n.* The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, namely, the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See *spaniel*, 1.

water-sparrow (wá'tér-spar'ō), *n.* 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schaniolus*. [Prov. Eng.].—2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus *Acrocephalus*, as *A. streperus* or *A. phragmitis*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-speedwell (wá'tér-spéd'wel), *n.* See *speedwell*.

water-spider (wá'tér-spi'dér), *n.* 1. A spider of the family *Drassidæ*, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which makes a bag of silk on water-plants, and lives in it under water as in a diving-bell, the opening being below, so that the air cannot escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings down bubbles of air one at a time. See *diving-spider*, and cut under *Argyroneta*.—2. Any one of certain spiders of the lycosid genus *Dolomedes*, as *D. tenebrosus*, *D. urinator*, or *D. serpuncatus*, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raft-spider. The spiders construct their cocoons and live in these nests. They run rapidly over and dive beneath the surface of the water, where they can remain for some time.

3. A water-mite or water-tick.—4. A bug of the genus *Hydrometra*; a water-measurer. *Encyc. Diet.*

water-spike (wá'tér-spik), *n.* A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, which consists of aquatics with small greenish or reddish flowers in spikes or heads; pondweed.

water-spinner (wá'tér-spin'ér), *n.* A water-spider; especially, the diving spider.

waterspout (wá'tér-spout), *n.* 1. A pipe, nozzle, or orifice from which water is spouted.

The manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the *waterspouts*, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

Every dozen or fifteen miles is a station—two or three sheds, and a *water-spout* and woodpile.
S. Bowles, *Our New West*, p. 50.

2. A spout, jet, or column of water; specifically, a whirlwind over a body of water, producing the appearance of a solid column of water extending from the surface to the clouds. In reality, however, the phenomenon that is seen is the cloud brought down to the earth's surface by the rapid gyratory motion of a vertical whirl, and it consists simply of fine mist surrounding a central axis of rarefaction. At first the cloud has the form of a tapering funnel; then, descending to near the water's surface, it draws up the water for a distance into its vortex, and imparts to it its whirling motion. The spout is then complete, and appears as an immense column connecting sea and cloud, light in color near the center, but dark along the sides. Like other whirlwinds, the waterspout has a progressive as well as a rotary motion, its axis sometimes being inclined forward in the direction of advance. After continuing a short time, generally less than twenty minutes, the column is dissipated, the lower part descending as rain, while the upper part is drawn back into the clouds. The height of the spout depends upon the hygrometric state of the air; in general it is between 800 and 2,500 feet. It is common for a number of waterspouts to be seen simultaneously or successively; and this is to be expected, for a series of separate and independent gyrations are likely to arise when the air is in a state of instability, such as is required for the development of these whirlwinds. This is especially the case in tropical and equatorial regions, where waterspouts are most frequent.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy *waterspouts*.
Ps. xlii. 7.

water-sprite (wá'tér-sprít), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd;
As if it lodged a *water-sprite*,
It plunged and tack'd and veer'd.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, III.

water-stairs (wá'tér-stärz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading down to water, as on the banks of the Thames, where boats are taken for ferriage, etc.

He has but a tender weak body, but was always very temperate; . . . made him damnable drunk at Somers set-house, where, at the *water-stairs*, he fell down, and had a cruel fall.
Aubrey, *Lives* (Edmund Waller).

water-standing (wá'tér-stan'ding), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.]

An orphan's *water-standing eye*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

water-star (wá'tér-stiir), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

water-stargrass (wá'tér-stiir'gräs), *n.* An aquatic herb, *Heteranthera* (*Schollera*) *graminea*, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers.

water-starwort (wá'tér-stiir'wört), *n.* See *Callitriche* and *star-grass*.

waterstead (wá'tér-sted), *n.* The bed of a river. Admiral Smyth.

water-stream (wá'tér-strēm), *n.* [*< ME. water-stream*, *< AS. water-strēm*; as *water + stream*.] A stream of water; a river.

Fort all all swa se *waterstrēm* . . . fletethth forth . . . toward to see.
Ormulum (ed. White), I. 12902.

water-strider (wá'tér-strí'dér), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydro-*

batidæ; a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic habits.

The *water-striders* prefer quiet waters, upon which they rest, or over which they skim rapidly.

Comstock, *Introduct. Entom.* (1888), p. 198.

water-supply (wá'tér-su-pli'), *n.* The obtaining of water for and its distribution to a town or city, as far as possible in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality; also, the amount of water thus provided and distributed.

Water-supply, as this term is generally used, differs from *irrigation* in that the latter has to do with providing and distributing water for agricultural purposes—that is, it is an attempt to make up for a deficiency of, or for irregularity in, the natural rainfall. *Water-supply*, on the other hand, is the providing of water for domestic and manufacturing uses in sufficient quantity, and under favorable conditions, not only as to purity, but also as to pressure, so that it may be available without the necessity of carrying it by hand to the upper stories of houses or manufactories, and as to storage, so that large quantities can be used within a short period of time, as when needed for extinguishing extensive conflagrations in cities. The question of *water-supply* is one which has to do, and to a most important extent, with the health, comfort, and material well-being of all localities, even where there is only a moderately dense aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation the more important this question becomes. The natural source of *water-supply* is the rain, and this is one of great importance in regions of considerable rainfall and of thinly aggregated population, the water being caught on the roofs of the houses or barns and conveyed to cisterns where it is stored for use as wanted, and from which it has to be pumped. Almost everywhere in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by digging shallow wells in the surface detritus, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural districts, the advantage being that the expense of digging a well is much less than that of providing storage in cisterns, while the disadvantage is that well-water is ordinarily not so pure as rain-water (and this is emphatically the case in limestone districts). Besides, it is almost impossible to provide cisterns large enough to hold the amount of rain-water required during periods of abnormally long drought, such as occasionally occur even in regions of considerable average rainfall. These sources of supply—namely, rain caught as it falls and water from shallow wells—are entirely unsuited to the conditions in towns of even moderate size. The rainfall in cities is contaminated with soot and gases thrown out from the many chimneys of houses and manufacturing establishments; neither is it large enough in quantity, nor can it be stored satisfactorily without incurring an expense far greater than would be that of providing a supply in some other way. Rivers would seem to be the natural source of supply for cities situated upon them, and there are few very large cities through which a river does not run; but rivers are the natural and almost necessary sewers of the cities drained by them, and the water, thus polluted, is not only often disagreeable to the taste, but is always a possible source of danger to health. It is true that some cities of moderate size situated on very large rivers do use their water, as, for instance, St. Louis on the Mississippi; but, in general, if a river is used, the water must be taken from a point high enough up-stream to avoid the risk of contamination from the sewage of the towns situated on or near its banks, as is done in London, which is largely supplied by water from the Thames drawn from a point far above the city. The most satisfactory source of *water-supply* for a city is a mountain-lake, not too far distant, where the geological and other conditions are such as to insure a high degree of purity in the water. This is emphatically the case with regard to Glasgow, which is supplied from Loch Katrine. Much better water satisfactory in quality and abundant in quantity can be obtained by creating one or more artificial lakes at the head of a suitably situated river by the construction of dams; these are sometimes of great height, holding back bodies of water miles in length. Of this character is the *water-supply* of Liverpool, of New York, of Boston, and of many other important cities. Regions underlain by thick masses of permeable rocks—as, for instance, the New Red Sandstone and Chalk districts of England—are not infrequently supplied with water by means of wells bored to considerable depths and of large dimensions, from which the water sometimes rises to the surface, but more often has to be pumped. Many large towns in the manufacturing districts of England were formerly almost exclusively, and are still to some extent, supplied in this way; but wherever it has been found possible to obtain water in some better way this system has been abandoned, neither quality nor quantity being satisfactory. Considerable water is procured in England from deep wells in the Chalk, and this method of supply is of some importance in London. Where the conditions are such that pure water cannot be had, artificial purification is sometimes resorted to, but this is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. An abundant supply of soft water, taken from some source known to be free from the possibility of contamination by sewage or otherwise, is one of the greatest of blessings, and this result has been attained in various cities, but not without large expenditure and no small amount of engineering skill. The distribution of water was once a matter of considerable difficulty, the wooden pipes first employed being subject to rot and leakage. In modern times the use of cast-iron for the mains is most common, while the service-pipes are usually of lead or galvanized iron, but sometimes of bronze or brass.

water-swallow (wá'tér-swol'ō), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Hallivell*.

water-system (wá'tér-sis'tem), *n.* In *zool.*, the water-vascular system.

water-tabby (wá'tér-tab'i), *n.* Tabby having a watered surface.

water-table (wá'tér-tā'bl), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projecting

member so placed as to throw off water from the wall of a building.

It should not be forgotten what a noble foundation there was for the chapel, which did runne from the Colledge along the street as far as the Blew Boare Inn; which was about 7 foot or more high, and adorned with a very rich Gothique water-table.

Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Wolsey).

2. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Same as water-bridge.

water-tank (wá'tér-tangk), *n.* A tank, cistern, or other receiver for holding water.

The sensitizing bath, plate-holders, water-tanks, etc., all adjusted. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 128.

water-tap (wá'tér-tap), *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-target (wá'tér-tár'get), *n.* The water-shield, *Brasenia peltata*.

water-tath (wá'tér-tath), *n.* A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

water-telescope (wá'tér-tel'e-skóp), *n.* See telescope.

water-thermometer (wá'tér-thér-mom'e-tér), *n.* An instrument, in which water is substituted for mercury, for exhibiting the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39° 2 F. or 4° C., and from that point downward to the freezing-point, 32° F. or 0° C., it expands, and it also expands from the same point upward to the boiling-point, 212° F. or 100° C. See water.

water-thief (wá'tér-théf), *n.* 1. A pirate. [Rare.]

Water-thieves and land-thieves; I mean pirates. *Shak*, M. of V., l. 3. 24.

2. A slender cylindrical tin can, 9 or 10 inches long and from 1½ to 2 inches thick, furnished with a bail, used to draw water from a cask through the bung-hole; a bung-bucket: so called because it is sometimes used by sailors to steal water when on short allowance.

water-thistle (wá'tér-this-1), *n.* The marsh-thistle, *Carduus palustris*, of the northern Old World. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-thrush (wá'tér-thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Scirurus*, as *S. naevius* or *S. motacilla*, common in the United States, and belonging to the American warblers, or *Mniotiltidae*. *S. naevius* is more fully called *New York water-thrush*, and *S. motacilla* the *large-billed* or *Louisiana water-thrush*. The name may have originally contrasted with *wood-thrush*, but this bird belongs to a different family. The nearest relative of these water-thrushes is a woodland species of the same genus, *S. auricapillus*, the golden-crowned thrush (figured under *oven-bird*), from which the two species named above differ markedly in inhabiting watery tangles and brakes. Also called *water-wagtail*. See cut under *Scirurus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Pittidae*; an Old World ant-thrush. See cut under *Pittidae*.

3. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—4. Same as *water-wagtail*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

water-thyme (wá'tér-tím), *n.* See *thyme*.

water-tick (wá'tér-tik), *n.* A water-spider of the genus *Hydrometra*.

water-tiger (wá'tér-tí'gér), *n.* The larva of any water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidae*. See cut under *decapodiform*.

The larvae are called *water tigers*, being long, cylindrical, with large flattened heads, armed with scissor-like jaws with which they seize other insects, or snip off the tails of tadpoles, while they are even known to attack young fishes, sucking their blood.

A. S. Packard, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 436.

water-tight (wá'tér-tít), *a.* [= G. *wasserdicht*; as *water* + *tíht*.] So tight as to resist the passage of water; impenetrable by water.—**Water-tight compartment**. See *compartment*, and compare cut under *dock*.

water-tightness (wá'tér-tít'nes), *n.* The property of being water-tight. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 148.

water-torch (wá'tér-tórch), *n.* The reed-mace or cattail, *Typha latifolia*: said to be so named from its fruiting spike being soaked in oil and lighted as a torch. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

water-tower (wá'tér-tou'ér), *n.* Same as *stand-pipe*, 7.

When the flames are blazing through the upper windows of a tall building . . . the value of what is called a water-tower is apparent. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 56.

water-treader (wá'tér-tred'ér), *n.* One who or that which treads water; hence, by poetical license, a ship.

When the water-treader far away
Had left the land, then plotted they the day
Of my long servitude. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xiv. 477.

water-tree (wá'tér-tré), *n.* See *Tetracera*.

Red water-tree, the assy-bark. See *Erythrophloeum*.

water-trefoil (wá'tér-tré'foil), *n.* Same as *bog-bean*.

water-trunk (wá'tér-trungk), *n.* A cistern of planks lined with lead to hold water. *Simmonds*.

water-tube (wá'tér-tüb), *n.* 1. A pipe for rain-water.—2. One of a set of tubes which open upon the exterior of various invertebrates, and into which water may enter. They are supposed to have an excretory or a depuratory office analogous to that of kidneys. See *water-pore*, 1, *water-vascular*, and compare *water-lung*.—**Water-tube boiler**, a form of boiler in which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame wraps about them.

water-tupelo (wá'tér-tü'pe-lō), *n.* A form (*Nyssa aquatica*) of the black-gum or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica*, having the base of the trunk greatly enlarged or swollen, found in ponds and swamps in the southern United States.

water-turkey (wá'tér-tér'ki), *n.* 1. The aninga or snake-bird, *Plotus aninga*. See *darter*, 3 (b) (1), and cut under *aninga*. [Southern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, *Tantalus loculator*: more fully called *Colorado water-turkey*. See *wood-ibis*, and cut under *Tantalus*. [Southwestern U. S.]

water-twist (wá'tér-twist), *n.* The trade-name for cotton yarn spun on a water-frame. See *water-frame*.

water-twyer (wá'tér-twi'ér), *n.* In metal, a furnace blast-pipe or twyer kept cool (to prevent the burning of the nozzle) by means of a stream of water constantly passing through a pipe carried around or beside it.

water-vacuole (wá'tér-vak'ü-öl), *n.* One of the temporary vacuoles of many protozoans, consisting of a globule of water taken in with a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacuoles or temporary stomachs represents a water-vascular system of the most primitive kind. See *water-vascular*.

water-varnish (wá'tér-vär'nish), *n.* A varnish made by using water as a solvent.—**Lac water-varnish**. See *lac*.²

water-vascular (wá'tér-vas'kü-lär), *a.* In *biol.*, pertaining to or providing for circulation of water in the body of an animal. The water-vascular system is seen in its utmost simplicity in infusorians, and in various degrees of complexity in higher invertebrates.



Water-vascular system of a Trematode (*Aspidogaster canaliculata*). a, terminal water-pore; b, lateral contractile vessels; c, lateral ciliated trunks; those of left side shaded; d, dilatation of left trunk.

tebrates—in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. See also cut under *Balanoglossus*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocarla*, and *Rotifera*.

water-vine (wá'tér-vín), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*.—2. A climbing shrub, *Dolichopus Calinea* of the *Dilleniaceae*, found in tropical America. [West Indies.]

water-violet (wá'tér-ví'ó-let), *n.* (a) A plant of the genus *Hottonia*, primarily *H. palustris*: so called from the likeness of its flowers to those of the stock-gillyflower, once called *violet*. *Britten and Holland*. See *featherfoil*. (b) Sometimes, same as *lance-leaved violet* (which see, under *violet*).

water-viper (wá'tér-ví'pér), *n.* See *viper*.

water-vole (wá'tér-völ), *n.* The common water-rat or vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*. See cut under *water-rat*.

The sudden dive of a water-vole.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

water-wagtail (wá'tér-wag'täl), *n.* 1. A wagtail most properly so called; any species of *Motacilla* in a strict sense, as distinguished from *Budytes*. In England the name commonly specifies the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. See cut under *wagtail*.—2. Same as *water-thrush*, 1.—**Gray water-wagtail**, **yellow water-wagtail**. Same as *gray wagtail* (which see, under *wagtail*).

waterway (wá'tér-wä), *n.* [*< ME. water-wey, < AS. wæterweg; as water + wey*.] 1. A channel or passage of water; a water-route; specifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or the like through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway.

Though the Thames was already a waterway by which London could communicate with the heart of England, no town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 419.

2. In ship-building, a name given to the thick planks at the outside of the deck, worked over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, thus forming an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck. In iron vessels the waterway assumes many different forms. See cut under *beam*, 2 (g).

The spencers we bent on very carefully, . . . and making tackles fast to the clews, bowed them down to the water-ways. R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 258.

The Waterway, as its name would suggest, is a portion of the hull so situated that, in addition to its other functions, it forms a channel for carrying water to the scuppers on each side of the ship. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, § 209.

water-weak (wá'tér-wék), *a.* Weak as water; very feeble or weak.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
If lustie now, forthwith am water-weak.

Davies, *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 10. (Davies.)

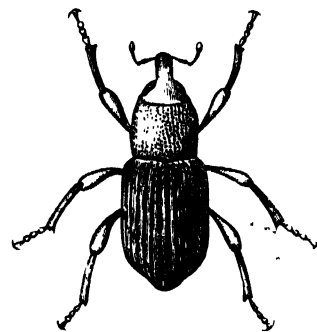
water-weed (wá'tér-wéd), *n.* 1. Any wild aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

The willful water-weeds held me thrall.

S. Lanier, *The Century*, XXVII. 819.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-thyme, *Elodea Canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrium*), of the *Hydrocharidaceae*. See *pondweed* and *Babington's curse*.

water-weevil (wá'tér-wé'vl), *n.* A snout-beetle, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*, which occurs in great numbers in the Georgia and South Carolina rice-fields, the adult feeding on the leaves of the rice, and the larvæ feeding on the roots under water.



Water-weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*), eight times natural size.

This beetle has gained its common name of *water weevil* from the fact that it is found only when the fields are overflowed.

L. O. Howard, U. S. Agricultural Report, 1881-2, p. 131.

water-wheel (wá'tér-hwél), *n.* In *hydraul.*:

(a) A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the *overshot wheel*, the *undershot wheel*, the *breast-wheel*, and the *turbine*. (b) A wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See *wheel*.¹ (c) The paddle-wheel of a steamer.—**Bottom-discharge water-wheel**. See *bottom*.—**Lift water-wheel**. (a) An undershot wheel. (b) A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to various heights of water-supply. E. H. Knight.—**Radial-piston water-wheel**, a form of breast-wheel having movable floats which extend radially outward to the breasting on the water side of the wheel to receive the pressure of the water during its descent, and are drawn inward as they rise on the opposite side of the wheel.—**Water-wheel gate**, a water-gate for controlling the quantity of water admitted to a wheel, according to the power required. See cut under *scroll*.—**Water-wheel governor**, a mechanism employed to produce uniformity of motion in a water-wheel.

water-white (wá'tér-hwít), *a.* Perfectly transparent, as water; limpid and colorless. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 646.

water-whorlgrass (wá'tér-hwér'l'grás), *n.* Same as *water-hairgrass*.

water-willow (wá'tér-wil'ō), *n.* 1. A European willow, sometimes named *Salix aquatica*, forming a variety of the common willow, *S. Caprea*, or if distinct, *S. cinerea*.—2. An American acanthaceous plant, *Dianthera Americana*, an herb 3 feet high, of willow-like aspect, growing in water, having purplish flowers in axillary peduncled spikes.

water-wing (wá'tér-wing), *n.* A wall erected on the bank of a river adjoining a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

waterwitch (wá'tér-wich), *n.* 1. A witch who dwells in the water; a water-nixy.—2. A person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of a divining-rod. *Bartlett*, *Americanisms*, p. 741.—3. One of several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving, as a kind of duck, the buff-headed duck, *Clangula* or *Bucephala albeola*, and especially various species of grebes or didappers, as the horned grebe, *Podiceps cornu-*

tus, or the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*. See cuts under *buffle*, *grebe*, and *Tachydactylus*.—4. The stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken. See cut under *petrel*.

water-witthe (wá'tér-wíth), *n.* A species of vine, *Vitis Caribæa*, which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that a piece of the stem two or three yards long is said to afford a plentiful draught.

water-wood (wá'tér-wúd), *n.* A large rubaceous tree, *Chimarrhis cymosa*, of river-banks in the West Indies.

water-work (wá'tér-wérk), *n.* 1. A structure, contrivance, or engine for conducting, distributing, or otherwise disposing of water: now commonly in the plural. Specifically—(a) An edifice with machinery constructed in London in 1594–5 for forcing up and conveying the water of the Thames to various parts of the city.

Titus, the brave and valorous young gallant,
Three years together in the town hath been,
Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen,
Nor the new waterwork.

Sir J. Davies (?), Epigrams (1590), vi., In Titum.

Mam. Shall serve the whole city with preservative Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate—
Sur. As he that built the waterwork doth with water.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

(b) [In plural form, as *sing.* or *pl.*] The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or otherwise for the use of a community. (c) An appliance through which water is spouted out in jets, sprays, or showers; a fountain; a hydraulic toy.

Some [gardens] are beautified with basins of water in open pavilions, or with fountains and little water works, in which, and their pleasant summer houses, their chief beauty consists. *Pocock*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

(c) *pl.* Same as *tear-pump*. [Humorous slang.]

Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the waterworks just in the hardest place.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

2†. A marine scene or pageant.

The first scene is a water-work presented by Oceanus, king of the sea.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 118).

[In the following quotation the word is used punningly, with reference to the freezing over of the Thames during the winter of 1607–8.]

Coun. Make me so much beholding to you as to receive from you the right picture of all these your water works. . . .
Cit. The Thames began to put on his "freeze-coat," which he yet wears, about the week before Christmas; and hath kept it on till now this latter end of January.

The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 88.)

3†. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabric, as canvas, painted in this manner, and used instead of tapestry to decorate apartments.

The king for himself had a house of timber, . . . and for his other lodgings he had great and goodlie tents of blew water-work, garnished with yellow and white.
Holinshead, Chronicle, III. 819.

For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . . or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

water-worker (wá'tér-wér'kér), *n.* One whose work has to do with water; in provincial English use, a maker of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Halliwel*.

water-worm (wá'tér-wörn), *n.* A water annelid, as a nauid.

water-worn (wá'tér-wörn), *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, *water-worn* pebbles.

waterwort (wá'tér-wért), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Elatine*, or more broadly of the order *Elatinaceæ*, primarily *E. Hydropiper* of the Old World.—2. The plant *Philydrium lanuginosum*, or (Lindley) any plant of the order *Phylodraceæ*.

water-wraith (wá'tér-ráth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

By this the storm grew loud apace;
The water-wraith was shrieking.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

watery (wá'tér-i), *a.* [*<* ME. *watery*, *wateri*, *watry*, *watri*, *<* AS. *waterig* (= D. *waterig* = MHG. *weszeric*, *wazzeric*, G. *wässerig*), *<* *water*, water: see *water*.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing water; discharging water; wet; dripping; watered; specifically, of the eyes, tearful or running.

"After sharpe shoures," quod Fees, "moste shene is the sonne;
Is no weder warmer than after watery cloudea."
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 410.

This lady
Walks discontented, with her watery eyes
Bent on the earth.

Beau. and Fl., Mals's Tragedy, i. 1.

2. Consisting of water.

The queen o' the sky,
Whose watery arch and messenger am I [Iris].
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 71.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Letho, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth. Milton, P. L., II. 584.

3. Resembling water; suggestive of water.

(a) Thin, as a liquid; of slight consistency.
Nowe this vynes, whose taketh kepe,
Not watery but thicke humours wepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Hence—(b) Weak; vapid; insipid.
The heorte, that was watery, smeeches, and no neede
no saunor of God.
Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

(c) Liquid; soft, and more or less transparent; pale.
The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut, . . .
And over it a space of watery blue,
Which the keen evening star is shining through.
Shelley, Evening.

Slant watery lights, from parting clouds, apace
Travel along the precipice's base.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

(d) Insipid and soft or flabby, as a fish or its flesh.
4. Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting water: specifically used of the moon, as governing the tide.

Whiles winter frets the seas, and wat'ry Orion.
Surrey, Aeneid, iv. 67.

All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I, being govern'd by the watery moon,
May send forth plentiful tears to drown the world!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 60.

The watery god
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood
Dryden.

5†. Watering in desire, as the mouth; eager.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice repured nectar?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 22.

6. In *her.*: (a) Bounded by, or ornamented by, wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning fanciful modern bearings. (b) Same as *undé*.

[Rare.]—The watery start. See *start*.—Watery fusion. See *aqueous fusion*, under *fusion*.—Watery itch, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles.

water-yam (wá'tér-yám), *n.* The latticeleaf; either of the plants *Apocyneton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A. (O.) Bernieriana*: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous rootstock. See *latticeleaf* and *Ouvirandra*.

water-yarrow (wá'tér-yár'ō), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*: so called from its leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

wath, *n.* [*<* Icel. *vadh* = Sw. *vad*, a ford: see *vade*, *n.*] A ford. *Halliwel*.

wathe¹, *n.* [*<* ME. *wahte* (also, after Icel., *waith*, *wayth*), *<* AS. *wāth*, *wāth*, hunting, game, = OHG. *wada*, MHG. G. *wende*, pasture, meadow, = Icel. *veithr*, hunting, fishing. Cf. *gain*.] 1. The pursuit of game; hunting.

"So, we ar in wudlond," cotlie the king, "and walkes on owre wayth,
For to hunte atte the herd, with hounde and with horne."
Authors of Arthur (ed. Robson), xxiv.

2. Game; prey.

Before alle the folk on the flette, frekez he bedder
Verayly his venysoun to fech hym bylorne; . . .
"go I-wysse," quoth that other wyge, "here is wayth fayrest"

That I seþ this seven gere in reson of wynter."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1381.

God send you som wathe!
Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr cowntre.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

wathe², *n.* [*<* ME. *wahte*, *wothe*, *<* Icel. *vadhi*, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne thar [need] mon drede no wathe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2355.
Ho vnwoundit, I-wis, out of wothe paste.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10606.

wathely, *adv.* [ME., *<* *wathe*² + *-ly*.] Dangerously; severely.

Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
Achilles woundit full wathely in were of his lyffe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8827.
Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werraynde knyghtez,
And woundes alle wathely, that in the wyne stondez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2000.

Watling street. [*<* ME. *Watlunge-strete*, *<* AS. *Wætlinga stræt*, lit. the Wætlings' street: *Wætlinga*, gen. pl. of *Wætlung*, a descendant of Wælla (*<* *Wælla*, a man's name, + *-ing*); *stræt*, a road, street.] 1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northward across Britain. Hence—2†. The Milky Way, the ordinary name of which implies that it is a road.

Se yonder, lo, the Galaxy,
The which men clepe the Milky Weye,
For hit ys white; and somme, parfeye,
Callen hit Watlynge strete.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 939.

watt (wot), *n.* [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James Watt (1736–1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or power. The watt is equal to 10⁷ ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical activity; or it is the rate of working in a circuit when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts.

watter, *n.* See *wat*³.

Watteau back. In dressmaking, an arrangement of the back of a woman's dress in which broad folds or plaits hang from the neck to the bottom of the skirt without interruption; by extension, any loose back to a dress, not girded at the waist. See cut under *sack*.

Watteau bodice. A bodice of a woman's dress having a square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblance to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

Watteau mantle. See *mantle*.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* [Also dial. *waddle*; *<* ME. *watel*, *<* AS. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. *wadel*, twigs, fir-branches, Swiss *wedele*, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to *withy*, *weed*. Cf. *wallet*.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; a hurdle. See *hurdle*.

The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves.

Scott, The Poacher.

They are gallant hares, and the scent lies thick right across another meadow, . . . and then over a good wattle with a ditch on the other side.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.

2. A rod; a wand; a switch; a twig.

A Wattle, rod, vibex.

Levinus, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle
O' saugh or hazel.

Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3†. A basket; a bag or wallet. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 269.—4. In *ornith.*, a fleshy lobe hanging from the front of the head; specifically, such a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formation of any bird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, as the dewlap of the turkey. They are very various in size, shape, and color, but are usually pendent, and of some bright tint, as red, yellow, or blue. They occur in several different orders of birds, and among species whose near relatives are devoid of such appendages. Similar lobes or flaps on the auriculars are sometimes called *ear-wattles*, though more properly *ear-lobes*. See *wattle-bird*, *wattle-crow*, phrases under *wattle*, and cuts under *Gallus* and *Raoures*.

The combs or wattles (of young gamecocks) are to be cut as soon as they appear; and the cock chickens are to be separated as soon as they begin to peck each other.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

Ye Wattle of a hog, nenus.

Levinus, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Goitrons. Wattles, or wattles, the two little and long excrescences which hang teat-like at either side of the throat of some hogs.

Cotgrave, 1611.

6. In *ichth.*, a fleshy excrescence about the mouth; a barbel.

The Barbel is so called, says Gesner, by reason of his barb or wattles at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 166.

7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian acacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gum, but more for their bark, which is rich in tannin. For tannin the most important species are *Acacia decurrens*, or (if it is distinct from this, as appears to be the case) *A. mollissima*, the common black wattle, also called *green* or *feathered wattle*, and *A. pyramidalis*, the broad-leaved or golden wattle. The silver wattle, *A. dealbata*, closely allied to the black wattle, is distinguished by the ashen color of its young foliage, and is a taller tree of moister ground. Its bark is inferior, but is considerably used for lighter leathers. Other species yielding tan-bark are *A. saligna* (*A. leiophylla*), the blackwood or lightwood, *A. melanocylon*, the native hickory (*A. subporosa*), *A. pennicernis*, etc. Several wattles yield a gum resembling gum arabic, somewhat exported for use in cotton-printing as an adhesive, etc. The principal sources of this product are the black wattle, the broad-leaved wattle, and *A. homalophylla*.

8. In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. Compare *wattled*.—**African wattle**, a South African tree, *Acacia Natalitia*.—**Alpine wattle**, *Acacia praecoxima*, a shrub or small tree of the Victorian Alps.—**Black wattle**, *feathered wattle*, *golden wattle*, *green wattle*. See def. 7.—**Prickly wattle**, *Acacia juniperina*, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmania.—**Raspberry-jam wattle**. Same as *raspberry-jam tree*.—**Savannah wattle**, two West Indian verbaceous trees, *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*.—**Silver wattle**. See def. 7.—**Soap-pod wattle**. Same as *soapnut*. 2.—**Varnish-wattle**, the Australian *Acacia verniciflua*.—**Wallaby wattle**, an Australian shrub,

Acacia rigens.—Wattle and daub, a rough mode of building huts, cottages, etc., of interwoven twigs plastered with mud or clay: often used attributively: as, *wattle-and-daub* construction. Also *wattle and dab*.

Melbourne in those days was a straggling village, where the fathers of the settlement were content with slab shanties, or *wattle-and-daub* huts.

Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 8.

wattle (wot'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wattled*, ppr. *wattling*. [Early mod. E. also *watte*; < ME. *watelen*, *watten*; < *wattle*, *n.*] 1. To bind, wall, fence, or otherwise fit with wattles.

And ther-with Grace by-gan to make a good foundement, And *watelde* hit and wallyde hit with hus peynes and hus passion.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 328.

Smoke was seen to arise within a shed yt was joynd to ye end of ye storehouse, which was *watted* up with bowes.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 152.

2. To form by interweaving twigs or branches: as, to *wattle* a fence.

The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* votes.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 344.

And round them still the *wattled* hurdles hung.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*, ii.

3. To interweave; interlace; form into basket-work or network.

A night of Clouds muffled their brows about,

Their *wattled* locks gush all in Ruiners out.

Sylvestre, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

The roof was a thatch composed of white-birch twigs, sweet-flag, and straw *wattled* together.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 3.

4. To switch; beat. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

wattle-bark (wot'1-bärk), *n.* A bark used for tanning, obtained from several species of *Acacia* growing in Australia. See *wattle*, 7.

wattle-bird (wot'1-bërd), *n.* 1. The Australian *wattled* or warty-faced honey-eater, *Anthochaera carunculata*: formerly also called *wat-*

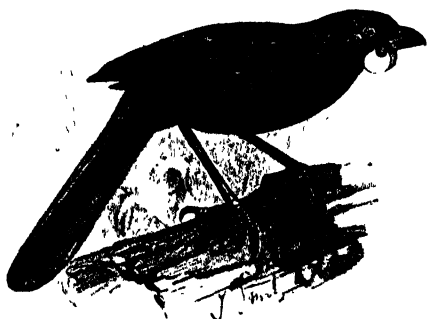


Wattle-bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*)

tled bee-eater and *wattled* crow by Latham, and *pie à pendeloques* by Dauidin. Among its former New Latin names are *Merope* or *Corvus carunculatus*, *Creadion carunculatum*, and *Corvus paradoxus*. It inhabits Australia, and has ear-wattles about half an inch long. In a related species of Tasmania, *A. inauris*, the wattles are more than an inch long. The plumage is variegated with gray, brown, and white. Several other moliphaquine birds are also *wattled*.

2. A wattle-crow, *Glaucopsis cinerea*, the cinereous wattle-bird of Latham.—3. A wattle-turkey.

wattle-crow (wot'1-krô), *n.* Any bird of the group *Glaucopinae* or *Callaeinae*: a *wattled* tree-crow; originally and specifically, the cinereous *wat-*



Wattle crow (*Glaucopsis cinerea*).

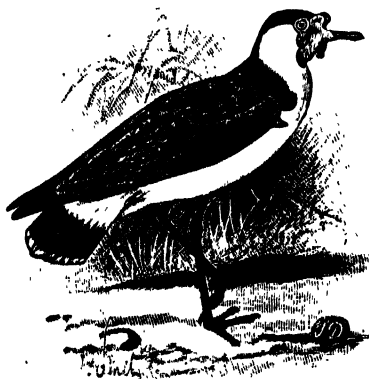
tle-bird, *Glaucopsis cinerea*, of the South Island of New Zealand. The wattles are rich-orange, blue at the base; the bill and feet are black; the eyes are dark-brown; the plumage is slate-gray, black on the face and

tip of the tail; the length of the male is 16½ inches, of the female 15 inches; the sexes are alike in color. A second species, *G. wilsoni*, of the North Island, has blue wattles. **wattled** (wot'1d), *a.* [*< wattle + -ed*².] Having a wattle or wattles, as a bird; specifically, in *her*., noting a cock's head, and the like, when the wattles are of a different tincture from the rest: generally used in the expression *wattled and combed*. Also *jewellapped*, *jelloped*, and *barbed*.

The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Prelude.

Wattled bee-eater. Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham*.—**Wattled bird of paradise**, *Paradisgalla carunculata* of New Guinea. This has two pairs of wattles, one on each side of the forehead, of a yellowish-green color, and another at the base of the mandible on each side, of a blue and orange color. The male is 11 inches long, and mostly of a velvety-black color with various iridescence. —**Wattled creeper** of Latham, *Psittotis carunculata*, a moliphaquine bird of the Samoan, Friendly, and Fiji islands, chiefly of olivaceous, yellowish, and grayish coloration. See *Psittotis*.—**Wattled crow**. (a) Any wattle-crow. (b) Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham*.—**Wattled honey-eater**. Same as *wattle-bird*, 1.—**Wattled plover**, any



Wattled Plover (*Lobrevanellus lobatus*).

spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobrevanellus*, as *L. lobatus*, having the face beset with fleshy lobes and wattles. The species named has these formations highly developed, a small hind toe, and no crest; the plumage is chiefly white, varied with black on the head, neck, wings, and tail. See the case of wattles and spurs explained under *spur-winged*.—**Wattled stare** of Latham, *Creadion carunculatum*, a corvine bird of New Zealand, 8 or 9 inches long, chiefly of a chestnut color, the head and tail black, the wings black and chestnut, the wattles yellow or vermillion.—**Wattled tree-crow**, a wattle-crow.

wattle-faced (wot'1-fäst), *a.* Lantern-jawed; thin-faced.

Thou *wattle-fac'd* sing'd pig.

Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, iii. 3.

wattle-gum (wot'1-gum), *n.* An Australian gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

wattle-jaws (wot'1-jáz), *n. pl.* Long, lanky jaws; lantern-jaws. *Halliwel*.

wattle-tree (wot'1-trê), *n.* Same as *wattle*, 7.

The golden blossoms of the *wattle-trees* mark the period [spring] everywhere in Australia.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 407.

wattle-turkey (wot'1-tër'ki), *n.* The brush-turkey, *Talegallus lathamii*. See cut under *Talegallus*.

wattlework (wot'1-wërk), *n.* A *wattled* fabric or structure; wickerwork.

A nest of *wattle-work* formed of silver wire.

S. K. Cat. Sp. Ex., 1882.

The huts were probably more generally made of *wattle-work*, like those of the Swiss lakes.

Darwin, *Early Man in Britain*, p. 271.

wattling (wot'1ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wattle*, *v.*] A construction made by interweaving twigs, osiers, or flat and elastic material of any sort, with stakes or rods as a substructure.

The houses . . . have here 2 or 3 partitions on the ground floor, made with a *wattling* of canes or sticks.

Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1688.

wattmeter (wot'1-më'tër), *n.* [*< watt + meter*².] An instrument for measuring in watts the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit.

—**Electrodynamic wattmeter**, a wattmeter or electrodynamic meter the indications of which depend on the mutual forces between two coils through one of which a current flows proportional in strength to the electromotive force, while through the other there flows either the whole or a definite fraction of the whole current in the circuit. —**Electrostatic wattmeter**, an electrometer arranged so that its indications depend on the product of the electrostatic difference of potential between the poles of the electric generator and the electrostatic difference of potential between the ends of a known non-inductive resistance in the circuit through which the current is flowing.

waubeen (wâ-bën'), *n.* Any South American characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininae*. See cut under *Erythrinus*.

wauble, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wabble*¹.

wauch, *waugh*² (wäch), *a.* A Scotch form of *wallow*³.

waucht, *waught* (wächt), *n.* [Also *quaich*, *quaigh*, etc. (see *quaigh*); < Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl, milking-pail; cf. W. *cwch*, a round concavity, hive, crown of a hat, boat. Cf. *quaff*.] A large draught of any liquid. [Scotch.]

She drank it 'a' up at a *waught*,

Left na ae drap ahin'.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 150).

wauff, *a.* See *waff*⁸.

waugh¹, *v. i.* A variant of *waff*¹ for *wane*¹.

waugh², *a.* See *wauch*.

waught, *n.* See *waucht*.

waukrife, *a.* See *wakerife*.

waul, *wawl* (wâl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waw*⁴; cf. *caterwaul*, *caterwaw*.] To cry as a cat; squall.

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world.

Scott.

waule, *n.* See *wall*⁸.

waur (wâr), *a.* A Scotch form of *war*² for *worse*.

waure, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ware*⁸.

wau-wau, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 70.

wave¹ (wâv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waved*, ppr. *waving*. [*< ME. waven*, < AS. *wafian*, wave, fluctuate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (cf. AS. *wæfre*, wavering, restless, *wæfer-sýn*, wavering vision, spectacle); cf. Icel. **vafa*, indicated in the freq. *vafra*, *vafsa*, waver, in *vafi*, doubt, *vafi*, hesitation, also in *vafa*, *vöfa*, mod. *vofa*, swing, vibrate, waver, = MHG. *waben*, wave, = Bav. *waiben*, waver, totter; cf. MHG. freq. *waberen*, *wabelen*, *webelen*, fluctuate, waver. The orig. verb is rare in early use, but the freq. forms represented by *waver* and *wabble* are common: see *waver*¹, *wabble*¹. The word has been more or less confused with *wave*², *waive*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move up and down or to and fro; undulate; fluctuate; bend or sway back and forth; flutter.

The discourouris saw thame cumande

With baneris to the vnd *vafand*.

Barbour, *Bruce* (E. E. T. S.), ix. 245.

I *wave*, as the see dothe, Je vague or je vndoye. . . . After a storme the see *waveth*.

Palsgrave, p. 772.

Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid ground; The forests *wave*, the mountains nod around.

Pope, *Ilad*, xx. 78.

2. To have an undulating form or direction; curve alternately in opposite directions.

To curl their *waving* hairs. *Pope*, *R. of the L.*, ii. 97.

Thrice-happy he that may caress

The ringlet's *waving* balm.

Tennyson, *Talking Oak*.

3. To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down or to and fro.

A bloody arm it is, . . . and now

It *waves* unto us! *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, l. 1.

She *waved* to me with her hand.

Tennyson, *Maud*, ix.

4†. To waver in mind; vacillate.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved what to think, speak, or write.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 43.

II. *trans.* 1. To move to and fro; cause to shake, rock, or sway; brandish.

The Childs of Elle hee fought soe well,

As his weapon he *wande* amale.

The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 230).

All the company fell singing an Hebrew hymn in a barbarous tone, *waving* themselves to and fro.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 16, 1645.

And July's eve, with balmy breath,

Wav'd the blue-bells on Newark heath.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi., Epil.

Specifically—2. To offer as a wave-offering. See *wave-offering*.

He shall *wave* the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you.

Lev. xlii. 11.

3. To shape or dispose in undulations; cause to wind in and out, as a line in curves, or a surface in ridges and furrows.

Horns whelk'd and *waved* like the enridged sea.

Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6. 71.

This mud [caused by a land-slide] disported itself very much like lava flowing down inclined slopes, the terminations being escalloped, and the surface *waved* by small ridges like ropy lava.

Science, VI. 87.

4. To decorate with a waving or winding pattern. [Rare.]

He glue him th' armes which late I conquer'd in *Asteropæus*; forg'd of brass, and *wav'd* about with tin; 'Twill be a present worthy him.

Chapman, *Ilad*, xxiii. 482

5. To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag, a handkerchief, or the like; direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckoning.

We mistrusted those knavery, and, being *waved* by them to come a shore, yet we would not.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. li. 38.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 61.

6. To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

Perchance the maiden smiled to see
Yon parting lingerer *wave* adieu.

Scott, L. of the L., li. 5.

I retained my station when he *waved* to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See *water*, v. t. 3.

The *waved* water chamolot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

wave¹ (wāv), *n.* [*ME.* **wave*, *wave*; < *wave*, *v.* The word *wave* in its most common sense has taken the place, in literary use, of the diff. noun *wave*, *wave*, a wave. The form *wave* could not, however, change into *wave*: see *wave*¹. The noun *wave*, as well as the verb, has been confused with *waive*¹.] 1. A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

No ship yit kurf the *waves* grene and blew.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you
A *wave* of the sea, that you might over do
Nothing but that.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Poetical.]

The laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern *wave*.

Byron, The Ghazal.

3. A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated into new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and other characters. In a somewhat wider sense the word is applied in cases where there is no progression through the body; thus, the shape of a vibrating piano-string may be called a *wave*. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to an advancing elevation or depression of the surface of a body. An advancing elevation is called a *positive wave*, a depression a *negative wave*. Waves on the surfaces of liquids are distinguished into four orders. A wave of the first order, also called a *wave of translation*, leaves the particles, after its passage, shifted in the line of its motion. It is also called a *solitary wave*, because a single impulse produces but one elevation or depression, which has no definite length, but extends over the whole surface. The negative wave of this sort shortly breaks; it is only the positive wave, which leaves the particles in advance of their initial positions, which can be propagated far. This wave is also called *Scott Russell's great wave*, because it was first discovered by that engineer in 1834, and because, owing to its form, it cannot be seen unless it is very high.

The velocity of such a wave is equal to $\sqrt{g(h+k)}$, where g is the acceleration of gravity, h the depth of the liquid in repose, and k the height of the crest of the wave above the plane of repose. This wave dies down of itself in a canal of uniform depth, independently of friction, and when it passes into shallow water it breaks as soon as h is no greater than k . A canal-boat produces such a wave, and consequently can be propelled at the rate of speed of the wave far more economically than at any other. In waves of the second order, called *oscillatory waves*, observation shows that each particle describes at a uniform rate of motion a circle in a vertical plane; but according to theory other orbits are possible. The particle at the crest of the wave is at the highest part of its path, that in the trough at the lowest. As long as the momentum of the particles is kept up, wave must succeed wave. If the water has a flow opposite to the direction of propagation of the waves and equal to it in velocity, it is plain that each particle will describe a prolate cycloid, and this is consequently the form of the waves. Waves thus brought to a standstill by the flow of the water are called *standing waves*. (See fig. 1.) They are often seen in rapidly running water.



Fig. 1. Standing waves in a torrent.

If the motion of the liquid is irrotational, theory shows that the waves cannot be cycloidal. But in regard to this whole subject neither theory nor observation can be trusted implicitly to give the truth of nature. The velocity of propagation of oscillatory waves, at least in deep water, is represented by the expression $\sqrt{g\lambda/2\pi}$, where λ is the length of the wave from crest to crest. But the velocity of propagation of a group of waves is much slower. Oscillatory waves break on a shelving shore when their height is about equal to the depth of the water, and from each one, as it breaks, a wave of the first order is produced. (See fig. 2.) Waves of the third order, called *ripples*, are distinguished from those of the second order in the fact that the shorter they are the more rapidly they move.

While an oscillatory wave 32 inches long will advance 3 feet per second, and one of 8 inches long only 1 foot per second, a ripple a quarter of an inch long will move 1 foot per second, a ripple an eighth of an inch long will

Fig. 2. Oscillatory waves rolling in and breaking upon the shore, and giving rise to a series of waves of translation.

move $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, and so on. The reason is that the force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Waves of the fourth order are *sound-waves*. They are propagated in water at the rate of about 1,580 yards per second—that is, at a much greater speed than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated in the air, the waves are formed by the alternate forward and back motion of the air-particles in the direction in which the sound is being propagated; the waves are consequently waves of condensation and rarefaction, having in the free air a spherical form. The amplitude of vibration or excursion of each particle is very small, but the wave-length is large—for the middle C of the keyboard, about $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under *sound*.) In the case of radiant energy (heat and light) propagated through the ether, the ether-particles vibrate transversely to the line of propagation; here the wave-length is very small—for violet light, about 0.000,016 of an inch, for red about twice this length, while the *dark heat-waves*, though much longer, are still very minute (see *spectrum*). A *light-wave* (or, more generally, an *ether-wave*) travels in space about 185,000 miles per second. Hertz has shown recently (1887) that by a very rapid oscillating electrical discharge, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the surrounding ether which is propagated as *electric waves* with a velocity like that of light. These electric waves in Hertz's experiments were found to have a wave-length of upward of one meter. They are reflected from the surface of a conductor, but are transmitted by a non-conductor, as pitch, and may be brought to a focus; they may be made to interfere, then forming nodal points, and by passage through a grating of parallel wires they may be polarized. These electric waves are hence in all essential respects like light-waves, but differ in their relatively enormous length and the corresponding slowness of the oscillations. These experiments of Hertz form a most important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light proposed by Maxwell (see *light*).

That which in *waves* of fluid is rest is in *waves* of sound silence, and in *waves* of light darkness.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 220.

The reason why one end of the coloured band [spectrum] . . . is red and the other blue is that in light as in sound we have a system of disturbances or *waves*; we have long *waves* and short *waves*, and what the low notes are to music the blue *waves* are to light.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 34.

4. One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

A winning *wave* (deserving note)

In the tempestuous petticoat.

Herrick, Delight in Disorder.

The ears are furnished with feather to the same extent with a slight *wave*, but no curl.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 107.

5. Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising, etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a *wave* of religious enthusiasm; *waves* of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,

And *waves* of shadow went over the wheat.

Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

An emotional *wave* once roused tends to continue for a certain length of time. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 32.

Specifically—6. In *meteor*, a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure or temperature, or an advancing movement of large extent in which these are considerably above or below the normal: as, an air-wave, barometric wave, cold wave, warm wave, etc. The term *barometric wave* is often restricted to those changes in atmospheric pressure which are not connected with cyclonic disturbances nor with the regular diurnal variation, but which include progressive oscillations of a varied character and origin, ranging from those of a short wave-length, which occupy but a fraction of a minute in their passage, to those which cover thousands of miles and occupy several days in their development and subsidence. The remarkable air-waves generated by the eruption of Krakatoa are shown by barographic traces to have had an initial velocity of 700 miles an hour, and to have traveled round the earth not less than seven times.

7. A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.—8. A waving; a gesture, or a signal given by waving.

With clear-rustling *wave*

The scented pines of Switzerland

Stand dark round thy green grave.

M. Arnold, Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann.

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my question by a *wave* of one hand.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 53.

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, *Acidalia rubricata* is the tawny wave; *A. contiguaria* is Greening's wave; *Venusia cambraria* is the Welsh wave, etc.—**Barometric wave**. See def. 6.—**Cold wave**, a progressive movement of an area of relatively low temperature. It is preceded by an area of low pressure, and is, in the United States, directly associated with the north-westerly winds which follow a cyclonic depression and accompany the advance of an area of high barometer. The cold wave is, in the United States, in most cases an out-pour of cold dry air from the barren plains of British America, where the air is cooled during the long nights of winter to a very low temperature. In Texas and the Gulf of Mexico the cold wave is termed a *wurher*. The approach of cold waves is made a subject of forecast by the United States Weather Bureau. (See under *signal*.) A decided fall of temperature of less extent, such as frequently occurs in other than winter months, is termed a *cool wave*. [U. S.]

When the fall of temperature in twenty-four hours is twenty degrees or more, and covers an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a *cold-wave*. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 463.

Dicrotic wave. See *dicrotic*.—**Hot wave, warm wave**, a progressive movement, generally eastward, of an area of relatively high temperature, but without so definite a boundary and character as distinguish a cold wave. The general conditions of a warm wave, or heated term, in summer are pressure decreasing to the northward, southerly winds, fair or hazy weather, with practically unbroken isolation, and, in some cases, such an amount of vapor in the air as to diminish the usual nocturnal radiation. [U. S.]

—**Length of a wave, or wave-length**, the distance between any two particles which are in the same phase.—**Period of a wave**, the time between the passage of successive crests, or between successive extreme displacements of a particle in the same manner.—**Fredicrotic wave**. See *fredicrotic*.—**Smoky wave**. See *smoky*.—**Storm-wave**.

(a) A sea-wave raised at the center of a cyclonic storm by the low atmospheric pressure and the force of the winds. It advances with the progressive motion of the storm, and has all the properties of a true wave. When augmented by a heavy fall of rain, and blown by strong winds upon a low shore, the storm-wave causes disastrous inundations. The thickly populated low-lands at the head of the Bay of Bengal have been the scene of frequent storm-floods, occasioning enormous losses of life and property. (b) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.—**Subungled wave**, a British geometrid moth, *Acidalia strigularia*.—**Tidal wave**. See *tidal*.—**Type of a wave**. See *type*.—**Warm wave**. See *hot wave*, above.—**Wave of contraction**, in *physiol.*, visible muscular contraction as propagated from a point where the muscle itself is stimulated.—**Wave of stimulation**, in *physiol.*, the motor influence of a nerve, supposed to be transmitted by molecular undulation.

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or molecular, *wave* of stimulation. G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 25.

Wave of translation. See def. 3. (See also *brain-wave*, *pulse-wave*.)—**Syn.** 1. *Wave*, *Billow*, *Surge*, *Breaker*, *Surf*, *Swell*, *Ripple*. *Wave* is the general word. A *billow* is a great round and rolling wave. *Surge* is only a somewhat stronger word for *billow*. A *breaker* is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. *Surf* is the collective name for *breakers*: as, to bathe in the *surf*; it is sometimes popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. *Swell* is the name for the fact of the rising (and falling) of water, especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the *swell* from the steamer. *Ripple* is the name for the smallest kind of *wave*.

The high watery walls came rolling in, and at their highest tumbled into *surf*. . . . Some white-headed *billows* thundered on. . . . The *breakers* rose, and, looking over one another, bore one another down, and rolled in, in interminable hosts. . . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . . into the boiling *surge*.

Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

This mounting *wave* will roll us shoreward soon.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

Across the boundless east we drove,
Where those long *swells* of breaker sweep
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

As the shadows of sun-gilt *ripples*

On the golden bed of a brook.

Lovell, The Changeling.

wave², *v.* A former spelling of *waive*.

wave³. An obsolete preterit of *waive*¹.

wave-action (wāv'ak'shən), *n.* See *action*.

wave-breast (wāv'brest), *n.* A breast offered as a wave-offering (which see).

waved (wāvd), *a.* [*wave*¹ + -ed².]

1. Having a waving outline or appearance. See *wave*¹, *v. t.* Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, marked with waves; wavy in color or texture; undulated. (b) In *entom.*, crenate or crenulate, as a margin; sinuous; undulated. (c) In *arms*, shaped in waves or undulations, as the edges of certain swords and daggers. Heavy swords of the middle ages were sometimes shaped in this way, apparently with the object of breaking plates of armor the more readily. In the Malay creese, however, the object is probably to make a more dangerous wound.



Malay Creese, with waved blade.

2. Same as *watered*: noting silk, forged steel, etc.—3. In *bot.*, undate.—4. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—**Waved sandpiper**. See *sandpiper*.—**Waved sword**, in *her.*, a flamboyant sword used as a bearing.—**Waved wheel**. See *wheel*.

wave-front (wāv'frunt), *n.* The continuous line or surface including all the particles in the same phase. It is a spherical surface for sound, and for light in an isotropic medium.

wave-goose (wāv'gōs), *n.* The brant- or Brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. [Durham, Eng.]

wave-length (wāv'length), *n.* The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave; more generally, the distance between any particle of the disturbed medium and the next which is in the same phase with it. See *wave*, 3.

The wave-length of a ray of light in any given substance is consequently obtained by dividing the wave-length in air by the index of refraction of the substance itself.

Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 245.

No difference but that of wave-length is recognized between waves of radiant heat and of radiant light.

See *Amer. Supp.*, p. 8801.

waveless (wāv'les), *a.* [*< wave* + *-less*.] Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; still.

Smoother than this waveless spring.

Parle, David and Bethesda.

The mist that sleeps on a waveless sea.

Hogg, Kilmeny.

Unmoved the bannered blazoury hung waveless as a pall.

Burham, Inguldsby Legends, II. iii.

wavelet (wāv'let), *n.* [*< wave* + *-let*.] A small wave; a ripple.

Like the vague sighings of a wind at even,

That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea.

Shelley, Queen Mab, viii.

The head, with its thin wavelets of brown hair, indents the little pillow

George Eliot, Amos Barton, II.

wave-line (wāv'lin), *n.* 1. The outline of a wave; specifically, in *physics*, the path of a wave of light, sound, etc., or the graphic representation of such a path.—2. *Naut.*, the general outline of the surface of sea-waves; specifically used attributively to note a method of ship-building devised by J. Scott Russell, in which the lines of the hull of a vessel are adapted scientifically to the lines of the waves, and are nearly or quite cycloidal.—3. One of the series of lines or furrows produced by the sea-waves upon a sandy beach.

wavellite (wāv'vél-it), *n.* [Named after William Wavell, an English medical practitioner (died 1829), by whom it was discovered.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, commonly found in radiated hemispherical or globular crystalline concretions from a very small size to 1 inch in diameter, and of a white to yellow-green or brown color. See *cut* under *radiate*.

wave-loaf (wāv'lōf), *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals.

Lev. xxiii. 17.

wave-molding (wāv'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of undulating outline, resembling more or less closely a succession of waves; particularly, a molding of Greek origin, much used in Renaissance and modern architecture, having the character of a series of breaking waves, much conventionalized.

wave-motion (wāv'mō'shon), *n.* Motion in curves alternately concave and convex like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion. See *wave*, 3.

While other-waves are in course of traversing the ether, there is neither heat, light, nor chemical decomposition; merely wave-motion, and transference of energy by wave-motion.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 434.

The essential characteristic of wave-motion is that a disturbance of some kind is handed on from one portion of a solid or fluid mass to another.

P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 603.

wave-offering (wāv'of'ér-ing), *n.* In the ancient Jewish law, an offering presented with a horizontal movement of the hands forward and backward and toward the right and left, whereas the heave-offering was elevated and lowered.

wave-path (wāv'pāth), *n.* The line along which any point in any wave is propagated. [Rare.]

The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called wave-paths.

J. Milne, *Earthquakes*, p. 9.

waver (wāv'vēr), *v.* [*< ME. waveren, wayveren, vacillare, < AS. as if *wafrian (cf. wāfrr, waveren, wandering, restless: said of flame and fire, the mind or spirit, etc.) = MHG. wabern, G. dial. wabern, waver, totter, move to and fro, = Icel. vafra, hover about, = Norw. vavra, flap about; also, with var. suffix, MHG. wabelen,*

wabelen, fluctuate, waver, = Icel. vafra, hover about (see wabble!); freq. of the verb represented by wavel, q. v.] I. intrans. 1. To move up and down or to and fro; wave; float; flutter; be tossed or rocked about; sway.

All in wer for to walt, waygeronde he sote,
But he held hym on horse, houte o lofte.

Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), I. 8266.

For an Outlawe, this is the Lawe,
That Men hym take and blinde,
Without pytee, hanged to bee,
And waver with the Wynde.

The Nut-Brown Maid, quoted by Prior (Poems, [ed. 1756, I. 147].

The wind in his raiment wavered.

William Morris, Sigurd, II.

2. To quiver; flicker; glimmer; glance.

As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. To falter; fail; reel; totter.

Keep my wits, Heaven! I feel 'em waverin';

Oh God, my head!

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 3.

How many waverin' steps can we retrace in our past lives!

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 74.

Like the day of doom it seemed to her waverin' senses.

Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 6.

4. To be undetermined or irresolute; fluctuate; vacillate.

Therefore be sure, and waver not of God's love and favour towards you in Christ.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 132.

He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed.

James I. 6.

I expect you should sollicit me as much as if I were wavering at the Gate of a Monastery, with one Foot over the Threshold.

Congreve, Way of the World, IV. 6.

=Syn. 1 and 4. Vacillate. See *fluctuate*.—4. Hesitate, etc. See *scruple*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to wave or move to and fro; set in waving motion; brandish.

Item, if the Admirall shall happen to hull in the night, then to make a waverin' light over his other light, waverin' the light upon a pole.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 147.

2. To demur or scruple about; hesitate at; shirk.

The inconstant Barons waverin' every hour
The fierce encounter of this bolst'rous tide
That easily might her livelihood devour.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, I. 34.

waver (wāv'vēr), *n.* [*< wave* + *-er*.] One who or that which waves; specifically, in *printing*, an inking-roller; an apparatus which distributes ink on the table or on other rollers, but not on the form of types; so called from its vibratory movement.

As the carriage returns, this strip of tuk is distributed on the inking table by rollers placed diagonally across the machine. The diagonal position gives them a waving motion; hence they are called wavers.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

waver (wāv'vēr), *n.* [Perhaps *< wave* + *-er*.] A sapling or timberling left standing in a fallen wood. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

As you pass along, prune and trim up all the young wavers.

Evelyn, Sylva, III. I. 7.

waver-dragon (wāv'vēr-drag'on), *n.* [*< waver* for *wiver* + *dragon*.] In *her.*, the wivern.

waverer (wāv'vēr-ēr), *n.* [*< waver* + *-er*.] One who or that which wavers or fluctuates; especially, a person who vacillates or is undecided in mind.

Come, young waverer, come, go with me.

Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 89.

This prospect of converting votes was a dangerous distraction to Mr. Brooke; his impression that waverers were likely to be allured by wavering statements . . . gave Will Ladislaw much trouble.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

waveringly (wāv'vēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wavering, vacillating, or irresolute manner.

Loke not waveringly about you, haue no distrust, be not afraid.

J. Udall, On I. Pol. v.

waveringness (wāv'vēr-ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of a waverer; vacillation.

The waveringness of our cupidities turneth the minde into a dizziness unawares to itself.

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, Pref.

waver-roller (wāv'vēr-rō'lér), *n.* In *printing*, a roller made to vibrate in a diagonal direction on the inking-table of a printing-machine for the purpose of distributing the ink.

wavery (wāv'vēr-i), *a.* [*< waver* + *-y*.] Wavering; unsteady; shaky; faltering.

Old letters closely covered with a wavery writing.

Miss Thackeray, *Book of Sibylls*, p. 4.

He's . . . wavery . . . his love changes like the seasons.

Christian Union, July 28, 1887.

wave-shell (wāv'shel), *n.* In earthquake-shocks, one of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, having theoretically the form of concentric shells, which are propagated in all di-

rections through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 610.

waveson (wāv'son), *n.* [Appar. irreg. *< wave* + *son*, after the analogy of *flotson, jetson, jettison*, otherwise *flotam, jetsam*.] A name given to goods which after a shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

wave-surface (wāv'sér'fās), *n.* A surface whose equation in rectangular coordinates is

$$x^2/(1-A^2r^2) + y^2/(1-B^2r^2) + z^2/(1-C^2r^2) = 0.$$

If upon every central section of a quadric surface be erected a perpendicular at the center, and points be taken on this perpendicular at distances from the center equal to the axes of the section, then the locus of these points will be the wave-surface. It is frequently called *Frenet's wave-surface*, to distinguish it from *Huygens's wave-surface*, which is simply an ellipsoid—the latter being the form of the wave-front of a uniaxial crystal, the former that of a biaxial crystal.—**Malus's wave-surface** [discovered by E. L. Malus (1775–1812) in 1810], a surface of the wave-front of light emanating from a point but undergoing reflections and refractions at different surfaces.

wave-trap (wāv'trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a widening inward of the spaces between piers, to afford space to permit waves rolling in between the piers to lose force by spreading themselves.

wave-worn (wāv'wörn), *a.* Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his wave-worn basils bow'd.

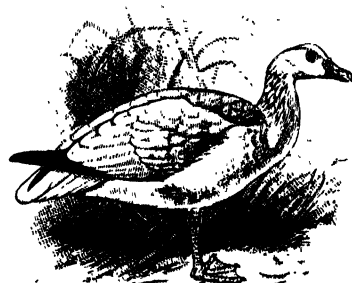
Shak., Tempest, II. I. 120.

wavy, **wavy** (wāv'vi), *n.*; pl. *waveys, wawies* (-viz). [From *Amer. Ind. name wawa*.] A goose of the genus *Chen*; a snow-goose.

Shooting *Wavies* on the little lakes with which this region [the Red River country] is dotted is said to be a favorite amusement of the sportsmen.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 192.

Blue wavy, the blue-winged goose, *Chen caerulescens*.—**Horned wavy**, the smallest snow-goose, *Chen (Eutamias) rossi*, which has at times the base of the bill studded with tubercles. It is exactly like the snow-goose in plumage, but no larger than a mallard, and inhabits



Horned Wavy (*Chen rossi*).

arctic America, coming southward in migration. It was recognizably described under its present name by Hearne, but lost sight of for nearly a century, till brought again to notice, in 1861, by J. Cassin.—**White wavy**, the snow-goose. See *cut* under *Chen*.

wavily (wāv'vi-li), *adv.* In a wavy manner, form, or direction.

Mr. Rappit, the hair-dresser, with his well-anointed coronal locks tending wavily upward.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 9.

waviness (wāv'vi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wavy or undulating.

waving-frame (wāv'ving-frām), *n.* In *printing*, a frame which carries inking-rollers.

The frame which supports the inking-rollers, called the *waving-frame*, is attached by hinges to the general framework of the machine; the edge of the stereotype plate cylinder is indented, and rubs against the *waving-frame*, causing it to vibrate to and fro, and consequently to carry the inking-rollers with it, so as to give them an unceasing traverse motion.

Ure, Dict., III. 655.

wavy (wāv'vi), *a.* [*< wave* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in waves.

This said, she div'd into the wavy seas.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, IV. 560.

2. Undulating in movement or shape; wavy: as, wavy hair.

Let her glad Vallies smile with wavy Corn.

Prior, *Carmen Seculare* (1700), st. 26.

The wavy swell of the sighing reeds.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

3. In *bot.*, undulating on the border or on the surface. See *cut* under *repand*.—4. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—5. In *entom.*, presenting a series of horizontal curves: noting marks or margins. It is distinct from *waved*; but the two epithets are somewhat loosely used, and are sometimes interchanged.—6. In *zool.*, undulating; sinuous; wavy; having wavy markings.—**Barry wavy**. See *barry*.—**Sword wavy**. See *mord*.—**Wavy respiration**. Same as *interrupted respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).

wavy², *n.* See *wavey*.

wavy-barred (wá'vi-bárd), *a.* Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the *wavy-barred* sable, a British moth. See *sable*, *n.*, 7.

waw¹, *n.* [*<* ME. *wawe*, *wage*, *waghe*, *waugh*, a wave, *<* AS. *wæg* = OS. *wág* = OFries. *weg*, *wai* = MD. *waeghe* = MLG. *wáge* = OHG. *wág* (*>* F. *vague*), MHG. *wāc*, G. *woge* = Goth. *wēgs*, a wave; *<* AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry, move: see *weigh*, *wag*¹, and cf. *waw²*.] A wave.

For, whiles they fly that Gultes devouring jawes,
They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helpes *wawes*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 4.

waw², *v. t.* [*<* ME. *wawen*, *wagien*, *<* AS. *wagian*, stir, move, = OHG. *wagen*, move, = Goth. *wagjan*, move; a secondary form of AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry: see *weigh*, and cf. *waw¹*.] To stir; move; wave.

What wenton ye out in to desert for to see? a reed
wawed with the wynd? Wyclif, *Luko* vii. 24.

waw³, *n.* [*<* ME. *wave*, *wagh*, *wag*, *wah*, *wowe*, *wough*, *wouh*, *<* AS. *wag*, *wah* = OFries. *wach* = MD. *weeghe* = Icel. *vegg* = Sw. *vågg* = Dan. *væg*, a wall.] A wall. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 61.

waw⁴ (wá), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *wawen*; imitative; cf. *waul*, *wawl*.] To cry as a cat; waul.

wawah (wá'wá), *n.* Same as *wow-wow*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 57.

wawet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *woe*.

wawl, *v. i.* See *waul*.

wawliet, *a.* An obsolete form of *waly¹*.

wawproos (wá'prós), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American varying hare, *Lepus americanus*.

waw-waw (wá'wá), *n.* [W. Ind.] See *Rajania*.

wawyt (wá'y), *a.* [*<* *waw¹* + *-y¹*.] Abounding in waves; wavy.

I saw come over the wavy flood.

The *Isle of Ladies*, l. 697.

wax¹ (waks), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *waxen*, *wexen* (pret. *wex*, *wex*, *wax*, *wax*, *wæx*, pl. *wexen*, *woxen*, pp. *waxen*, *wexen*, *woxen*), *<* AS. *waxan* (pret. *wéax*, pp. *geweaxen*) = OS. *wahsan* = OFries. *waxa* = D. *wassen* = OHG. *wahsan*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen* = Icel. *vaxa* = Sw. *våxa* = Dan. *voxe* = Goth. *wahjan* (pret. *wóhs*, pp. *wahsans*), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. *αἰσθάνω*, wax, Skt. *√ vaksh*, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in *L. augere*, increase, AS. *edcan*, increase: see *eke*, and *augment*, *action*, etc. Hence ult. *wax¹*, *n.*, *waxt¹*.] 1. To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon *waxes* and *wanes*.

So is pryde *waxen*

In religioun and in alle the rewme amonge riche and pore,
That preyeres haue no power the pestilence to lette.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 75.

Sothli the child *wax*, and was countforli, ful of wyndom;
and the grace of God was in him. Wyclif, *Luko* ii. 40.

The child he kepte and norished till it was foire well
wosen, and that he myght ride after to court.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 238.

A *wexing* moon, that soon would wane.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, III. 649.

Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle.

Tennyson, *Boödicea*.

2. To pass from one state to another; become; grow: as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old.

And every man that ought lath in his cofre,
Let him appere and *wex* a philosofer.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 284.

Now charity is *waxen* cold, none helpeth the scholar nor
yet the poor. *Latimer*, *Sermon* of the Plough.

First he *wox* pale, and then *wox* red.

Scott, *Thomas the Rhymer*, III.

The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial
spirit *waxing* too hot within him, would sally forth
into the fields and lay about him most lustily with his
sabre. *Irvine*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 315.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found
in the groin in children: so called because supposed to be
associated with growth.

wax¹ (waks), *n.* [*<* ME. *wax*, *wexo* (= MHG. *wahs*, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. *wasdom* = G. *wachsthum*, growth); from the verb.] 1. Growth; increase; prosperity.

Ful nobley wele the almes yet and do;

About hym gret *wex*, fair store, and gret light.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

2. A wood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wax² (waks), *n.* [*<* ME. *wax*, *wex*, *<* AS. *wæx* = OS. *wahs* = OFries. *wax* = D. *was* = OHG. *wahs*, G. *wachs* = Icel. *vax* = Sw. *vax* = Dan. *vox*, wax; cf. OBulg. *voskú* = Bohem. *vosk* = Pol. *wosk* = Russ. *voskú* = Hung. *viaszk* = Lith. *waszkas*, wax (perhaps *<* Teut.).] Some compare *L. viscum*, mistletoe, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 1. A thick, sticky substance secreted by bees, and used to build their cells; the material of honeycomb; beeswax. In its

natural state it is of a dull-yellow color, and smells of honey. Its consistency varies with the temperature; it is ordinarily a pliable solid, readily melted. When purified and bleached, it becomes translucent white, is less tenacious, without taste or smell, and of a specific gravity a little less than that of water. It softens at 80° F., becoming extremely plastic, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 168° F. In chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called *myricin*, *cerotin*, and *cerotic acid*. Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously tinted, it is made into wax candles, which give a peculiarly soft light. In pharmacy it enters into the composition of various plasters, ointments, and cerates, as a vehicle for the active ingredients, and to confer upon the preparation a desired consistency. It has varied uses in the plastic arts, especially in the making of anatomical models, artificial flowers and fruits, casts and impressions of various kinds, etc.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as irex.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 675.

I'll work her as I go: I know she's *wax*.

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, II. 2.

The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory is curiously done in *Wax* to the Life, Richly Drest in Coronation Robes.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products resembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. (a) The substance worked up from the pollen of flowers by the hind legs of bees, and used to feed their larvae; bee-bread, formerly supposed to be beeswax. (b) The substance secreted by various coccids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See *wax-insect*, 1.) (c) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See *wax-insect*, 2.) This is more or less stringy and flocculent, and approaches in character the froth or spume of the spittle-insects, but in some cases is usable like beeswax. (d) The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the outer ear; cerumen; ear-wax. (e) A vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil, the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, carnauba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green scum of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit or the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Also called *vegetable wax*. See *cut* under *Myrica*. See also *wax-tree*, and compounds below. (f) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantities generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully *mineral wax*. The most familiarly known variety is *ozocerite*. (g) A substance used for sealing. See *sealing-wax*.

Quomodo. He will never trust his land in *wax* and parchment, as many gentlemen have done before him.

Raby. A by-blow for me.

Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, IV. 1.

A letter! hum! a suspicious circumstance, to be sure! What, and the seal a true-lover's knot now, ha? or an heart transfixed with darts; or possibly the *wax* bore the industrious impression of a thumb!

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, I.

(h) A thick resinous substance, consisting of pitch, resin, and tallow, used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

3. A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. [Local, U. S.]—4. Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—5. In coal-mining, puddled clay, used for dams and stoppings.—**BRASIL WAX**. Same as *carnauba wax*.—**BUTTER OF WAX**. See *butter*.—**CARNAUBA WAX**, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, of Brazil, which is used in making candles and is exported in large quantities.—**CHINESE OR CHINA WAX, a hard white wax, the product of a scale-insect. See *pela* and *wax-insect*. (a) **EAR-WAX**. See *def. 2 (d)* and *cerumen*.—**GRAFTING-WAX**, a mixture made of resin, beeswax, and linseed-oil, for coating the incisions made in a tree in grafting.—**IBOTA WAX**, a product in Japan of the shrub *Ligustrum ibota*.—**JAPAN WAX**, a wax obtained in Japan from the droopes of the wax-tree *Rhus succedanea*, by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The fruit of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax.—**MINERAL WAX**. See *def. 2 (f)*.—**NOSE OF WAX**. See *nose*.—**PARAFFIN WAX**, a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of petroleum, but also produced in the distillation of coal, wood, and other substances. It is a neutral, easily fusible substance, unaltered by acids or alkalis, and hence has a wide range of uses in the arts.—**VEGETABLE WAX**, any wax of vegetable origin. See *def. 2 (g)*. The name once denoted specifically myrtle-wax.—**WAX DAM**, a dam of puddled clay.—**WAX DOLL**. See *wax-doll*.—**WAX IMPRESSION**, in dentistry, a copy in wax of parts of the mouth, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—**WAX OPAL**, a variety of common opal having a resinous wax-like luster.—**WAX WALL**, a wall of dried clay. [Leicestershire coal-field. Eng.]—**WHITE WAX**. (a) Bleached beeswax. (b) Chinese wax, or *pela*. (See also *banking-wax*, *bottle-wax*, *myrtle-wax*, *ocuba-wax*, *sealing-wax*.)**

wax² (waks), *v.* [*<* ME. *waxen*, *wexen*; *<* *wax²*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To treat with wax; smear or rub with wax; make waxy: as, to *wax* a thread; to *wax* the floor or a piece of furniture.

Thou tok I and *wexede* my label in maner of a peyre
tables to resceyve distynctly the prikkis of my compas.
Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, II. §. 40.

He held a long string in one hand, which he drew
through the other hand incessantly, as he spoke, just as a
shoemaker performs the motion of *waxing* his thread.
O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 663.

Waxed end, in shoemaking, a thread the end of which has been stiffened by the use of shoemakers' wax, so as to pass easily through the holes made by the awl; also, a waxed thread terminating in a bristle, for the same purpose. Also reduced to *wax-end*.—**Waxed paper**. See *paper*.

II. *intrans.* To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

wax³ (waks), *n.* [Appur. *<* *war²*, *v.*, taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colloq.]

She's in a terrible *wax*, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.

H. Kingsley, *Ravenhoe*, v.

wax-berry (waks'ber'i), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*.

waxbill (waks'bil), *n.* One of numerous small Old World birds of the family *Ploceidae* and subfamily *Spermestinae*, whose bills have a certain waxen appearance, due to the translucency of the horny covering, which may be white, pink, red, etc. The name appears to have attached more particularly to the members of the genus *Estrelda* in a broad sense, but is of extensive and varied application. The Java sparrow is a good example. (See *cut* under *sparrow*.) The original waxbill, first so named by Edwards in 1751, the waxbill grosbeak of Latham (1783), *Loxia atrifida* of Linnaeus, and now *Estrelda atrifida*, or *Estrelda atrifida*, or *Estrelda atrifida* (for the name thus wavers in spelling), is a South African bird, ranging as far as Matabeleland on the east and Damaraland on the west coast. It has also been introduced in various places,



Waxbill (*Estrelda atrifida*).

and is a well-known cage-bird. It is scarcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1½ inches; the bill is bright-red; the eyes and feet are brown. The general aspect is that of a brown bird, but this ground-color is intricately varied with several other colors. The vent is black, and there is a crimson streak on each side of the head. The blue-breasted waxbill (*E. cyanogastra*), the orange-checked (*E. melopoda*), the red-bellied (*E. rubriteris*), the grenadier (*E. fragilis granatensis*), and various others are among the small exotic birds which form the dealer's stock of amadavats, senegals, blood-finches, straw-berry-finches, paddy-birds, and the like.

wax-bush (waks'bish), *n.* Same as *wax-wood*.

wax-chandler (waks'chand'lér), *n.* A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks'klóth), *n.* A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

wax-cluster (waks'klus'tér), *n.* A shrub, *Gaultheria hispida*, found in the mountains of Australia and Tasmania. It grows 2 or 3 feet high or more, and is conspicuous for its abundant and beautiful white waxy berry-like fruit.

wax-doll (waks'dól'), *n.* 1. A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax combined with other ingredients to give it hardness.—2. *pl.* The common furniture, *Fumaria officinalis*: so called from the texture and color of its white or flesh-colored flowers. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

waxen¹ (wak'sn), *a.* [*<* ME. *waxen*, *<* AS. *wæxen*, made of wax, *<* *wæx*, wax: see *wax²*.] 1. Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a *waxen* tablet.

She is fair; and so is Julia that I love—

That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;

Which, like a *waxen* image 'gainst a fire,

Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, II. 4. 201.

I beheld through a pretty crystal glasse by the light of
a *waxen* candle.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 48.

2. Resembling wax; soft as wax; waxy.

For men have marble, women *waxen*, minds.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1240.

3. Easily effaced, as if written in wax. [Rare.]

A *waxen* epitaph. *Shak.*, *Ben. V.*, l. 2. 233.

4. In *zoöl.*: (a) Being or consisting of wax: as, the *waxen* cells of honeycomb. (b) Like wax; waxy. (1) Like wax in apparent texture or consistency. Compare *waxbill*. (2) Waxy in color; of a dull-yellowish color, like raw beeswax. (c) Waxed; having wax-

like appendages: as, the *waxen* chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing).

waxen² (wak'sn). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *wax*¹.

waxen³ (wak'sn). Archaic present indicative plural of *wax*¹.

wax-end (waks'end'), *n.* Same as *waxed end* (which see, under *wax*²).

waxer (wak'sér), *n.* 1. One who smears or treats anything with wax, as in waxing floors or preparing waxed leather.—2. In a sewing-machine, an attachment for applying a film of wax to the thread as it passes from the spool to the needle: used only on machines for sewing leather and heavy fabrics.

waxflower (waks'flou'ér), *n.* 1. See *Cusia*.—2. See *Stephanotis*.—3. Same as *wax-plant*.

wax-gourd (waks'górd), *n.* The white gourd, *Benincasa cerifera* (*B. hispida*). See *benincasa*.

waxiness (wak'si-snes), *n.* A waxy appearance or character.

waxing (wak'sing), *n.* [*ME. waxyng*; verbal *n.* of *wax*², *v.*] 1. The coating of thread with wax previous to sewing.—2. A method of blacking, dressing, and polishing leather, to give it a finish.—3. In *calico-printing*, the process of stopping out colors.

wax-insect (waks'in'sekt), *n.* 1. One of various coccids or bark-lice which secrete wax; a

wax-scale. Nearly all the *Coccidae* secrete a kind of wax, but that of but few is abundant enough to be of commercial value. Specifically—(a) The Chinese wax-insect, *Eriococcus ptele* (formerly *Coccus sinensis* or *C. ptele*), related to the cochineal bug. It furnishes most of the white wax of commerce, specified as *Chinese wax* and *ptele*. This insect, a native of China, occurs upon plants of the genera *Rhus*, *Ligustrum*, *Hibiscus*, *Celastrus*, etc. The wax is said to be mainly secreted by the male. It is collected from the plants on which it is deposited, melted and clarified, and made into a very high class of candles used in China. It has been imported in England for the same purpose, but is too expensive for general use. (b) Any member of the genus *Ceroplastes*. The females secrete much wax, usually deposited on the body in regular plates. *C. ceriferus* is an Indian wax-scale; *C. myricæ* (an old Linnean species) is found at the Cape of Good Hope; *C. floridensis* is a wax-scale of Florida; *C. cirripediformis* is the barnacle-scale. (c) A scale of the genus *Cerococcus*, as *C. quercus*, which secretes large masses of bright-yellow wax upon the twigs of various oaks, as *Quercus undulata*, *Q. agrifolia*, and *Q. oblongifolia*, in Arizona and California. 2. One of various insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*, and of one of the genera *Phenax*, *Lystra*, and *Platys*. In the case of the species of *Lystra*, the wax is secreted in long white strings from the end of the abdomen. This wax is said to be used in the manufacture of candles in the East Indies and China.

wax-light (waks'lit), *n.* [= *D. waslicht* = *G. waschlicht* (cf. *Icel. vaxljós*, *Sw. vaxljus*, *Dan. vaxlys*); as *wax*² + *light*¹.] A candle, taper, or night-light made of wax.

The only alternative would have been *wax-lights* at half a crown a pound. T. A. Trollope, What I Remember.

wax-modeling (waks'mod'el-ing), *n.* The art or process of forming figures, reliefs, ornaments, etc., in wax. See *ceroplasty*.

wax-moth (waks'móth), *n.* A bee-moth; any member of the family *Galeriidae*. See *Galeria*, and cut under *bee-moth*.

wax-myrtle (waks'mér'tl), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*: so named from its wax-bearing nuts and shining myrtle-like leaves. Sometimes *candleberry* and *tallow-shrub*. See *Myrica* (with cut). The wax-myrtle of California is chiefly *M. Californica*, a close erect evergreen shrub, or a tree even 50 feet high.

wax-painting (waks'pän'ting), *n.* Encaustic painting. See *encaustic*.

wax-palm (waks'päm), *n.* See *Ceroxylon* and *Copernicia*.

wax-paper (waks'pä'pér), *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

wax-pine (waks'pín), *n.* The general name for the species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*), coniferous trees producing a large amount of resin.

wax-pink (waks'pink), *n.* A name for garden species of *Portulaca*: so called from their wax-like leaves and showy flowers.

wax-plant (waks'plant), *n.* See *Hoya*.

wax-pocket (waks'pok'et), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several small openings between the ventral segments of the abdomen of a bee, from which thin plates of wax exude.

wax-polish (waks'pól'ish), *n.* See *polish*¹.

wax-red (waks'red), *a.* Of a bright-red color, resembling that of sealing-wax.

Set thy seal-manual on my wax-red lips.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 516.

wax-scale (waks'skál), *n.* A scale-insect which secretes wax. See *wax-insect*, 1.

wax-scott (waks'skót), *n.* A tax or money payment made by parishioners to supply the church with wax candles.

wax-tree (waks'tré), *n.* One of several trees, of different localities, the source of some kind of vegetable or insect wax. (a) The Japan wax-tree, specifically *Rhus succedanea*, a small tree originally from the Loochoo Islands, now extensively planted in Japan, especially on the borders of fields, for its small clustered berries, which yield by expression an excellent candle-wax. The lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax. (b) In China, one of several trees yielding the pella, or white wax (see *wax*²), which incrusts their twigs as the result of the puncture of an insect. One of the most important is a species of privet, *Ligustrum lucidum*; another is an ash, *Fraxinus Chinensis*. *Ligustrum Itoia* appears to furnish a variety of the same product. (c) A plant of the genus *Vatica*, which consists of trees and shrubs abounding in a yellow resinous juice. This is collected from some South American species, particularly *V. Guianensis*, and from its qualities is sometimes called *American gamboge*. (d) The Colombian varnish-tree, *Elaeagia utilis*. (e) The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*. [Rare.]

A fragrant shrub, called the Anémiche by the Indians, had attracted the attention of the government. It is the wax-tree, or candle-berry (*Myrica cerifera*), of which the wax is used for making candles.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 520.

wax-weed (waks'wéd), *n.* An American herb, *Cuphea viscosissima*, sometimes designated as *clanny cuphea*. It is a branching plant with purple stems covered with extremely viscid hairs; the petals of the small flowers are also purple. The full name is *blue wax-weed*.

waxwing (waks'wing), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*), family *Ampelidae*: so called because the secondary quills of the wings, and sometimes other feathers of the wings or tail, are tipped with small red horny appendages resembling sealing-wax. There are three species—the Bohemian waxwing or chatterer, *A. garrulus*, of the northern hemisphere generally,



Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

breeding in high latitudes, and migrating southward irregularly, sometimes in flocks of vast extent; the red-winged Japanese waxwing, *A. phoeniceus*; and the smaller Carolina waxwing, cedar-bird, cedar-lark, cherry-bird, etc., of North America, *A. cedrorum*, the prib chatterer of Latham, 1785. The sealing-wax tips are the enlarged, hardened, and peculiarly modified prolongation of the shaft of the feather, composed of central and peripheral substances differing in the shape of the pigment-cells, which contain abundance of red and yellow coloring matter. Their use is unknown.

waxwork (waks'wérk), *n.* 1. Work in wax; especially, figures or ornaments made of wax; in ordinary usage, figures, as of real persons, usually of life-size, and more or less of deceptive resemblance, the heads, hands, etc., being in wax, and the rest of the figure so set up and clothed as to increase the imitative effect.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Goldsmith, the famous Woman for Waxwork, brought to Westminster Abbey the Effigies of that celebrated Beauty the late Duchess of Richmond, which is said to be the richest figure that ever was set up in King Henry's Chapel.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 283.

2. *pl.* A place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—3. The climbing bitter-sweet, *Celastrus scandens*: so named on account of the waxy scarlet aril of the fruit. See *Celastrus* and *staff-tree*. Also called *Roxbury wax-work*.

waxworker (waks'wér'kér), *n.* 1. One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.—2. A bee which makes wax.

wax-worm (waks'wér'm), *n.* The larva of the wax-moth.

waxy¹ (wak'si), *a.* [*war*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Resembling wax or putty in appearance, softness, plasticity, adhesiveness, or other properties; waxen; hence, pliable; yielding; impressionable.

That the softer waxy part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application. Hammond, Works, III. 636.

Specifically—2. Noting certain complexions. (a) *Falid* or *blanched*: of a translucent pallor, as in bloodlessness. (b) Of a dull, pasty, whitish color, sometimes inclining to the yellowishness of raw beeswax. This is a complexion almost diagnostic of the so-called scrofulous or cancerous diathesis, and of persons in whom the opium habit is confirmed and of long standing.

3. Made of wax; abounding in wax; waxed: as, a waxy dressing for leather.—**Waxy degeneration**. (a) Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*). (b) A change of parts of the muscular fibers into a peculiar hyaline substance, which differs from lardacein; it occurs in certain cases of typhoid fever, meningitis, and other acute febrile disorders.—**Waxy liver, kidney, spleen**, etc., a liver, kidney, spleen, etc., which has undergone waxy degeneration.

waxy² (wak'si), *a.* [*wax*³ + *-y*¹.] Angry; wrathful; irate. [Slang.]

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little waxy with me.

Dickens, Bleak House, xlii.

way¹ (wā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *waye*, *waie*; *ME. way*, *wai*, *wey*, *wei*, *weye*, *weie*, *wai*, *AS. weg* = *OS. weg* = *OFries. wei* = *MD. wegh*, *D. weg* = *MLG. LG. weg* = *OHG. MHG. wec*, *G. weg* = *Icel. vegr* = *Sw. väg* = *Dan. vej* = *Goth. wigs*, a way, road, = *L. via*, *OL. vea*, orig. **veha* = *Lith. weza*, track of a cart, = *Skt. vaha*, a road, way; from the verb represented by *AS. wegan*, etc., bear, carry, = *L. vehere*, carry, = *Skt. vah*, carry; see *weigh*¹. From the same verb are ult. *E. wain*¹ and *wagon*, etc., and, from the *L. vehicle*, etc. For the *E.* words from *L. via*, see *via*¹. Hence *away* (reduced to *way*²), and *wayward*, etc.] 1. The track or path by passing over or along which some place has been or may be reached; a course leading from one place to another; a road; a street; a passage, channel, or route; a line of march, progression, or motion: as, the way to market or to school; a broad or a narrow way.

Men seyn that the Wleanes ben *Weyes* of Helle.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 55.

A grene *wey* thou schalt fynde,
That goth as euene as he may to paradys the on ende;
Ther bigonde tht Modur and ich.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

The worst *wayes* that ever I travelled in all my life in the Sommer were those betwixt Chamberle and Aiguebelle.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 88.

I fear I shall never find the way to church, because the bells hang so far.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

The road to resolution lies by doubt;
The next way home's the farthest way about.

Quarles, Emblems, IV., Epig. 2.

I hope our way does not lie over any of these [hills], for I dread a precipice. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 228.

If prince or peer cross Darrell's way,
He'll hinder him in his pride.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 27.

2. A passage along some particular path or course; progress; journey; transit; coming or going.

The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy way. Gen. xxiv. 40.

Shut the doors against his way.

Shak., C. of E., IV. 3. 92.

The next day we again set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo, a very pretty town in the Genoese dominions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 359.

The ship (barring accidents) will touch at no other port on her way out.

W. Collins, Moonstone, VI. 5.

3. Length of space; distance: as, the church is but a little way from here. In this sense, in colloquial use, often erroneously *ways*.

Thy servant will go a little way over Jordan.

2 Sam. xix. 36.

I here first saw the hills a considerable way off to the east, no hills appearing that way from the parts about Damascus. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

I charge thee ride before,
Ever a good way on before.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Direction as of motion or position: as, he comes this way.

Now sways it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now sways it that way, like the selfsame sea.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 5.

The Kingdom of Congo is about 600 miles diameter any way.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49.

Three Goddesses for this contend;
See, now they descend,
And this Way they bend.

Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

O friend! I hear some step of hostile feet,
Moving this way, or hast'ning to the fleet.

Pope, Iliad, x. 406.

No two windows look one way
O'er the small sea-water thread
Below them.

Browning, In a Gondola.

5. Path or course in life.

The way of transgressors is hard.

Prov. xiii. 15.

6. Pursuit; calling; line of business. [Colloq.]

Men of his way should be most liberal.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 8. 61.

Thinking that this would prove a busy day in the justifying way, I am come, Sir Jacob, to lend you a hand.

Poote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

Is not Gus Hoskins, my brother-in-law, partner with his excellent father in the leather way?

Thackeray, *Great Hoggarty Diamond*, xlii.

7. Respect; point or particular: with in expressed or understood.

You wrong me every way. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 8. 55.

The office of a man

That's truly valiant is considerable,

Three ways: the first is in respect of matter.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, iv. 3.Thus far, and many other *ways* were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to a civil War, if it should happen, or to subdue us without a War.*Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, x.

8. Condition; state: as, he has recovered a little, but is still in a very bad way. [Colloq.]

When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising way, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man.

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 211.

You must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same way.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

9. Course of action or procedure; means by which anything is to be reached, attained, or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; course.

Of Taxations, properly so called, there were never fewer in any King's Reign; but of *Ways* to draw Money from the Subject, never more.*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 60.

By noble ways we conquest will prepare;

First offer peace, and, that refused, make war.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, i. 1.

10. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; fashion; wise: as, the right or the wrong way of doing something.

God hath so many times and ways spoken to men.

Hooker.

I will one way or other make you amends.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 1. 80.

One would imagine the Ethiopians either had two alphabets, or that they had two ways of writing most things.

Poococke, *Description of the East*, i. 227.

This answerer had, in a way not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then alive.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Apol.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing

In such a solemn way.

O. W. Holmes, *To an Insect*.

Tis not so much the gallant who woos,

As the gallant's way of wooing!

W. S. Gilbert, *Way of Woofing*.Way in this sense is equivalent to *wise*, and in certain colloquial phrases is confused with it, appearing in the apparent plural *ways*, which really represents *wise*: as, no ways, lengthways, endways, etc.

To him [God] we can not exhibit overmuch praise, nor belye him any ways, unless it be in abusing his excellence by scarcity of praise.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 22.He could no way stir. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, ii.

Hee at that time could be no way esteem'd the Father of his Countrey, but the destroyer.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xxi.

Simon Glendinning . . . bit the dust, no way disparaging in his death that ancient race from which he claimed his descent.

Scott, *Monastery*, ii.

11. Regular or usual method or manner, as in acting or speaking; habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying things: as, that is only his way; an odd way he has; women's ways.

We call it only pretty Fanny's way.

Parnell, *Elegy to an Old Beauty*.

It is my way to write down all the good things I have heard in the last conversation, to furnish my paper.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 45.

Before I departed, the good priest ask'd me my name, that they might pray in the church for my good journey, which is only a way they have of desiring charity.

Poococke, *Description of the East*, i. 138.

He was imperious sometimes still; but I did not mind that; I saw it was his way.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xv.

All her little womanly ways, budding out of her like blossoms on a young fruit-tree.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ix.

12. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; a course insisted upon as one's own.

If I had my way

He had mewed in flames at home. *B. Jonson*.

Man has his will—but woman has her way!

O. W. Holmes, *A Prologue*.If Lord Durham had had his way, the Ballot would at that time [1883] have been included in the programme of the Government. *J. McCarthy*, *Hist. Own Times*, i. 54.

13. Circuit or range of action or observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my way were generally subject to the goit,

Sir W. Temple.

14. Progress; advancement.

Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious way.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

15. Naut., progress or motion through the water; headway: as, a vessel is under way when she begins to move, she gathers way when her rate of sailing increases, and loses way when it diminishes.

Towards night it grew very calm and a great fog, so as our ships made no way.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, i. 8.

Soundings are usually taken from the vessel, and while there is some way on.

Sir C. W. Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 206.

A ship, so long as she can keep way on her, and can steer, need not fear an enemy's ram.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 304.

16. pl. In mach., etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused to move. See cut under shaper.

(a) The timbers on which a ship is launched: as, a new ship on the ways. See cut under launching-way. (b) Skids on which weights, barrels, etc., are moved up or down, as on an inclined plane.—A furlong way! See *furlong*.—A lion in the way. See *lion*.Applan Way. See *Applan*.—A way of necessity, a way which the law allows for passage to and from land not otherwise accessible. It arises only over one of two parcels of land of both of which the grantor was the owner when he conveyed the other; and it arises in favor of the parcel conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grantor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger.—By all ways, in all respects; in every way.

My lady gaf me al hooley

The noble gift of her mercy,

Saving her worship, by alle weyes.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1271.By the way. See *by* 1.—By way of, for the purpose of; to serve as. See also *by* 1.

The Kyng of that Contree, ones every zeer, zovethe feve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 190.

That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added by way of ornament.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, ii., Expl.By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc.; so as to be, do, etc. [Eng.]—Come your ways. See *come*.—Committee of Ways and Means.(a) In the British Parliament, a committee of the whole house which considers the ways and means of raising the supplies. (b) One of the most important of the standing committees of the United States House of Representatives: to it are referred bills relating to the raising of the revenue.—Common way. See *common*.—Covered way. See *cover* 1.—Direct way around, dry way, Dunstable way. See the adjective.—High way. See *highway*.—In a small way. See *small*.—In the family way. See *family*.—In the way. (a) Along the road; on the way; as one proceeds.

And as we wenten thus in the weye wordyng togyderes, Thanne seyde we a Samaritan sittende on a mule,

Rydyng ful rapely the right weye we geden.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 47.

The next morning, going to Cumæ through a very pleasant path, by the Mare Mortuum and the Elysium Fields, we saw in our way a great many ruins of sepulchres and other ancient edifices.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), i. 452.

(b) On hand; present.

When your master or lady calls a servant by name, if that servant be not in the way, none of you are to answer.

Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

(c) In such a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, or hinder: as, a meddler is always in the way; there are difficulties in the way.

I never seemed in his way; he did not take fits of chilling hauteur; when he met me unexpectedly, the encounter seemed welcome—he had always a word and sometimes a smile for me.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xv.

In the way of. (a) So as to meet or fall in with; in a favorable position for doing or getting: as, I can put you in the way of a profitable investment. (b) In the matter or business of; as regards; in respect of.

What my tongue can do

I'll the way of flattery. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 2. 137.Mean way! See *mean* 3.—Milky Way. See *Galaxy*, 1.—Once in a way. See *once* 1.—On the way, in going or traveling along; hence, in progress or advance toward completion or accomplishment.

My lord, I over-rode him on the way.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, i. 1. 30.

Out of the way. (a) Out of the road or path; so as not to obstruct or hinder.

Take up the stumblingblock out of the way of my people.

Isa. lvii. 14.

(b) At a distance from; clear of: as, to keep out of the way of a carriage.

The embroilments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs . . . made us desirous to keep as far as possible out of their way.

Mandrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 56.

(c) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to miss one's object; away from the mark; aside; astray; hence, improper; wrong.

We are quite out of the way when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them.

Locke.

He that knows but a little of them [matters of speculation or practice], and is very confident of his own strength,

is more out of the way of true knowledge than if he knew nothing at all.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, i. v.

(d) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, mislaid, hidden, or lost.

Is't lost? Is't gone? speak, is it out o' the way?

Shak., *Othello*, iii. 4. 80.

(e) Out of the beaten track; not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; hence, extraordinary; remarkable: as, her accomplishments are nothing out of the way; often used attributively. Compare to put one's self out of the way, below.

This seemed to us then to be a place out of the way, where we might lye snug for a while.

Dampier, *Voyages*, i. 389.

It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much out of the way.

Poococke, *Description of the East*, ii. ii. 71.Permanent way, in rail, a finished road-bed and track, including switches, crossings, bridges, viaducts, etc., as distinguished from a temporary way, such as is used in construction, in removing the soil of cuttings, etc.—Private way, a right which one or more persons, as distinguished from the public generally, have of passing to and from across land of another. It may exist by grant, by long usage, or by proceedings, sanctioned by law in some states, to acquire a necessary access and egress on making compensation.—Right of way. (a) A right to pass and repass over real property of another. (b) The right to pass over a path or way, to the temporary exclusion of others: as, an express-train has the right of way as against a freight-train. (c) The strip of land of which a railway-company acquires either the ownership or the use for the laying of its tracks.—Second covered way, in fort, the way beyond the second ditch.—The Way, in the New Testament, the Christian religion or church; Christianity. The phrase is rendered in the authorized version (except once) "this way" or "that way"; in the revised version (except Acts xii. 4, where it has the demonstrative "this"), "the Way." Acts ix. 2; xix. 8, 25; xxii. 4; xxiv. 14, 22.—To break a way. See *break* 1.—To clear the way. See *clear* 1.—To devour the way. See *devour* 1.—To gather way. See *gather* 1.—To give way, to grant passage; allow to pass; hence, to yield; generally with to.

Open your gates and give the victors way.

Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1. 324.

They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge, And neither of them would give way.

Robt. Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

We give too much way to our passions.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 329.

Suetonius, though else a worthy man, overproud of his Victoria, gave too much way to his anger against the Britans.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to give way to the time.

Swift.To go one's way or ways. See *go* 1.—To go the way of all the earth, to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—To go the way of nature. See *nature* 1.—To have one's way. See *def.* 12.—To keep way, to keep pace.

When there be not stands [stops] and restiveness in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.

Bacon, *Fortune* (ed. 1887).To labor on the way. See *labor* 1.—To lead the way, to be the first or most forward in a march, progress, or the like; act the part of a leader, guide, etc.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,

Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 170.To lie in the or one's way. See *lie* 1.—To look both ways for Sunday, to squint. [Colloq.]—To look nine ways. See *nine* 1.—To lose way. See *lose* 1.—To make one's way. See *make* 1.—To make the best of one's way. See *best* 1.—To make way. (a) To give room for passing; give place; stand aside to permit another to pass.

There was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he made hym way.

Martin (E. F. T. S.), iii. 655.

Make way there for the princess.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4. 91.

The petty squadrons which had till now harassed the coast of Britain made way for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 84.

(b) To open a path through obstacles; overcome resistance, hindrance, or difficulties.

With this little arm and this good sword,

I have made my way through more impediments

Than twenty times your stop.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 263.

(c) To advance; move forward.

We, seeing them prepare to assault vs, left our Oares and made way with our sayle to encounter them.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 181.To pave the way. See *pave* 1.—To put one's self out of the way, to give one's self trouble.

Don't put yourself out of the way, on our accounts.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxi.

To take one's way. (a) To set out; go.

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,

Through Eden took their solitary way.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 649.

(b) To follow one's own plan, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

Doctor, your service for this time is ended;

Take your own way. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 5. 31.

Under way, in progress; in motion: said of a vessel that has weighed her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally, making progress; having started: often erroneously writ-

ten under weigh.—**Walsingham wayt.** Same as *Milky Way*. See *Galaxy*, 1.

The commonality believed the Galaxias, or (what is called in the sky) Milky Way, was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place and residence of the Virgin, beyond all other places, and was, on that account, generally in that age called *Walsingham Way*; and I have heard old people of this country so to call and distinguish it some years past.

Blonfield, Hist. Norfolk, ix. (In Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. 287, note.

Way of the cross. (a) A series of stations or representations, as in relief or painting, of the successive acts or stages of Christ's progress to Calvary, arranged around the interior of a church or on the way to a cross or shrine. (b) A series of devotions used at these stations.—**Way of the Kaml.** See *kaml*.—**Way of the rounds,** in *fort*, a space left for passage between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.—**Ways and means.** (a) Means and methods of accomplishing some end; resources; facilities. Then either prync sought the *ways & means* howe theyr might theyr dyscontent other.

Fabian, Chron., an. 1335.

(b) Specifically, in legislation, means for raising money; methods of procuring funds or supplies for the support of the government. See *committee of ways and means*, above.—**Wet way.** See *wet*.—**Syn. 1.** Way, Road, Street, Passage, Pass, Path, Track, Trail, thoroughfare, channel, route. Way is the generic word for a place to pass; a road is a public way broad enough and good enough for vehicles; a street is a main road in a village, town, or city, as contrasted with a lane or alley; passage suggests an avenue or narrower way through, as for foot-passengers; a pass is a way through where the difficulties to be surmounted are on an imposing scale; as, to find or open a new pass through the Andes; a path is a way for passing on foot; a track is a path or road as yet but little worn or used; as, a cart-track through the woods. See *def. of trail*,—9 and 10. Method, Mode, etc. See *manner*.

wayl (wā'), *v.* [*< wayl*, *n.*] **I. trans. 1.** To go in, along, or through; traverse.

And now it is plauitid ouere in desert, in loond not wayed (or not haunted). *Wyclif*, Ezek. xix. 13.

2. To put in the way; teach to go in the way; break or train to the road: said of horses.

He . . . is like a horse that is not well wayed; he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 39.

II. intrans. To go one's way; wayfare; journey.

On a time, as they together way'd.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 12.

way² (wā), *adv.* [*< ME. way, wey*; by aphesis from *away*.] Same as *away*: now only colloquial or vulgar, and commonly printed with an apostrophe: as, go 'way! way back.

Do *wey* youre handes. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 101.

way³, *v.* An old spelling of *weigh*.
wayaka (wā-yū'kū), *n.* [Polynesian.] See *yam-bean*.

way-baggage (wā'bag'ūj), *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach. [U. S.]

way-barley (wā'bār-li), *n.* The wall-barley or mouse-barley, *Hordeum murinum*. Also *way-bent*, *way-bennet*.

way-beaten (wā'bē'tū), *a.* Way-worn; tired.

The *way-beaten* couple, master and man, sat them down.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 7. (Davies.)

way-bennet, way-bent (wā'ben-et, -bent), *n.* See *way-barley*.

way-bill (wā'bil), *n.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

"It's so on the way-bill," replied the guard.

Dickens.

way-bit (wā'bit), *n.* [Also *weabit*, now *weebit*; *< wayl* + *bit*.] A little bit; a bittock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ours [i. e., our miles] have but eight [furlongs], unless it be in Wales, wheye they are allowed better Measure, or in the North Parts, where there is a *Wea-bit* to every Mile.

Hovell, Letters, iv. 28.

I have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a *way-bit*.

Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, l. 59. (Davies.)

wayboard (wā'bōrd), *n.* In mining, a bed of tenacious clay formed by the decomposition of the toadstone. Also written *weigh-board*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

waybread (wā'bred), *n.* [Also *waybred*; *< ME. weybrede*, *weibrede*, *< AS. wegbrede* (= *MLG. wegebreide*, *wegebreide*, *LG. weegbrece* = *OHG. wegabreita*, *MHG. wegebreite*, *G. wegebreit* = *Sw. vägbreda* = *Dan. vejbred*), plantain; appar. so called as spreading along roads, *< wey*, way, road, + *brēdan*, spread, *< brād*, broad: see *bread*.] The common plantain, *Plantago major*. See *cut under plantain*.

waybung (wā'bung), *n.* [Native name (?).] An Australian corvine bird, *Corcorax melanorhamphus*, a sort of chough, noted for the singular actions of the male in pairing-time. It is 16 inches long, sooty-black with a slight purplish gloss, and has a large white alar speculum formed by the inner webs of the

primaries; the bill and feet are black, the eyes scarlet. The female is similar, but a little smaller. This bird is the Australian type or representative of the Asiatic desert-choughs (see *Podoces*), and of the European Alpine and common red-legged choughs.

way-door (wā'dōr), *n.* A street-door.

He must needs his posts with blood embue,

And on his way-door fix the horned head.

Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 7.

wayfare (wā'fār), *v. i.* [*< ME. weyfaren*, orig. in *ppr. weyfarand*, *< AS. wegyfarende* (= *Icel. wegyfarandi* = *Sw. vägyfarande* = *Dan. vejfarende*), *< wey*, way, + *farende*, *ppr. of faran*, go: see *wayl* and *fare*.] *Cf. wayfare, n.* To journey; travel, especially on foot: now only in the present participle or the verbal noun.

A certain Laconian, as he way-fared, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 390.

Farewell, honest Antony!—Pleasant be your wayfaring, prosperous your return!

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 416.

wayfarer (wā'fār'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. weyfarere*, a wayfarer; *< wayl* + *farer*.] One who wayfares, journeys, or travels; a traveler, especially one who travels on foot; a passenger. *R. Carew*.

The peasant is recommended [1862] to give to the needy wayfarer in preference to the beggar.

Ridton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 64.

The wayfarer, at noon reposing,

Shall bless its shadow on the grass.

Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

wayfaring (wā'fār'ing), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *wayfaring*; *< ME. weyfarande*, also *weyverinde*, *wayverinde*, *wayfaring*, *< AS. wegyfarende* (= *Icel. wegyfarandi*, etc.), also *wegyferend*, *wayfaring*: see *wayfare, v.*] Journeying; traveling, especially on foot.

The wayferande frekez, on fote & on hors.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 79.

Moreover, for the refreshing of wayfaring men, he ordained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and fountains as did runne by the wale's side. *Stow*.

wayfaring-tree (wā'fār'ing-trē), *n.* A much-branched European shrub of large size, *Viburnum Lantana*, with dense cymes of small white flowers. The foliage and young shoots are thickly covered with soft mealy down (hence sometimes *mealy-tree*). The name was invented by Gerard, with reference to its abundance along roads. Also *tripart*. The American wayfaring-tree is the hobble-bush, *Viburnum lantanoides*.

way-gate (wā'gāt), *n.* The tail-race of a mill.

waygoing (wā'gō'ing), *a.* Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away: as, waygoing baggage.—**Waygoing crop.** See *away-going crop*, under *away-going*.

waygoose (wā'gōs), *n.* [A corruption of *wayz-goose* for *wase-goose*.] Same as *wayzgoose*.

way-grass (wā'grās), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. [Prov. Eng.]

wayket, waykent. Old forms of *weak*, *weaken*.

waylaway, intrj. See *wollaway*.

waylay (wā-lā' or wā'lā'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. waylaid, ppr. waylaying.* [*< wayl* + *lay*.] A peculiar formation, expressing a notion not derivable from *way* + *lay* taken in their proper sense, and prob. due to confusion with *lay wait*, *lie in wait*.] 1. To lie in wait for in the way, in order to lay hold of for some purpose; particularly, to lie in wait for with the view of accosting, seizing, assaulting, robbing, or slaying; take in ambush: as, to waylay a traveler.

I will waylay thee going home; where if it be thy chance to kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and a villain.

Shak., T. N., III. 4. 176.

But my Lord St. Albans, and the Queen, and Ambassador Montagu did way-lay them at their lodgings, till the difference was made up, to my Lord's honour.

Pepps, Diary, I. 152.

Tuchin, too, who wrote a poem on the death of James II., was waylaid, and so frightfully beaten that he died from its effects.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 64.

On quitting the house, I was waylaid by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

I mind the time when men used to waylay Fanny Singleton in the cloak-room. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, p. xxv.

2. To beset with ambushes or ambuscades; ambuscade. [Rare.]

How think'st thou?—Is our path way-laid?

Or hath thy sire my trust betrayed?

Scott, Rokeby, li. 13.

waylayer (wā-lā'ēr or wā'lā'ēr), *n.* One who waylays; one who lies in wait for another.

Wherever there are rich way-farers there also are sly and alert way-layers.

Lavador, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, l.

way-leaver (wā'lēv), *n.* Right of way.

Another thing that is remarkable is their wayleaves; for, when men have pieces of ground between the colliery

and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 265. (Davies.)

wayless (wā'les), *a.* [*< wayl* + *-less*.] Having no way or path; pathless; trackless.

As though the peopled towns had way-less deserts been.

Drayton, Polyolbion, li. 164.

way-maker (wā'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes a way; a pioneer; a pathfinder.

Those famous way-makers to the . . . restitution of the evangelical truth. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, III. 10.

way-mark (wā'märk), *n.* A finger-post, guide-post, milestone, or the like.

She was so liable to fits of absence that she was likely enough to let her way-marks pass unnoticed.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

wayment, waymenting. See *waiment*, *waimenting*.

waynell, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wain*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 41.

way-passenger (wā'pas'en-jēr), *n.* A passenger taken up or set down by the way—that is, at a way-station or at some place intermediate between the principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post (wā'pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

You have more roads than a way-post.

Colman, The Spleen, l. (Davies.)

An old way-post show'd

Where the Lavington road

Branch'd off to the left from the one to Devizes.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

way-shaft (wā'shāft), *n.* In steam-engines, the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

wayside (wā'sīd), *n. and a.* [*< wayl* + *side*.] Earlier *way's side*: see *wayl*.] **I. n.** The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway.

They are embuschede one blonkkes, with baners displayede,
In zone bechene wode appone the waye sydes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1713.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the wayside; growing, lying, situated, or found on, by, or near the side of the way: as, wayside flowers; a wayside spring.

Little clusters of such vehicles were gathered round the stable-yard or baling-place of every way-side tavern.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

The windows of the wayside inn

Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

And earth, which seemed to the fathers meant

But as a pilgrim's wayside tent.

Whittier, The Preacher.

way-sliding (wā'slī'ding), *n.* Sliding from the right way; deviation. [Rare.]

Though I will neither exalt myself nor pull down others, I wish every man and woman in this land had kept the true testimony, and the middle and straight path, as it were, on the ridge of a hill, where wind and water shears, avoiding right-hand snarles and extremes, and left-hand way-slidings.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

way-station (wā'stā'shōn), *n.* A station intermediate between principal stations on a railroad. [U. S.]

wayt *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *wait*.

waytht, n. See *waith*.

way-thistle (wā'this'tl), *n.* See *thistle*.

way-thorn (wā'thōrn), *n.* See *thorn*.

way-train (wā'trūn), *n.* A train which stops at all or most of the stations on the line over which it passes; an accommodation train. [U. S.]

wayward (wā'wārd), *a.* [*< ME. weyward*, *weicward*, by aphesis from **awayward*, *adj.*, *< awayward*, *aweicward*, *adv.*: see *awayward*, and *cf. froward*.] 1. Full of caprices or whims; froward; perverse.

Bot gif thyn elze be weyward, al thi body shal be derkful.

Wyclif, Mat. vi. 23.

You know my father's wayward, and his humour

Must not receive a check.

E. Johnson, Case is Altered, l. 2.

In vain, to soothe his wayward fate,

The cloister oped her pitying gate.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 6.

2. Irregular; vacillating; unsteady, undulating, or fluctuating: as, the wayward flight of certain birds.

Send its rough wayward roots in all directions.

Smithson, Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32. (Encyc. Dict.)

=**Syn.** Wayward, *Wifful*, *Contrary*, *Untoward*, headstrong, intractable, unruly. The italicized words tend toward the same meaning by different ways. *Wayward*, by derivation, applies to one who turns away from what he is desired or expected to be or to do; but, from its seeming derivation, it has come to apply more often to one who turns toward ways that suit himself, whether or not they happen to be what others desire. *Wifful* suggests that

the person is full of self-will, which asserts itself against those whose wishes ought to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. *Contrary* and *untoward* express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. *Contrary* is an energetic word, expressing the idea that one takes, or is disposed to take, the course exactly opposite to that which he is expected or desired to take. Contrariness, when ingrained, becomes perverseness: as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* fellow. This use of *contrary* is by many considered colloquial, but has the recommendation of figurative force. *Contrary* and *untoward* view the person as one to be managed; *untoward* views the person also as the object of mental or moral discipline: this perhaps through its use in Acts ii. 40. An *untoward* person is not responsive to persuasion, advice, influence, or requests; *untoward* circumstances are similarly such as do not help us in our plans. All these words imply that the only consistency in the person's conduct is in this self-willed independence of others' wishes or opposition to them, but *untoward* implies it least. See *perverseness*.

way-warden (wā'wār'dn), *n.* A keeper or surveyor of roads.

Woodcutler. Had'st best repent and mend thy ways.
Peasant. The way-warden may do that; I wear out no ways; I go across country.

Kingalee, Saint's Tragedy, li. 6.

waywardly (wā'wār'd-li), *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

waywardness (wā'wār'd-nēs), *n.* [*ME. weiwardnesse*, perverseness; < *wayward* + *-ness*.] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them.
Shak., *Learn*, i. 1. 302.

waywise (wā'wīz), *a.* [*< wayl* + *wis*. Cf. *way-witty*; see also *waywiser*.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ask.*

waywiser (wā'wīz'ēr), *n.* [= *D. wegwijzer*, a guide, = *G. wegweiser*, a way-mark, guide, = *Sw. vägvisare* = *Dan. vejviser*, a guide, a directory; as *wayl* + **wiser*, shower, indicator, < *wisc*, point out, show, + *-er*.] An instrument for measuring the distance which a wheel rolls over a road; an odometer or perambulator.

I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the application of the way-wiser to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 6, 1657.

way-witty, *a.* [*ME. weiwitti*; < *wayl* + *witty*. Cf. *waywise*.] Same as *waywise*.

waywode, waywodeship. Same as *voivode, voivodeship*.

wayworn (wā'wōrn), *a.* Wearied or worn by or in traveling.

A way-worn traveller.
Longfellow, Hyperion, li. 2.

waywort (wā'wōrt), *n.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wayz-goose, *n.* [An erroneous spelling of **waize-goose*, < *waize* + *goose*.] 1. A stubble-goose; hence, a fat goose—that is, one ready to kill in harvest-time.—2. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen, of which the goose was the crowning dish; hence, in recent times, a printers' annual dinner, the funds for which are collected by stewards regularly appointed by "the chapel."

we (wē), *pron.*; pl. of *I*. [Early mod. E. also *wec*; < *ME. we*, < *AS. wē* = *OS. wī* = *OFries. wī* = *D. wij* = *OHG. MHG. G. wir* = *Icel. vēr, vēr* = *Sw. Dan. vi* = *Goth. wais*, < *Teut. *wiz*, **wis*, with appar. nom. suffix -s, prob. = *Skt. vayan*, *we*. The L. and Gr. forms are different; L. *nos*, pl. (including dual), = *Gr. vō*, dual; *Gr. ipis*, *we*, appar. belonging to the stem of *ēpe*, etc., *me* (see *me*).] In *AS. wē* had a dual, *wit*, which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See *I*, *me*, *our*, and *us*.] 1 and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: a personal pronoun, taking the possessive *our* or *ours* (see *our*) and the objective (dative or accusative) *us*.

Go we now on goddess halue.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 2803.

How goes the day with us? O, tell me, Hubert.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 3. 1.

On the left hand left wee two little Islands.
Sandys, Travels, p. 8.

It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

We is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc.; but when the speaker or writer uses we he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*: as, *we* (or *they*) say, French on dit, German man sagt.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her [vice's] face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope, Essay on Man, li. 220.

The instances in which our feelings bias us in spite of ourselves are of hourly recurrence.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

Many tongues have a double first person plural, one inclusive and one exclusive of the person or persons addressed: one *we* which means 'I and my party, as opposed to you; and one that means 'my party and yours, as opposed to all third persons.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 219.

We is frequently used by individuals, as editors and authors, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I. The plural style is used also by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England; according to others, by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

We charge you, on allegiance to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, li. 1. 86.

We and us are sometimes misused for each other.

To poor we

Thine enmity's most capital.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 3. 103.

Nay, no compiment: . . . Shall 's to dinner, gentlemen?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, li. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they us?
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., i. 291.

We-uns (literally, we ones), *we* or *us*. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur we-uns ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "I'll grind yer bones, ef ye'll send 'em down," said Amos.
M. N. Murfree, Trophoe of the Great Smoky Mountains, ix.

weabit, *n.* See *way-bit*.

weak (wēk), *a.* [*< ME. weik, weyk, waik, wayk*, a northern form (< *Icel. veikr, reykr*) taking the place of the southern form *woke, woc, wake, war*, < *AS. wac, waac*, pliant, weak, easily bent, = *OS. wēk* = *D. week* = *MLG. wēk*, *LiG. week* = *OHG. weih*, *MHG. G. weich* = *Icel. veikr, reykr*, rarely *vākr* = *Sw. vek* = *Dan. veg*, pliant, weak; from the verb appearing in *AS. wican* (pret. *wāc*, pp. *wicen*) = *OS. wikan* = *OFries. wika, wiaka* = *D. wijken* = *OHG. wikkān*, *MIHG. wicken*, *G. weichen*, give way, yield, = *Icel. vika* (pret. *veyk*, pp. *vikinn*) = *Sw. vika* = *Dan. vige*, turn, turn aside, veer; cf. *Gr. ikēv* (for *ikeiv*), yield, give way, = *L. √ vic* in *vicare* (for **vicitare*), shun, avoid, **viz*, *viciis*, change. To the same root are referred *wickl*, *wicker*.] 1. Bending under pressure, weight, or force; pliant or pliable; yielding; lacking stiffness or firmness: as, the weak stem of a plant.

For men have marble, women waxen, minds,
And therefore are they form'd as marble will;
The weak oppress'd [impressed], the impression of strange kinds
Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically (a) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fail, or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or endurance; frail, fragile, or restless: as, a weak vessel, bridge, rope, etc.; a weak fortress.

How weak the barrier of mere Nature proves,
Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves!
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 169.

Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge.
Tennyson, The Brook.

(b) Deficient in bodily strength, vigor, or robustness; feeble, either constitutionally or from age, disease, etc.; infirm; of the organs of the body, deficient in functional energy, activity, or the like: as, a weak stomach; weak eyes.

Min wlite [face] is wan,
& min herte veor,
Mine dagis arren nei done.
Rel. Antiq., l. 186.

I have, God woot, a large feed to ere;
And wayke been the oxen in my plough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 29.

A poor, infirm, weak, and despaired old man.
Shak., *Learn*, li. 2. 20.

(c) Lacking moral strength or firmness; liable to waver or succumb when urged or tempted; deficient in steady principle or in force of character.

Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations.
Rom. xiv. 1.

Superior and unmoved; here only weak
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
Milton, P. L., viii. 632.

If weak Women went astray,
Their Stars were more in Fault than they.
Prior, Hain Carvel.

(d) Lacking mental power, ability, or balance; simple; silly; foolish.

It is privately whispered that King Henry was of a weak Capacity, and easily abused.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 190.

The tradition is that the water was conveyed from this pillar to the top of the famous temple, on which the people are so weak as to imagine there was a garden.
Poocoe, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

(e) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or inefficient; inadequate or unsatisfactory; incapable; impotent.

My ancient incantations are too weak.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 3. 27.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Pope, On the Hon. S. Harcourt.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

(f) Incapable of support; not to be sustained or maintained; unsupported by truth, reason, or justice: as, a weak claim, assertion, argument, etc.

A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in.
Hooker.

I know not what to say; my title's weak —
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, i. 1. 184.

(g) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonority; low; feeble; small.

A voice, not softe, weak, piping, womannishe.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

(h) Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength: as, weak tea; weak broth; a weak infusion; weak punch.

Sip this weak wine

From the thin green glass flask.

Browning, Englishman in Italy.

(i) Deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; lacking in vigor of expression: as, a weak sentence; a weak style.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold: . . .
The lines are weak, another's pleased to say.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. l. 5.

(j) Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious: as, a weak compliance; a weak surrender.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his weak indulgence will accuse.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1186

(k) Slight; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Mine own weak merits.
Shak., *Othello*, li. 3. 187.

(l) In *gram.*, inflected—(1) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical vowel; (2) as a noun or an adjective, with less full or original differences of case- and number-forms: opposed to *strong* (which see). (m) Poorly supplied; deficient: as, a hand weak in trumps. (n) Tending downward in price: as, a weak market; corn was weak.—The weaker sex. See *sex*.—The weaker vessel. See *vessel*.—Weak accent, beat, or pulse, in music, a comparatively unemphatic rhythmic unit: opposed to a heavy or strong accent, etc. See *rhythm*.—Weak election. See *election*.—Weak side, weak point, that side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition in which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart

On this weak side where most our nature fails.
Addison, Cato, l. 1.

Weak verb. See *def. 2 (l)*.

weak† (wēk), *v.* [*< ME. weyken, wayken, woken, woken, waken*, < *AS. wācān*, become weak, languish, vacillate (= *MD. weacken*, become soft, *D. wecken*, soak, = *OHG. weichan*, *MIHG. G. weichen*, become weak), *wēcan*, make weak, weaken, soften, afflict, < *wāc*, weak; see *weak*, *a*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make weak; weaken.

It is hey tyme; he drawyt fast home ward, and is ryte lowe browl, and sore weykid and feyld.
Paston Letters, l. 444.

We must toyle to make our doctrine good,
Which will empair the flesh and weak the knee.
Dr. H. More, Psychologia, li. 80.

2. To soften.

Ac grace groweth nat (il) goodde wil gynne reyne,
And wokie thorwe good werkes wikkede hertes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 25.

II. *intrans.* To become weak. *Chaucer*.

weak-built (wēk'bilt), *a.* Ill-founded. [Rare.]

Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though weak-built hopes persuade him to abstaining.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 180.

weaken (wē'kn), *v.* [*< weak* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become weak or weaker: as, he weakens from day to day.

Somewhat to woken [var. wayken] gan the payne
By lengthe of pleynte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1144.

His notion weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied.
Shak., *Learn*, l. 4. 248.

II. *trans.* To make weak or weaker; lessen or reduce the strength, power, ability, influence, or quality of: as, to weaken the body or the mind; to weaken a solution or infusion by dilution; to weaken the force of an argument.

So strong a Corrosive is Grief of Mind, when it meets
with a Body weakened before with Sickness.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 60.

In all these things hath the Kingdome bin of late sore weak'nd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., li.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

weakener (wēk'nēr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

Fasting and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, [and] great *weakners* of sin.

South, Sermons, VI. 11.

weak-eyed (wēk'īd), *a.* Having weak eyes or weak sight. *Collins.*

weakfish (wēk'fīsh), *n.* A scisnoid fish of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*), as the squeteague; so called because it has a tender mouth, and cannot pull hard when hooked. The common weakfish or squeteague is *C. regalis* (see cut under *Cynoscion*); the white weakfish, *C. nothus*; the spotted weakfish, *C. nebulosus*. All three are excellent food-fishes; they inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in southerly regions are misnamed *trout* or *sea-trout*.

weak-handed (wēk'hān'ded), *a.* Having weak hands; hence, powerless; dispirited.

I will come upon him while he is weary and *weak handed*. 2 Sam. xvii. 2.

weak-headed (wēk'hed'ed), *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

weak-hearted (wēk'hār'ted), *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

I am able now, methinks,
Out of a fortitude of soul I feel,
To endure more miseries and greater far
Than my *weak-hearted* enemies dare offer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 890.

weak-hinged (wēk'hīnjid), *a.* Ill-balanced; ill-founded. [Rare.]

Not able to produce more accusation
Than your own *weak-hinged* fancy.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 119.

weak-kneed (wēk'nēd), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, weak, especially as regards will or determination; as, a *weak-kneed* policy or effort.

weaking (wēk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*weak* + *-ling*.] *I. n.* A feeble creature.

Weaking, Warwick takes his gift again.
Shak., 3 Henry VI., v. 1. 37.

"Jane is not such a *weaking* as you would make her," he would say; "she can bear a mountain blast, or a shower, or a few flakes of snow, as well as any of us."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

II. a. Feeble; weak.

This *weaking* cry of children.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570.

weakly (wēk'li), *a.* [*ME. *weakly* (cf. *lecl. weakly*), earlier *woelic*, *waclic*, weakly, < *AS. waclic*, weak, vain, mean, vile, < *wac*, weak; see *weak* and *-ly*.] Weak; feeble; not robust; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of *weakly* constitution.

Those that are *weakly*, as Hypochondriacks and Hysterics.
Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Phil. and Physick (ed. 1702), vi.

When I came at the gate that is at the head of the way, the Lord of that place did entertain me freely; no other objected he against my *weakly* looks.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

weakly (wēk'li), *adv.* [*ME. wacliche*, *wacliche*, < *AS. waclic*, weakly, meanly, vilely, < *waclic*, weak; see *weakly*.] In a weak manner, in any sense of the word *weak*.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be *weakly* customed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

weak-minded (wēk'mīn'ded), *a.* Of a weak mind; of feeble intellect; also, indicating weakness of mind.

The Duke of York . . . prevailed for a time, and fruitlessly endeavoured to bind a *weak-minded* king by pledges.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

If he should go abroad, his mother might think he had some *weak-minded* view of joining Julia Hallow, and trying, with however little hope, to win her back.
H. James, Tragic Muse, xxxv.

weak-mindedness (wēk'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being weak-minded; irresolution; indecision.

In homical maniacal cases there may be melancholy or *weak-mindedness* from the outset and no maniacal excitement.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 449.

weakness (wēk'nes), *n.* [*ME. weakenes*, *weykenesse*; cf. *AS. wēanys*, weakness, < *wac*, weak; see *weak* and *-ness*.] The state or character of being weak, in any sense; also, a weak point.

Syn *weakness* of women may not woe stryve,
Ne have no might tawards men malistries to fond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 323.

I think it is the *weakness* of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 276.

Weakness is a negative term, and imports the absence of strength. It is, besides, a relative term, and accordingly imports the absence of such a quantity of strength as makes the share possessed by the person in question less than that of some person he is compared to.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 8. note.

It is one of the prime *weaknesses* of a democracy to be satisfied with the second-best if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper — as it never is in the long run.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary, 1886.

weak-sighted (wēk'sī'ted), *a.* Having weak sight. *A. Tucker.*

weak-spirited (wēk'spīr'i-ted), *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. *Scott.*

weaky (wē'ki), *a.* [*weak* + *-y*.] Moist; watery. [*Prov. Eng.*]

weal¹ (wēl), *n.* [*ME. wele*, *weole*, < *AS. wela*, *wela*, *weala*, *weal*, wealth, prosperity (= *OS. welo* = *OHG. wela*, *wola*, *MHG. wole*, *G. wol*, *wohl* = *Sw. väl* = *Dan. vel*, *weal*, *welfare*), < *wel*, well; see *well*². Cf. *wealth*.] 1. Wealth; riches; hence, prosperity; success; happiness; well-being; the state of being well or prosperous: as, come *weal* or *woe*.

Unwise is he that can no *wels* endure.

Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 27.

And of this ye seide full trewe that moche *wels* and moche *wo* haue we sufred to-geider.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

In our olde vulgare, profite is called *weale*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

I sing the happy Rusticks *weal*,

Whose handson house seems as a Common *weal*.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

Glad I submit, who'er, or young or old,

Ought, more conducive to our *weal*, unfold.

Pope, *Iliad*, xiv. 119.

2†. The state: properly in the phrases *common weal*, *public weal*, *general weal*, meaning primarily 'the common or public welfare,' but used (the first now as a compound word) to designate the state (in which *weal* used alone is an abbreviation of *commonweal*).

A *publike weale* is a body luyng, compacte or made of sondry *estates* and degrees of men, whiche is disposed by the ordre of equite, and governed by the rule and moderation of reason.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

The charters that you bear

I' the body of the *weal*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 180.

The public, general, or common *weal*, the interest, well-being, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

weal¹† (wēl), *v. t.* [*weal*¹, *n.*] To promote the weal or welfare of. *Fletcher* (and another), False One, iv. 3.

weal² (wēl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *wale*¹.

weal³†, *n.* Same as *weal*².

weal⁴ (wēl), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To be in woe or want. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

weal-balanced, *a.* An original misprint, in the following passage, of *well-balanced*, corrected by some editors, but retained by some, and absurdly explained as "balanced with regard to the common weal or good."

By cold gradation and *weal-balanced* form

We shall proceed with Angelo.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 104.

Weald (wōld), *n.* [*late ME. weald*, appar. an irreg. form of *wild* (formerly pron. *wild*), early mod. *E. wilde*, *wylde*, found in same sense, confused by later writers with *ME. wald*, *wold*, *wēld*, < *AS. weald*, a forest; see *wold*¹. The proper *E.* form of *AS. weald* is *wold* (parallel with *bold*, *fold*, *hold*, *sold*, *told*, etc.). The mod. spelling *weald* represents the earlier *weald*, and has nothing to do with *AS. weald*, unless it is due to Verstegan, who affected the "restitution" of old forms.] 1. The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an escarpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Straits of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire. These are the limits of the area now known to geologists as the *Weald*; but, according to the English Geological Survey, it is probable that the area anciently designated by that name was somewhat smaller than this, having been bounded by the escarpment of the Lower Greensand, which is approximately concentric with that of the Chalk, but higher and distant from five to ten miles from it. This latter escarpment is, however, in places rather ill-defined, so that there the boundary of the ancient *Weald* was doubtful. The geology of the *Weald* is extremely interesting, hence the name has become very familiar. The formations covering the *Weald* proper are known as the *Wealden* (which see). The *Weald* was originally partly covered with forests and partly destitute of them.

The Historie of this Hogheard, presenteth to my minde an opinion, that some men mainteine touching this *Weald*: which is that it was a great while together in manner nothing els but a desert, and waste Wilderness, not planted with Townes, or peopled with men, as the outskides of the shyre were, but stored and stuffed with herds of Deere, and droves of Hogs only. Which conceit, though happily it may seem to many but a Paradoxe, yet in mine owne fantasie, it wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.

Lambarde, A Perambulation of Kent (1596), p. 211.

We know that the *Weald* proper, or that part of the country below the Lower Greensand escarpment, was the part latest cultivated. Even as late as Elizabeth's time swine are said to have run wild here.

Topley, Geol. of the *Weald*, p. 308.

2. [*l. c.*] Any open country. [Rare, and mostly in poetry.]

But she to Almesbury

Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald*.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

Wealden (wēl'dn), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg. < Weald* + *-en*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Weald*.

II. n. In *geol.*, the name of a formation extensively developed in the *Weald* of England (see *Weald*), and interesting from its position and organic remains. Its geological age is Lower Cretaceous. The deposits of the *Wealden*, which have a total thickness of 1,800 feet, precisely resemble those of a modern delta, and the organic remains include land-plants, fresh-water shells, and few estuarine or marine forms, as also dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterodactyls. The *Wealden* is separated into two divisions: the *Weald Clay*, at the top, about 1,000 feet thick, and the *Haslingden Sand* group beneath, which is subdivided, in descending order, as follows: Tunbridge Wells Sand, 120 to 180 feet thick; *Wadhurst* Clay, 120 to 180 feet; and *Ashdown Sand*, 400 to 500 feet. The *Wealden* is overlain conformably by the Lower Greensand.

wealdish† (wēl'dish), *a.* [*< Weald*, the *Weald*, + *-ish*.] Of or belonging to a *weald*, especially [*cap.*] to the *Weald* of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

The *Wealdish* men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 111.

wealful† (wēl'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. welful*, *weoleful*; < *weal*¹ + *-ful*.] Successful; prosperous; happy; joyous; felicitous.

For thow ne wost what is the ende of thinges, forthy domestow that felonos and wykked men ben mylty and *wealful*.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 6.

To tell the jekes with joy that joy do bring

Is both a *wealeful* and a woful thing.

Davies, Holy Rode, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

wealfulness† (wēl'fūl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. welfulnesse*; < *wealful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity; success; happiness.

In his opinioun of felicity, that I clepe *wealfulnesse*.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 3.

weal-public† (wēl'pub'lik), *n.* The state; the commonwealth; the body politic; the public weal: properly two words, like *body politic*.

If you can find in your heart so to appoint and dispose yourself that you may apply your wit and diligence to the profit of the *weal-public*.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What is all this, either here or there, to the temporal regiment of *Wealpublick*, whether it be Popular, Princely, or Monarchical?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

weals-man† (wōlz'man), *n.* [*< weal*¹, *s.*, poss. of *weal*¹, + *man*.] A statesman.

Meeting two such *wealmen* as you are — I cannot call you *lycurgues* — if the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 50.

wealth (welth), *n.* [*< ME. welthe*, *weolthe* = *MD. welde*, *D. weelde* = *MLG. weelde*, *L.G. weelde* = *OHG. wēlida*, *wēlitha*, wealth; as *well*² + *-th*. Cf. *health*, *dearth*, etc.] 1†. Weal; prosperity; well-being; happiness; joy.

For I am fallen into helle

From paradys and *welthe*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4137.

I schall go to my fadir that I come froo,

And dwelle with hym wynly in *welthe* all-way.

York Plays, p. 265.

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth* [but each his neighbour's good, R. V.]. 1 Cor. x. 24.

Grant her in health and *wealth* long to live.

Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Prayer for the Queen.

2. Riches; valuable material possessions; that which serves, or the aggregate of those things which serve, a useful or desired purpose, and cannot be acquired without a sacrifice of labor, capital, or time; especially, large possessions; abundance of worldly estate; affluence; opulence.

It shall then be given out that I'm a gentlewoman of such a birth, such a *wealth*, have had such a breeding, and so forth.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 2.

Get place and *wealth* — if possible, with grace;

If not, by any means, get *wealth* and place.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. i. 103.

Wealth, in all commercial states, is found to accumulate.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xix.

Things for which nothing could be obtained in exchange, however useful or necessary they may be, are not *wealth* in the sense in which the term is used in Political Economy.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, Prelim. Rem.

Senior, again, has admirably defined *wealth*, or objects possessing value, as "those things, and those things only, which are transferable, are limited in supply, and are directly or indirectly productive of pleasure or preventive of pain."

Jecons, The Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 176.

3. Affluence; profusion; abundance.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,

The shade of passing thought, the *wealth*

Of words and wit.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Active wealth. See *active capital*, under *active*. = *Syn.* 2. *Affluence*, *Riches*, etc. See *opulence*.

wealthful (welth'fūl), *a.* [*< wealth + -ful.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

wealthfully (welth'fūl-i), *adv.* In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

To lead thy life *wealthfully*.

Vices, Instruction of a Christian Woman, li. 2.

wealthily (wel'thi-lī), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly.

I come to live it *wealthily* in Padua;

If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 75.

wealthiness (wel'thi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *weltheines*; *< wealthy + -ness.*] The state of being wealthy; wealth.

The Fosterer vp of shoting is Labour, companion of virtue, the maynteyner of honestie, the encrease of health and *wealthiness*. *Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 52.*

It is a more sound *wealthiness* for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth; for with wisdom they obtayne to hane, but with hauing they come to lose themselves.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 101.

wealthy (wel'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *welthy*, *welthe*; *< wealth + -y.*] 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.

Married to a *wealthy* widow.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 37.

2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, etc.; enriched.

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place.

Ps. lxxvi. 12.

Her dowry *wealthy*.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 65.

'Twas a tough Task, believe it, thus to tame A wild and *wealthy* Language, and to frame Grammatic Tolls to curb her, so that she Now speaks by Rules, and sings by Prosody.

Howell, Letters, i. v. 26.

Revealings deep and clear are thine Of *wealthy* smiles.

Tennyson, Madeline.

3. Well-fed; in good condition. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.] = *syn. 1.* Moneyed, well off, well to do.

wean, *n.* An obsolete form of *wean*.

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wain*; *< ME. weanen*, *< AS. weanian* (ger-weanian, accustom, also wean, *ā-weanian*, wean) = D. *wennen*, accustom (*ge-wennen*, accustom, inure, *af-wennen*, wean), = OHG. *wenjan*, *wennen*, *wenen*, MHG. *wenchen*, accustom (OHG. MHG. *ge-wenen*, G. *ge-wöhnen*, accustom, OHG. *int-wennan*, MHG. *entwönnen*, G. *entwöhnen*, disaccustom, wean), = Icel. *venja* = Sw. *vänja* = Dan. *væne* = Goth. *wanjan*, accustom; connected with OHG. *giwona*, MHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani* = Sw. *vana* = Dan. *vanc*, custom, from an adj. seen in OHG. *giwon*, MHG. *gewon*, G. *gewohn* (in *gewohnheit*, custom), *gewohnt* = Icel. *vanr* = Sw. *van*, *vand* = Dan. *vant*, accustomed: connected with *won*¹, *wont*, *q. v.*] 1. To accustom (a child or young animal) to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to *wean* a child.

And the child grew, and was *weaned*.

Gen. xxi. 8.

For the widows and Orphans, for the sucking and *weaned*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 193.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; reconcile to the want or loss of something; disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

Riper years will *wean* him from such toys.

Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

I will restore to thee

The people's hearts, and *wean* them from themselves.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 211.

Could I, by any practice, *wean* the boy

From one vain course of study he affects.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

My Father would willingly have *weaned* me from my fondness of my too indulgent Grandmother. Intending to have me placed at Eaton.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 21, 1632.

Weaning *trash.* See *brash*².

wean (wēn), *n.* [*< wean, v.*] 1. An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and halefull harme,

Where euer *weane* is all betafit with bloud?

Greene, James IV., i. 3.

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.]

weanell, **weanell** (wē'nel), *n.* [*< wean + dim.-el.*] A weanling; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a *weanell* wast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

weanling (wēn'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< wean + -ling*¹.] 1. *n.* A child or young animal newly weaned.

As a *weanling* from the mother, I will bewail my woe full state.

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.

II. a. Recently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose,

Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

weapon (wep'on), *n.* [*< ME. wopen, weppon, wapen, wopen*, *< AS. wāpen, wāpn*, a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. *wāpan*, sword, = OFries. *wēpn*, *wēpen*, *wēpn* = D. *wapen* = MLG. LG. *wapen* = OHG. *wafjan*, *wafan*, MHG. *wappen*, *waffen*, G. *waffen*, weapon (cf. G. *wappen*, scutecheon, coat of arms, *< D. or LG.*) = Icel. *rāpn* = Sw. *vapen* = Dan. *vaaben* = Goth. pl. *wēpna*, weapon.] 1. Any instrument of offense; anything used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Ector faght in the fild felle of his Emys.

Polexenas, a pert Duke, that the prisme met,

He dang to the dethe with his derfe *weapon*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7740.

Before they durst

Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,

As doubting conceal'd *weapons*.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Hence—2. Any object, particular, or instrumentality that may be of service in a contest or struggle, or in resisting adverse circumstances, whether for offense or defense; anything that may figuratively be classed among arms.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

All his mind is bent to holiness; . . .

His *weapons*, holy saws of sacred writ.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 61.

3. In *zool.*, any part or organ of the body which is or may be used as a means of attack or defense, as horns, hoofs, claws, spurs, stings, spines, teeth, electric organs, etc.; an arm or armature. = *syn. 1.* See *arm*².

weapon (wep'on), *v. t.* [*< ME. wepnien*, weapon, arm with weapons, *< AS. wāpman* = OFries. *wēpma* = OHG. *wāfenen* (cf. G. *ge-waffnet*, *be-waffnet*, armed with weapons) = Icel. *rāpma* = Sw. *vāpna* = Dan. *væbne*, arm; from the noun.] To arm with weapons.

weaponed (wep'ond), *a.* [*< ME. weppnynd*, *wæpned*, *< AS. wēpned*, pp. of *wēpman*, arm with weapons: see *weapon, v.*] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght gemen

Well *weppnynd* be thei side.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Be not afraid, though you do see me *weapon'd*.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 206.

They . . . appointed three only, so *weaponed*, to enter into the lists.

R. Pecke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 630).

weaponless (wep'on-less), *a.* [*< ME. wepenles*, *< AS. wāpenles* (= D. *wapenloos* = MLG. *wapenlos* = G. *waffenlos* = Icel. *rāpnlauss* = Sw. *vapenlös* = Dan. *vaabenløs*), *< wēpen*, weapon, + *-less* = E. *-less*.] Unarmed; having no weapon.

Some High-way Thief, o' my conscience, that forgets he is *weaponless*.

Brome, Jovial Crew, iii.

weaponry (wep'on-ri), *n.* [*< weapon + -ry* (see *-cry*).] Weapons in general. [Rare.]

weapon-salve (wep'on-sälv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. According to Sir Kenelm Digby, the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon; he cites several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool; if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc. This superstition is referred to in the following lines:

She has ta'en the broken lance,

And washed it from the clothed gore,

And saved the splinter o'er and o'er.

Scott, L. of I. M., iii. 23.

weapon-smith (wep'on-smith), *n.* One who makes weapons of war; an armorer. [Rare.]

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics—beyond the heretical *weapon-smith* on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without— . . . should be those who have no land.

J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, li. 7.

wear¹ (wār), *v.*; pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, ppr. *wearing*. [*< ME. weren*, *werien* (pret. *werede*, pp. *wered*), *< AS. werian* (pret. *werode*, pp. *werod*), *wear*, = OHG. *werjan*, *werjen*, clothe, = Icel. *verja*, clothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. *warjan* (pl. *wasida*), clothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of *r* and *s*: see *rhotacism*), *< √ was*, clothe, in L. *vestis*, clothing, *vestire*, clothe, Gr. *ισθίς*, clothing: see *vest*. The pret. *wore* (formerly also *ware*), with the pp. *worn*, is due to conformity with orig. strong preterits like *bore* *< bear*, *swore* *< swear*, *tore* *< tear*, etc. (pp. *born*, *sworn*, *torn*, etc.), the ME. pret. being *weak*, *wered*, mod. E. **weared*.]

I. trans. 1. To carry or bear on the body as a covering or an appendage for warmth, decency, ornament, or other use; put or have on: as, to *wear* fine clothes; to *wear* diamonds.

"I were nought worthy, wote God," quod Haukyn, "to *were* any clothes,

Ne nothir sherte ne shone saue for shame one,

To keure my caraigne." *Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 381.*

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 389.

Thy Muse is a hagler, and *wears* clothes vpon heat-trust.

Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 245).

On her head a caul of gold she *wore*.

A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

From that time forth he [Canute] never would *wear* a Crown.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adornment: as, to *wear* green.

She *wears* her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

3. To consume by frequent or habitual use; deteriorate or waste by wear; use up: as, boots well *worn*.

Continual Harvest *wears* the fruitful field.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

But the object that most drew my attention, in the mysterious package, was a certain affair of fine red cloth, much *worn* and faded.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 24.

4. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; consume; waste; destroy by degrees.

When waterdrops have *worn* the stones of Troy, And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 194.

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace The kennel's edge, where wheels had *worn* the place.

Swift, Description of Morning.

Hence—5. To exhaust; weary; fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one, To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs.

Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 4.

And *worn* with famine long.

Milton, P. L., x. 573.

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; form by continual rubbing: as, a constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.

Much attrition has *worn* every sentence into a bullet.

Emerson, English Traits, p. 118.

7. To efface; obliterate.

Sort thy heart to patience; These few days' wonder will be quickly *worn*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 60.

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.

I *wore* the Christian cause upon my sword, Against his enemies.

Beau. and FL., Captain, li. 1.

Thus both with Lamentations fill'd the Place, Till sorrow seem'd to *wear* one common Face.

Congreve, IIand.

And my wife *wears* her benedictory look whenever she turns towards these young people.

Thackeray, Philip, xxxii.

9. To disaccustom to one thing and accustom to another; bring gradually; lead: often with *in* or *into* before the new thing or state.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us.

Locke.

A man who has any relish for fine writing . . . receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally *wears* himself into the same manner of speaking and thinking.

Addison, Spectator, No. 400.

10. *Naut.*, to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning her with her head away from the wind; veer. Also *ware*.

At three bells in the first watch the Death Ship had been *wore* to bring her starboard tacks aboard.

W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxxii.

11. To lay out; expend; spend; waste; squander. Compare *ware*².

I saye thare leuchers ar weill *waird*.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. T. S.), i. 330.

I haue *wared* all my mony in cowhides at Colshill Market.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

To *wear away*, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

Time and patience *wear away* pain and grief.

Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 531.

To *wear off*, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to *wear off* the stiffness of new shoes.—To *wear one's heart upon one's sleeve*. See *heart*.—To *wear out*. (a) To wear till useless; render useless by wearing or using: as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. (b) To waste or destroy by degrees; consume tediously: as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

Tears, sighs, and groans you shall *wear out* your days with.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Hence — (c) To obliterate; efface.

Men that are bred in blood have no way left 'em,
No bath, no purge, no time to *wear it out*
Or wash it off, but penitence and prayer.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Who have almost *worn out* all the impressions of the work of the Law written in their hearts.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, i. ii.

(d) To harass; tire completely; fatigue; exhaust; waste or consume the strength of.

Stunn'd and *worn out* with endless Chat.

Prior, Alma, iii.

"Here," said I to an old soldier with one hand, who had been campaign'd, and *worn out* to death in the service, "here's a couple of soups for thee."

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, Montrial.

To *wear the breeches*. See *breeches*. — To *wear the willow*. See *willow*, 1. — To *wear yellow hose or stockings*. See *yellow*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in fashion; be in common or recognized use.

Like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which *wear* not now.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 172.

2†. To become fit or suitable by use; become accustomed. [*Rare.*]

Let still the woman take

An elder than herself; so *wears* she to him;

So *wears* she level in her husband's heart.

Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 31.

3. To last or hold out in course of use or the lapse of time: generally with *well* or *ill*.

The flattery with which he began, in telling me how *well* I wore, was not disagreeable.

Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

4. To undergo gradual impairment or diminution through use, attrition, or lapse of time; waste or diminish gradually; become obliterated: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*.

Ex. xviii. 18.

Though marble *wear* with raining.

Shak., Lucio, i. 560.

The suffering plough-share or the flint may *wear*.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Love, like some Stains, will *wear out* of it self.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. 1

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*.

Locke.

They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breast-plate, all-prayer, and shoes that would *wear out*.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

5. To pass or be spent; become gradually consumed or exhausted.

Away, I say; time *wears*.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 8.

The day *wears*:

And those that have been offering early prayers

Are now retiring homeward.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodorot, iv. 1.

The day *wears away*; if you think good, let us prepare to be going.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

6. To move or advance slowly; make gradual progress: as, the winter *wore on*.

Never morning wore

To evening but some heat did break.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

As time *wore on* and the offices were filled, the throng of eager aspirants diminished and faded away.

The Century, xli. 38.

7. To become; grow. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

The Spaniards began to *wear* weary, for winter drew on.

Berners.

8. *Naut.*, to come round with the head away from the wind: said of a ship.

The helm was hard up, the after yards shacking, and the ship in the act of *wearing*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 372.

To *wear on* or *upon*, to have on; wear.

Therefore I made my visitations, . . .

And *wore upon* my gaye scarlet gyles.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 550.

*wear*¹ (wâr), *n.* [*< wear*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of wearing or using, or the state of being worn or used, as garments, ornaments, etc.; use: as, a garment not for every-day *wear*.

They have a great manufacture of coarse woollen cloth in and about Salonica, which is exported to all parts of Turkey for the *wear* of common people.

Pococke, Description of the East, ii. ii. 151.

He had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in *wear*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2. Stuff or material for articles of wear; material for garments, etc.

Nor. What's in that pack there?

First Sodd. 'Tis English cloth.

Nor. That's a good wear indeed.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. An article or articles worn, or intended or fit to be worn; style of dress, adornment, or the like; hence, fashion; vogue.

Pom. I hope, sir, your good worship will be my bail.

Lucio. No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 78.

Dispatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early to know what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply his *wear* that day accordingly.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The general *wear* for all sorts of people is a small Turban.

Dampier, Voyages, ii. 1. 129.

4. Use; usage received in course of being worn or used; the impairment or diminution in bulk, value, efficiency, etc., which results from use, friction, time, or the like.

This rag of scarlet cloth—for time, and *wear*, and a sacrilegious moth had reduced it to little other than a rag—on careful examination, assumed the shape of a letter.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 35.

A fibre capable of such strain and *wear* as that is used only in the making of heroic natures.

Lowell, Garfield.

He might have seen the *wear*

Of thirty summers.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary use: as, the *wear and tear* of machinery; the *wear and tear* of furniture.

*wear*² (wër), *v. t.* [*< ME. wren, werien, weorien* (pret. *werede*), *< AS. werian, guard, defend, protect*, = *OS. werian, hinder*, = *OHG. werjan, weren, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend*, *MHG. wern, weren, G. wehren, guard, protect*, = *Icel. verja* = *Sw. värja* = *Dan. værge, defend*, = *Goth. warjan, guard, protect*; from the root of *ward*¹, *wary*¹, and so ult. connected with *ward*¹ and *guard*.] 1. To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defend.

Fafrir, that may do no dere

Goddis comandement to fulfill;

For fra all wathes he will vs *were*,

Whar-so we wende to wirke his wille.

York Plays, p. 61.

I set him to *wear* the fore-door w^l the speir while I kept the back-door w^l the lance.

Border Minstrelsy, i. 208. (Jamieson.)

2. To ward off; prevent from approaching or entering: as, to *wear* the wolf from the sheep.

—3. To conduct or guide with care or caution, as into a fold or place of safety. [*Scotch.*]

Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion,

And *wear* in the sheep w^l me?

Old Song, in Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany.

*wear*³, *n.* See *weir*.

wearable (wâr'â-bl), *a. and n.* [*< wear*¹ + *able*.] I. *a.* Capable of being worn; fit for wear, as a garment or a textile fabric.

Respecting the hercrafter of the *wearable* fabrics, the furniture, and the walls, we can assert thus much, that they are all in process of decay.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

II. *n.* A garment; a piece of wearing-apparel.

The Celt . . . moved off with Mrs. Dutton's *wearables*, and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the boat.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a *wearable*; . . . I can, at least, understand the demand.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

*wear*⁴ (wër), *n.* [*A spelling of wear*³, *weir*.] In *her*, a bearing representing a screen or fence made of wattled twigs, or the like, and upright stakes. It is generally represented in fesse.

wearer (wâr'ër), *n.* [*< wear*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who wears, bears, or carries on the body, or as an appendage to the body: as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

By Jupiter,

Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard,

I would not shave 't to-day.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 7.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* toss'd

And flutter'd into rags.

Milton, P. L., iii. 490.

2. That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as, the waves are the patient *wearers* of the rocks.

wearable (wër'â-bl), *a.* [*< weary*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. [*Quarterly Rev.*] [*Rare.*]

wearied (wër'id), *p. a.* Tired; fatigued; exhausted with exertion.

The Samoeds know these unknown deserts, and can tell where the moss growth wherewith they refresh their *wearied* Deers.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

weariful (wër'i-fül), *a.* [*< weary*¹ + *-ful*.] An unnecessary extension of *weary*¹; perhaps suggested by *wearisome*.] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious. [*Rare.*]

I was reading "Polexandro," the *wearifullest* of books, I think; and I heard nothing but the rats and the mice.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ii.

wearifully (wër'i-fül-i), *adv.* In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [*Rare.*]

The long night passed slowly and *wearifully*.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

weariless (wër'i-less), *a.* [*< weary*¹ + *-less*.] Incessant; unwearied; unwearied: as, *weariless* wings. *Hogg.* [*Rare.*]

Beaten and packed

With the flashing sails of *weariless* seas.

Lowell, Appledore, iii.

wearily (wër'i-li), *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.

You look *wearily*.

Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 82.

weariness (wër'i-ness), *n.* [*< ME. werynes, werynesse, werynesse, werynesse, < AS. werynes, werynes, weariness, < wërig, weary: see weary and -ness.*] 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor, or lack of sleep or rest; fatigue.

After his hunteng and his besynesse,

for his travell and his grote werynes,

He felle a slepe. *Generydes* (E. E. T. 8.), l. 100.

We come to a certayne stone vpon ye which our blessed Lady was wont to rest her werynes when she most devoutly vlayted these holy place[s] after ye ascension of or Lord.

Sir R. Guyford, Pykrymage, p. 33.

Weariness

Can snore upon the flint, when rusty sloth

Finds the down pillow hard.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 33.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 763.

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for *weariness*.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A feeling of dissatisfaction or vexation with something or with its continuance.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over.

Bacon, Death (ed. 1887).

The Thirteenth King was Ored, whose Wife Cutbursa, out of a loathing *Weariness* of Wedlock, sued out a Divorce from her Husband, and built a Nunnery at Winburn in Dorsetshire, where in a Religious Habit she ended her life.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 6.

=*Syn.* 1. *Lazitude*, etc. See *fatigue*.

wearing (wâr'ing), *n.* [*< ME. werung, weriunge; verbal n. of wear*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who wears.—2. That which one wears; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu.

Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 16.

3. The act of wearing away or passing.

Now again in a half-month's *wearing* goes Sigrid into the wild.

William Morris, Sigurd, i.

wearing (wâr'ing), *p. a.* Wasting; consuming; exhausting; tiring: as, *wearing* suspense or grief.

wearing-apparel (wâr'ing-â-par'el), *n.* Garments worn, or made for wearing; dress in general.

wear-iron (wâr'i'ên), *n.* A friction-guard, consisting of a plate of iron or steel, set on the surface or edge of a softer material to prevent abrasion, as on the edge of the body of a wagon, to prevent the forward wheels from wearing, grinding, or scraping the body in turning. Also *wear-plate*.

wearish (wër'ish), *a.* [*Also weerish, werish, warish; origin uncertain; some confusion with weary*¹, and perhaps with *watorish*, appears to exist.] 1. Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

Weryshe, as meate is that is nat well taste — . . . mal saoure.

Palsgrave, p. 328.

As *weerishe* and as vnsauery as beetes.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118. (Davies.)

2. Withered; wizened; shrunk.

A wretched *wearish* elfe.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 84.

A *wearish* hand,

A bloodless lip.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.

wearisomes, *n.* Insipidity. *Udall. (Davies.)*

wearisome (wër'i-sum), *a.* [*< weary*¹ + *-some*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; monotonous: as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Alas, the way is *wearisome* and long!

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 8.

God had delivered their souls of the *wearisome* burdens of sin and vanity.

Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Few portions of Spanish literature show anything more stiff and *wearisome* than the long declamations and discussions in this dull fiction.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 88.

=*Syn.* *Wearisome, Fatiguing, Tiresome, Tedious, Irksome, prolix, humdrum, prosy, dull. Wearisome and fatiguing* are essentially the same in meaning and strength; they are equally appropriate whether the person acts or is acted upon: as, the old man was so deaf that it was equally

wearisome (or *fatiguing*) to speak and to be spoken to. *Wearisome* is more often used where one is acted upon; in strength it is the same as *wearysome*. *Tedious* is stronger than *wearisome*, and suggests the need of constant effort of the will to do or to endure; the weariness may be physical or mental: as, a *tedious* task; a *tedious* headache; *tedious* garrulity. *Tedious* suggests commonly that one is acted upon; *irksome* suggests that one acts or is called upon to act, and implies also a peculiar reluctance. In Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 56, is an example of the rarer use of *irksome* to express a wearied shrinking from being acted upon: "How *irksome* is this music to my heart!" See *fatigue*, *n.*, and *tirel*, *v. t.*

wearisomely (wēr'i-sum-li), *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Pope's epigrammatic cast of thought led him to spend his skill on bringing to a nicer adjustment the balance of the couplet, in which he succeeded only too *wearisomely* well. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 156.

wearisomeness (wēr'i-sum-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness: as, the *wearisomeness* of waiting long and anxiously.

That the *wearisomeness* of the Sea may be refreshed in this pleasing part of the Country. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 6.

Continual plodding and *wearisomeness*. Milton, Tetrachordon.

It would be difficult to realize the *wearisomeness* which reigned in Conclave during so protracted a period. J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxx.

wear-plate (wār'plāt), *n.* Same as *wear-iron*. **weary**¹ (wēr'i), *a.* [*< ME. very, weri, < AS. wērig = OS. wōrig* (in comp.), *weary*, = OHG. *wōrag*, *uuarag*, *drunken*. Cf. AS. *wōrian*, *wander*, *travel*, *roll*, *< *wōr*, prob. a moor or wet place (*> ME. wor*: "*wery* so water in *wore*," "dull as water in pool"), in comp. *wōr-hana*, a moor-cook; cf. AS. *wōs*, also *was*, mire, wet, ooze: see *wase*², *woose*, *ooze*.] 1. Tired; exhausted by toil or exertion; having the endurance or patience worn out by continuous striving.

There here is the place where that our Lord rested him, when he was *weary* for berynge of the Cross. Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Eaten tewysday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was *weary*, and my hors also, for the greet labor that I had the same mornyn in passing over the cyvil and grevous mounte Senes. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are *weary*. Sandys, Travels, p. 14.

I see you are *weary*, and therefore I will presently wait on you to your chamber. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

The stag-hounds, *weary* with the chase, Lay stretched upon the rushy floor. Scott, L. of L. M., i. 2.

2. Impatient or discontented with the continuance of something painful, exacting, irksome, or distasteful, and willing to be done with it; having ceased to feel pleasure (in something).

In the exercise and study of the mind they be never *weary*. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Weary of the world, away she hies, And yokes her silver doves. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1189.

I think she is *weary* of your tyranny, And therefore gone. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is *weary* of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill east wind, and the chilliest of social atmospheres. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

3. Causing fatigue; tiresome; irksome: as, a *weary* journey; a *weary* life.

How *weary*, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world! Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 133.

Their dusty palfreys and array Showed they had marched a *weary* way. Scott, Marmion, l. 8.

Most *weary* seem'd the sea, *weary* the oar, *Weary* the wandering fields of barren foam. Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. Forby; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] = *syn.* *Diagusted*, *wearisome*. See *weary*¹, *v.*

weary¹ (wēr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wearied*, ppr. *wearying*. [*< ME. wērian, < AS. wērigean, ge-wērigean*, *weary*, *fatigue*, *< wērig*, *weary*: see *weary*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make *weary*; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to *weary* one's self with striving.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity. Hab. ii. 13.

They in the practice of their religion *wearied* chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our ears and tongues. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

2. To exhaust the endurance, patience, or resistance of, as by persistence or importunity.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 24.

I have even *wearied* heaven with prayers.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, l. 3.

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with Midnight Prayer *Weary* the Gods to keep thee in their Care.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

To *weary* out. (a) To exhaust or subdue by something fatiguing or irksome.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some Thou *weariest* out in building but a Tomb. Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

She surceased not, day nor night, To storm me over-watch'd and *wearied* out. Milton, S. A., l. 405.

(b) To pass *wearily*. [Rare.]

The land of Italy: There will I walle, and *weary* out my dayes in wo. The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

= *syn.* 1. *Fatigue*, *Jade*, etc. See *tirel*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become *weary*, tired, or fatigued.

She was nae ten miles frae the town, When she began to *weary*. Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 74).

2. To become impatient or surfeited, as with the continuance of something that is monotonous, irksome, or distasteful.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning, till the ear *Wearies* to hear it. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To long; languish: with *for* before the object.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and canned meats, and *wearying* for the taste of a hot broiled steak. The Century, XXXVII. 775.

weary² (wēr'i), *n.* [*< *weary*², *v.*, var. of *wary*², *curse*: see *wary*².] A curse: used now only in the phrases *Weary fa' you!* *Weary on you!* and the like. Scotch. [Scotch.]

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* [Also *weazand*, and formerly *wesand*, *wezand*, also dial. *wēzen*, *wizen*, *wizen*, and *wosen*; *< ME. wesand, wesande, way-sande, wesaunt, < AS. wēsend*, also *wāsend* (*> E. dial. wōsen*) = OFries. *wāsende, wāsende*, *wesand*, *windpipe*, = OHG. *wēsunt*, MHG. *wēsant* (E. Müller), *weasand*; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *waisel, wasel, wasling*, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. *wāsend*) has the form of a present participle, and some have attempted to connect it with *weeze*; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb *hwēsan* (pret. *hwōs*), *weeze*, = Icel. *hwesa*, *hisa*, = Dan. *hwæse*, *hise*, *weeze* (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun **hwēsend*, varying to **hwāsand*, **hwāsend*, meaning 'the wheezing thing,' that this name was applied to all windpipes (most of which never wheeze), and that subsequently the initial consonant in *hw* fell away, a phenomenon wholly unknown in other AS. words in *hw*-, and not recognized even in mod. English except in dialectal use.] The windpipe; the pipe or tube through which air passes to and from the lungs in respiration; the trachea. See *trachea*¹ and *larynx*:

Should I have namod him? Nay, they should as soon have this *weasand* of mine.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his *weasand* bene a little widdier. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weasand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it. Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your *wizen* this night, Tickler. Noctes Ambrosianae, Feb., 1832.

wease-allan (wōz'al'an), *n.* See *wesce-allen*.

weasel (wō'zəl), *n.* [Formerly also *weazel*, *wesel*; *< ME. wesel, wezele, wezle, < AS. wesle* = D. *wesl*, *wesle* (dim. *wesolke, wezelje*) = OHG. *wisala*, MHG. *wisel*, *wisele*, G. *wiesel* = Icel. *vísla* (in comp. *hreyri-vísla*) = Sw. *vesla, väsäla* = Dan. *væsel*, a weasel; origin uncertain.] 1. A small carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the restricted genus *Putorius*, of

the family *Mustelidae*, related to the stoat or ermine, ferret, and polecat of the same genus, and less intimately to the marten or sable of the genus *Mustela* of the same family. The species to which the name is most frequently or especially applied is *P. vulgaris*, the common weasel of Europe and of most of the cold and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the comparative length and extreme slenderness of the body, and very small size, being only some 6 or 8 inches long, with a tail of 2 inches in length, or less; the color is reddish-brown above, and white below; the tail is of the same color as the body, and not tipped with black. In northerly regions it turns white in winter, like the ermine. It feeds on rats, mice, moles, shrews, small birds and their eggs, and insects; and, though itself classed as vermin by gamekeepers, it is often serviceable as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, barns, and granaries, its small size and lithe, sinuous body enabling it to penetrate almost everywhere. Its cunning and wariness are proverbial in the expression to *catch a weasel asleep*—that is, to do an extremely difficult thing by strategy, finesse, or unexpected action. Other species of *Putorius*, properly called *weasels*, inhabit most parts of the world, and the name has loosely attached to various animals of different families, some of which applications are noted in phrases below.

Fair was this yonge wyf, and therewithal As any *wezele* hir body gent and smal. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

A *weasel* tame have sum men thar crepe, Hem forto take. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

I can suck melancholy out of a song as a *weasel* sucks eggs. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 13.

2†. The weasel-coot.—3. A lean, mean, sneaking, greedy fellow.

The *weasel* Scot Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Four-toed *weaselt*, the African zenil or suricate, a viverrine, formerly *Rhizomys tetradactyla*. See cut under *suricate*.—*Malacca weasel*. Same as *rasai*. See cut under *Viverrinae*.—*Mexican weasel*. Same as *Kinkajou* (which see, with cut).—*Pouched weasel*. See *pouched*, and cut under *Phascogale*.

weasel-cat (wē'zəl-kat), *n.* The linsang, *Prionodon gracilis*. See cut under *delundung*.

weasel-coot (wē'zəl-kōt), *n.* The so-called red-headed snow. This is the female or young male of *Mergellus snowii* (the adult male of which is figured under *snow*). The implication of the term *weasel* appears to be the musteline or foxy color of the head. An old name of this or a similar merganser was *Mergus mustelinus*, and one used by Sir T. Browne was *Mustela variegata*. The same adjective with the same meaning occurs in *Turdus mustelinus*, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designations of animals, as in *Lepilemur mustelinus*, the weasel-mur. Compare *weaser*.

weasel-duck (wē'zəl-duk), *n.* Same as *weasel-coot*.

weasel-faced (wē'zəl-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel's. Steele.

weasel-fish (wē'zəl-fish), *n.* The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See *whistle-fish*.

weasel-lemur (wē'zəl-lēm'ér), *n.* A small lemur, *Lepilemur mustelinus*.

weaselling, *n.* [Also *wēazelling*; *< weasel + ling*¹.] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, *Motella mustela*.

weaselmonger (wē'zəl-mung'gér), *n.* A rat-catcher; one who hunts rats, etc., with weasels.

This *weaselmonger*, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a conygart [rabbit-burrow]. Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

weasel-snout (wē'zəl-snout), *n.* The yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*: so called from the shape of the corolla. See *Galeobdolon*.

weasel-spider (wē'zəl-spī'dér), *n.* A book-name of any arachnid of the family *Galeodidae*. See cut under *Solpugida*.

weaser (wē'zér), *n.* [Cf. *weasel-coot*.] The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. J. P. Girard, 1844; G. Trumbull, 1888. Also *wheaser* and *weezer*. [Long Isl. and.]

weasiness (wē'zi-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being *weasy*. Joye.

weasy (wē'zi), *a.* [Appar. for **weasy*, a dial. var. of *woosy*, an earlier form of *oozy* (like *weese*, *woose*, for *ooze*).] Gluttonous; sensual. Joye.

weather (we'th'ér), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wether*; with alteration of orig. *d* to *th* (as also in *father*, *mother*, prob. under Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *veðr*), *< ME. wēder, wēdr*, *< AS. wēder*, *weather*, *wind*, = OS. *wēdar*, *wēder* = OFries. *wēder* = D. *wēder*, contracted *wēer* = OHG. *wetar*, MHG. *weter*, G. *wetter* (cf. also G. *ge-witter*, a storm) = Icel. *veðr* = Sw. *räder*, *wind*, *air*, *weather*, = Dan. *veir*, *weather*, *wind*, *air* (not found in Goth.). Cf. OBulg. *vedro*, good weather, *vedrū*, bright, clear; cf. also OBulg. *rietrū*, air, wind; akin to *wind*, from the root of



Common Weasel (*Putorius vulgaris*).

Goth. *watan*, Skt. $\sqrt{v\bar{a}}$, blow: see *wind*².] I. n.
1. Wind; storm; tempest.

Now welcome sower, with thy sunne softe,
That hast this wintres *wedre* overshake.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 685.

Aye the wynde was in the saylo,
Over fumes they flet withouthyn fayle,
The *wethur* then forth gan swepe,
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts prease!
Dryden, Æneid, v. 19.

2. Cold and wet.

Seynge this bysshop with his company syttyng in the
weder, deayred hym to his howse. *Fabyan*, Chron., lxxxiii.

And, if two Boots keep out the *Weather*,
What need you have two Hides of Leather?
Prior, Alma, III.

3. A light rain; a shower. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii.
2.—4. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to its cloudiness, humidity, motions, pressure, temperature, electrical condition, or any other meteorological phenomena; the atmospheric conditions prevailing at any moment over any region of the earth: as, warm or cold *weather*; wet or dry *weather*; calm or stormy *weather*; fair or foul *weather*; cloudy or hazy *weather*. The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere and produce the changes which incessantly taking place in its condition forms the subject of meteorology. The average condition of the weather for a considerable period constitutes climate, and the statistical compilation of meteorological observations forms the basis of climatology.

Men may see the Walles when it is faye *Wedre* and cleer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

A! lorde, what the *weder* is colde!
The foldest freese that euere I feyld.
York Plays, p. 114.

They . . . wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge that was fole and stille and a softe *weder*, and thei were yonge and tender to suffre greke traulye.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.

Gentlewomen, the *weather*'s hot; whither walk you?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

Horrible *weather* again to-day, snowing and raining all day.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

5. Specifically, in weather-maps and -reports, the condition of the sky as to cloudiness and the occurrence of precipitation.—6. Change of the state of the atmosphere; meteorological change; hence, figuratively, vicissitude; change of fortune or condition.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle . . . not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient noble family which hath stood against the waves and *weathers* of time!

But my Substantial Love
Of a more firm and perfect Nature is;
No *Weathers* can it move.
Convey, The Mistress, Coldness.

7. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.—*Angle of weather*. See *angle*³.—*Clerk of the weather*. See *clerk*.—*Merry weather*. See *merry*.—*Soft weather*. (a) A thaw. (New Eng. J.) (b) An enervating atmosphere.—*To make fair weather*, to conciliate or flatter, as by fair words and shows of friendship.

I must make fair *weather* yet awhile,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 30.

To make good or bad *weather* (naut.). See *make*¹.—*Under the weather*, indisposed; ill; ailing: a condition caused or influenced by the state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Since I went to Washington, and until within ten days, I have been quite under the *weather*, and I have had to neglect everything.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 49.

Weather Bureau, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm-warnings, the display of weather- and flood-signals, the gaging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance of sea-coast telegraph-lines, the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the taking of meteorological observations for establishing the climatic conditions of the United States, and the distribution of meteorological information. From 1871 to 1891 these duties were performed by the signal service of the army, which during that period was popularly called the *Weather Bureau*.—*Weather-signal*. See *signal*.

II. a. Naut., toward the wind; windward; opposed to *lee*: as, *weather* bow; *weather* beam; *weather* rigging.—*Weather anchor*, the anchor, lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored.—*Weather helm*, quarter, tide. See the nouns.

Weather (weθ'ér), v. [*ME. wederen*, < *AS. wæderian*, *wædran*, expose to the air, indicate the weather; cf. *AS. wædran* = *Sw. vädra*, expose to the air, air, scent, smell, sniff the air, = *Dan. vejre*, air, scent; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To air; expose to the air; dry or otherwise affect by exposure to the open air. [Rare.]

I fear me this land is not yet ripe to be ploughed; for, as the saying is, it lacketh *weathering*.

Lutimer, Sermon of the Plough.
And then he searheth on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his myost wyls to dry.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 184.

All barleys that have been *weathered* in the field, or have got mow-burnt or musty in the stack, should be rigidly rejected.

Ure, Dict., III. 185.

Hawks are *weathered* by being placed unhooded in the open air. This term is applied to passage hawks which are not sufficiently reclaimed to be left out by themselves unhooded on blocks—they are *weathered* by being put out for an hour or two under the falconer's eye.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

2. To affect injuriously by the action of weather; in *geol.*, to discolor or disintegrate: as, the atmospheric agencies that *weather* rocks.—3. In *tile-manuf.*, to expose (the clay) to a hot sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and separate the particles, that it may readily absorb water and be easily worked.—4. To slope (a surface), that it may shed water.—5. Naut.: (a) To sail to windward of: as, to *weather* a point or cape.

We *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for the main.
Cook, First Voyage, III. 13.

(b) To bear up against and come safely through: said of a ship in a storm, as also of a mariner; hence, used in the same sense with reference to storms on land.

Here's to the pilot that *weathered* the storm. *Canning*.

Among these hills, from first to last,
We've *weathered* many a furious blast.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, II.

I *weathered* some weary snow-storms.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 275.

To sell the boat—and yet he loved her well;
How many a rough sea had he *weathered* in her!
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and overcome, as trouble or danger; come out of, as a trial, without permanent damage or loss.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson*.

The vitality and self-direction of the semi-Greek municipalities of the East in large measure *weathered* Roman rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellenized life of Asia, Syria, and Egypt. *W. Wilson*, State, § 143.

To *weather* a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition.—To *weather* out, to hold out against to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weathered* out the storm that beats upon us.
Addison, Cato, III. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To suffer a change, such as discoloration or more or less complete disintegration, in consequence of exposure to the weather or atmosphere. See *weathering*, 2.

The lowest bed is a sandstone with ferruginous veins; it *weathers* into an extraordinary honey-combed mass.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 426.

The granite commenced to *weather*, and *weathered* meretriciously on in spite of all technical and scientific commissions.
Science, VII. 75.

2. To resist or bear exposure to the weather.

For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it *weathers* better than raw oil. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 436.

weather-beaten (weθ'ér-bé'tn), a. [*weather* + *beaten*. In some of its uses perhaps a perverted spelling of *weather-bitten*, q. v.] Beaten or marred by the weather; seasoned or hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather: as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weather-beaten* ship arry'd on haply shore.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

Summer being ended, all things stand in appearance with a *weather-beaten* face.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

The *weather-beaten* form of the scout.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxix.

weather-bitt (weθ'ér-bit), v. t. To take an extra turn of (a cable) about the bitts or the end of the windlass in bad weather.

weather-bitten (weθ'ér-bit'n), a. [= *Sw. väder-biten* = *Norw. vederbiten* = *Dan. veirbidt*, weather-bitten; as *weather* + *bitten*. Cf. *Norw. wederslitten*, weather-slit, weather-worn. Cf. *weather-beaten*.] Worn, marred, or defaced by exposure to the weather.

The old shepherd . . . stands by, like a *weather-bitten* condut of many kings' reigns.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 60.

weather-blown (weθ'ér-blōn), a. *Weather-beaten*; *weather-stained*. *Chapman*, Iliad, II. 532.

weather-board (weθ'ér-bōrd), n. [= *Icel. vetherborth*, the windward side; as *weather* + *board*.] 1. Naut.: (a) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (b) A piece of plank placed in a ship's port when she is laid up in ordinary, inclined so as to turn off rain without preventing the circulation of air.—2. A board used in weatherboarding.

weather-board (weθ'ér-bōrd), v. t. [*weather-board*, n.] To nail boards upon, as a roof

or wall, lapping one over another, in order to turn off rain, snow, etc.

It was a building of four rooms, constructed of hewn logs and *weather-boarded* at the joints.

The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

weather-boarding (weθ'ér-bōr'ding), n. 1. A facing of thin boards, having usually a feather-edge, and nailed lapping one over another, used as an outside covering for the walls of a wooden building. They are practically the same as clapboards, but are distinguished from those by being larger and wider.—2. The finish or woodwork at the base of a clapboarded wall.—3. The whole exterior covering of a wall or roof, whether of weather-boards, clapboards, or shingles.—*Weather-boarding clamp*, gage, saw, etc., special forms of clamp, gage, saw, etc., used in applying or cutting out weather-boarding.

weather-bound (weθ'ér-bound), a. Delayed by bad weather.

weather-box (weθ'ér-boks), n. A form of hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which roughly indicates weather changes by the appearance or retirement of toy images. In a common form a man advances from his porch in wet and a woman in dry weather—the movement being produced by the varying torsion of a hygroscopic string by which the images are attached. Also called *weather-house*.

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box*, never at home together.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x.

weather-breeder (weθ'ér-brē'dér), n. A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a beautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yea, nice day," growled Adams, "but a *weather-breeder*."
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xiii.

weather-cast (weθ'ér-kást), n. A forecast of the weather. [Rare.]

Admiral FitzRoy, in 1860, was enabled, aided by the electric telegraph, to inaugurate a system of storm-warnings and *weather-casts*.
R. Strachan, in Modern Meteorology, p. 84.

weather-caster (weθ'ér-kás'tér), n. One who computes the weather for almanacs. *Halliwel*.

weather-cloth (weθ'ér-klōth), n. Naut.: (a) A covering of painted canvas for hammocks, boats, etc. (b) A tarpaulin placed in the weather rigging to make a shelter for officers and men on watch.

weathercock (weθ'ér-kok), n. [*ME. weder-cok*, *wedyroocke*, *weddyrooke*, *wederroc*, so called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, has from a very early time been a favorite form for vanes; cf. *D. weerhaan* = *Sw. väderhane* = *Dan. veirhane*, a weathercock, etc. (*D. haan*, etc., a cock).] 1. A vane or weather-vane; a pointing device, set on the top of a spire or other elevation, and turning with the wind, thus showing its direction. See cut under *vane*.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, inviolable,
As a nose on a man's face, or a *weather-cock* on a steeple!
Shak., T. G. of V., II. i. 142.

They are Men whose Conditions are subject to more Revolutions than a *Weather Cock*, or the Uncertain Mind of a Fantastical Woman.
Ward, London Spy.

His head . . . looked like a *weather-cock*, perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. Figuratively, any thing or person that is easily and frequently turned or swayed; a fickle or inconstant person.

What pretty *weathercocks* these women are!
Randolph, Amaryllas, l. 1.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weather-cock* of state.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. III. 1.

weathercock (weθ'ér-kok), v. t. [*weather-cock*, n.] To serve as a weathercock to or on. [Rare.]

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

weather-contact (weθ'ér-kon'takt), n. In *teleg.*, leakage to neighboring wires or to earth, due to wet insulators.

weather-cross (weθ'ér-krōs), n. In telegraph- and telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to another, caused by poor insulation, and brought about by wet or stormy weather.

weather-dog (weθ'ér-dog), n. A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Cornwall, to be an indication of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

weather-driven (weθ'ér-driv'n), a. [= *Sw. väder-drifren*, wind-driven; as *weather* + *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

weathered (weθ'érd), p. a. 1. Discolored or disintegrated by the action of the elements:

said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener of stones or rocks. Trees which show signs of having suffered from exposure to the weather, as many old ones do, are sometimes said to be *weather-beaten*, but rarely, if ever, to be *weathered*. See *weathering*, 2.

The bands of stratification . . . can be distinguished in many places, especially in Navarin Island, but only on the *weathered* surfaces of the slate.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 448.

The force of the wind is such as actually to loosen the *weathered* parts of the rock and dislodge them.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II.

2. Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—3. In *arch.*, having a slope or inclination to prevent the lodgment of water: noting surfaces approximately or theoretically horizontal, as those of window-sills, the tops of cornices, and the upper surface of flat stone-work.

weather-eye (weð'ér-i), *n.* The eye imagined to be specially used for the purpose of observing the sky in order to forecast the weather.—To keep one's *weather-eye* open or awake, to be on one's guard; have one's wits about one. [Colloq.]

Keep your *weather-eye* awake, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 5.

weather-fend (weð'ér-fend), *v. t.* [*< weather + fend*.] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

The line-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 10.

weather-fish (weð'ér-fish), *n.* The mud-fish, thunder-fish, or misgurn of Europe, *Misgurnus fossilis*: regarded as a weather-prophet because it is supposed to come out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, before a storm.

weather-gage (weð'ér-gáj), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the advantage of the wind; the position of a ship when she is to windward of another ship: opposed to *lee-gage*.

A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her.

Admiral Smyth.

Hence—2. Advantage of position; the upper hand.

Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!

Scott, Rokeby, vi. 24.

To dispute the *weather-gage*. See *dispute*.

weather-gall (weð'ér-gál), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

weather-glass (weð'ér-glás), *n.* [= *D. weerglas* = *Sw. väderglas* = *Dan. veirglas*, barometer; as *weather + glass*.] An instrument designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is commonly applied to the barometer, but also to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer and various kinds of hygrometers.

The King of Spain's health is the *Weather-glass* upon which all our politicians look; as that rises or falls, we look pleasant or uneasy.

Prior (Ellis's Lit. Letters), p. 265.

Shepherd's or poor man's weather-glass. See *shepherd*.

weather-gleam (weð'ér-glēm), *n.* A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

You have marked the lightning of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it, you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears.

Trench. (Imp. Dict.)

weather-hardened (weð'ér-här'dnd), *a.* Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten.

A countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.

Southey, The Doctor, ix.

weather-head (weð'ér-hed), *n.* 1. A secondary rainbow. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus cloud. [Scotch.]

weather-headed (weð'ér-hed'ed), *a.* Same as *wether-headed*.

Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir—

Congreve, Love for Love, II. 7. (*Davies.*)

weather-house (weð'ér-hous), *n.* Same as *weather-box*. *Couper, Task*, i. 211.

weathering (weð'ér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. wederyng*; verbal *n.* of *weather*, *v.*] 1. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

For all trowe shipmen, and trowe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yeue hem *wederyng* and passage, yat yel mowen sauely comen and gone.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Which would have bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 515.

2. In *geol.*, etc., the action of the elements in changing the color, texture, or composition of rock, in rounding off its edges, or gradually disintegrating it. The first effect of the weathering

of rock-surfaces is discoloration. This arises in part from dust or dirt finding its way into the fissures, and is most quickly seen in large cities where much coal is burned. Discoloration often arises from the oxidation of some sulphur compound which the rock contains, and especially of iron pyrites, which is a widely disseminated mineral. Another very perceptible effect of weathering is the loss of the luster which many rock-constituents naturally have. This is particularly conspicuous in the case of feldspar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projections of the rock, or of its constituents, is another result of weathering, the decomposed minerals being more easily removed by the action of water than they were before decomposition. Weathering is a preliminary to erosion, but the rapidity with which these operations are carried on varies greatly with the nature of the rock and the climatic and other conditions to which it is subjected.

Many of them [nodules of various kinds] are, also, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and furrows, which have not been produced by *weathering*.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 78.

3. In *arch.*, a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to throw off water.

weathering-stock (weð'ér-ing-stok), *n.* A post to which hawks are leashed in such a manner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under *weather*, *v. t.*, 1.

E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
Have made a prisoner to her *weather-ring stock*).

Quarles, Emblems, V. ix. 5.

weatherliness (weð'ér-li-nes), *n.* 1. Weatherly character or qualities: said of ships and boats.

To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the *weatherliness* of the English cutter.

Science, VI. 108.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a vessel as to her capacity to ply speedily and quickly to windward.

weatherly (weð'ér-li), *a.* [*< weather + -ly*.]

Naut., making very little leeway when close-hauled, even in a stiff breeze and heavy sea: noting a ship or boat.

Notwithstanding her *weatherly* qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off bodily.

M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

weather-map (weð'ér-map), *n.* A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols. Weather-maps, prepared once or twice daily, form the basis upon which every government weather-service forecasts the weather and issues storm-warnings.

weather-molding (weð'ér-möl'ding), *n.* Same as *dripline*, 1.

weathermost (weð'ér-möst), *a. superl.* [*< weather + -most*.] Furthest to windward.

weather-notation (weð'ér-nō-tā'shōn), *n.* A system of abbreviation for the principal meteorological phenomena. Beaufort's weather-notation, which is used in Great Britain, is as follows: *b*, blue sky, whether clear or hazy; *c*, clouds (detached); *d*, drizzling rain; *f*, fog; *g*, very gloomy; *h*, hail; *i*, lightning; *m*, mist; *o*, overcast; *p*, passing, temporary showers; *q*, squally; *r*, rain; *s*, snow; *t*, thunder; *u*, ugly, threatening weather; *w*, dew.

weather-plant (weð'ér-plant), *n.* The Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*: so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see *Abrus*), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leaflets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leaflets fold together more or less as the light is stronger or weaker, the movement being less vigorous in a moister atmosphere; that a certain wrinkling of the surface co-exists with a coloring of the margin likely to be due to the attacks of an insect; and that the movement of the rachis, supposed to be barometric, is a diurnal oscillation which varies in extent with the amount of light. The temperature also affects the freedom of those motions. These characteristics are all paralleled in other plants, especially of the *Lepuminoæ*. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

weather-proof (weð'ér-prōf), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

Lord, thou hast given me a cell

Wherein to dwell,

A little house, whose humble roof

Is *weather-proof*.

Herrick, A Thanksgiving to God for his House.

There were only ten persons at the conference meeting last night, and seven of them were women; he wonders how many *weather-proof* Christians there are in the parish.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

weather-prophet (weð'ér-prof'et), *n.* [= *Dan. veir-profet*; as *weather + prophet*.] 1. One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Who that has read Greek does not know the humour with which the meteorological theories of the Athenian *weather-prophets* are ridiculed by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? *R. H. Scott, in Modern Meteorology*, p. 166.

2. Anything in nature which serves as an indicator of weather changes, as a bird whose regular periodicity of migration or suddenness of appearance may indicate meteorological changes inappreciable by man.

Swallows have long been held for *weather-prophets*, and with reason enough in the quick response of their organization to the influence of atmospheric changes.

Coues, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

3. A device for foretelling changes in the weather. In most forms materials are employed which are so affected by dampness as to move some indicator, as a pair of figures, of which one appears or advances in dry and the other in wet weather. Other forms employ materials which change color according to the state of the atmosphere. Compare *weather-box*.

weather-report (weð'ér-rē-pōrt'), *n.* A daily report of meteorological observations and of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service. [Colloq.]

weather-roll (weð'ér-rōl), *n.* The roll of a ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to *lee lurch*.

weather-service (weð'ér-sér'vis), *n.* An institution organized for taking meteorological observations in accordance with a systematic plan, and for utilizing the data thus collected by forecasting the weather, issuing warnings of storms and floods, publishing climatological tables, distributing information as to the effect of the weather on growing crops, and by allied services. All the principal governments of the world now maintain a weather-service, upon which a part or all of these duties are imposed. In the United States an annual appropriation of nearly a million dollars is made to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with performing these services. In addition to the Weather Bureau, and cooperating with it, there is organized in nearly every State a State weather-service, composed of voluntary observers whose work is directed toward giving information upon the condition of the crops as affected by the weather, and in general toward extending knowledge of local climatology.

weather-shore (weð'ér-shōr), *n.* The shore from which the wind blows.

[The wind] set so violently as rais'd on the sudden so greate a sea that we could not recover the *weather-shore* for many houres.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

weather-sign (weð'ér-sin), *n.* Any phenomenon or sensation indicating state or change of weather; hence, generally, any prognostic or sign.

I am not old for nothing; I can tell
The *weather-signs* of love; you love this man.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, II.

weather-spy (weð'ér-spi), *n.* One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

weather-stain (weð'ér-stān), *n.* [*< weather + stain*.] A stain or discoloration left or produced by the weather or by weathering.

Walls must get the *weather-stain*
Before they grow the ivy.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

He . . . felt that the shape and colour of every roof and *weather-stain* and broken hillock was good, because his growing senses had been fed on them.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, III. 9.

With *weather-stains* upon the wall,
And stairways worn, and crazy doors.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

weather-stained (weð'ér-stānd), *a.* Stained or discolored by the weather. See *weathering*, 2.

A tomb somewhat *weather-stained*. *Longfellow.*

weather-station (weð'ér-stā'shōn), *n.* A station where daily meteorological observations are made and reported to a central office; one of the stations of a weather-service.

weather-strip (weð'ér-strip), *n.* A slender strip of some material intended to keep out wind and cold; originally, a strip of wood covered with soft material, as list or cloth; specifically, a contrivance by which a strip of india-rubber is adjusted closely to the apertures of a door or window, or its frame or jamb, covering the crevice very tightly: it is generally a wooden molding into which a thin strip of rubber is fitted.

weather-strip (weð'ér-strip), *n. t.*; pret. and pp. *weather-stripped*, ppr. *weather-stripping*. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with weather-strips.

weather-symbol (weð'ér-sim'bōl), *n.* A conventional sign used in meteorological records, or in published meteorological observations or weather-maps, to represent graphically any designated phenomenon. The following symbols have been adopted by the International Meteorological Congress to represent the principal hydrometeors and a few other phenomena. Rain, ☉; snow, ✱; thunderstorm, ⚡; lightning, ⚡; hail, ⚡; mist, ☁; frost, ❄; dew, ⚡; snowdrift, +; high wind, ♀; solar corona, ☉; solar halo, ☉; lunar corona, ☾; lunar halo, ☾; rainbow, ☉; aurora, ✨; haze, dust haze, ☁.

weather-tile (weθ'h'ér-til), *n.* A tile used as a substitute for a weather-board in frame-buildings. These tiles are overlapped like shingles, and are held in place by nails driven through holes formed in the tiles in molding.

weather-vane (weθ'h'ér-vān), *n.* A vane to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock. See cut under *vane*.

weather-waft (weθ'h'ér-wāft), *a.* Tossed or carried by the wind. [Rare.]

I cannot but fear that those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. *N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 20.*

weather-wind (weθ'h'ér-wind), *n.* [A corruption of *withwind* for *withwind*.] Bindweed. *Halliwel.* [Provincial.]

weather-wise (weθ'h'ér-wiz), *a.* [< ME. *wederwis*; < *weather* + *wise*.] Skilful in prognosticating the changes of the weather.

For thorw werre and wykked werkes and wederes vnre-sorable,
Wederwise shipmen and wittli clerkes also
Han no billeue to the lifte ne to the lore of filosofres. *Piers Plouman (B), xv. 350.*

weather-wiser (weθ'h'ér-wi-zér), *n.* [< *weather* + *wiser*, indicator; cf. *waywiser*.] Something that foretells the changes of the weather.

The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's weather-wiser.
Derham, Physico-Theol., x., note.

weather-work (weθ'h'ér-wérk), *n.* Defense or provision against the wind, sea, etc. *Cook, Voyages, III. i. 3. (Encyc. Dict.)*

weather-worn (weθ'h'ér-wörn), *a.* [< *weather* + *worn*.] Worn, injured, or defaced by the action of the weather; weathered.

weather-wreck (weθ'h'ér-rek), *n.* A wreck by storms. [Rare.]

Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms; you need not mistrust
A weather-wreck.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, II. 2.

weave (wēv), *v.*; pret. *wove* (formerly also *weaved*), pp. *woven* (sometimes *wove* and formerly also *weaved*), ppr. *weaving*. [< ME. *weven* (pret. *waf*, *wof*, pl. *weven*, *woven*, pp. *woven*), < AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*, pp. *wefen*) = MD. D. *woven* = OHG. *weban*, MHG. G. *weben* = Icel. *vefa* = Sw. *våfa* = Dan. *væve*, weave (connection with Goth. *bi-waiþjan*, wrap around, is doubtful), = Gr. *ὑφ* (orig. *ὑφ* *Fap*), in *ὑφ*, *ὑφ*, a web, *ὑφ*, weave; cf. Skt. *ūrna-rābhi*, a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver,' Skt. *ṛv*, *va*, weave, also lith. *wo-ras*, a spinner, spider. From the root of *weave* are ult. E. *web*, *wetl*, *woof*, *onf*, *abb*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To form by interlacing flexible parts, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials. See *weaving*.

Where the women *wove* hangings for the grove.
2 Kl. xxiii. 7.

And now his *woven* girths he breaks asunder.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 266.

To wanton Dalliance negligently laid,
We *weave* the Chaplet, and we crown the Bowl.
Prior, Solomon, II.

These purple vests were *woven* by Dardan dames.
Dryden.

2. To form a texture from; interlace or entwine into a fabric.

When she *woven* the sleeked silk.
Shak., Pericles, IV., Prolog., l. 21.

3. To entwine; unite by intermixture or close connection; insert by or as by weaving.

She *waf* it wel, and wroote the story above.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2304.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business.
Shak., Lear, II. 1. 17.

The government of Episcopacy is now so *wear'd* into the common law: In Gods name let *weave* out againe.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

These words, thus *woven* into song.
Byron, Child Harold, III. 112.

He carries off only such scraps in his memory as it is hardly possible to *weave* into a connected and consistent whole.
Prescott. (Imp. Dict.)

4. To inclose by weaving something about.

The mind can *weave* itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hornit anywhere.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 56.

5. To contrive, fabricate; or construct with design or elaborate care; as, to *weave* a plot.

For answer . . . Aesculus *weaveth* out a long history of things that happened in the persecution under Decius, and of men which to save life forsook faith
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VI. 6.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,
weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 340.

Wove paper. See *paper*.

II. intrans. 1. To practise weaving; work with a loom.

Proclaim that I can sing, *weave*, sew, and dance.
Shak., Pericles, IV. 6. 194.

They that pretend to wonders must *weave* cunningly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.

2. To become woven or interwoven. [Rare.]
The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves*.
W. Browne.

3. In the *manège*, to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver: said of a horse. *Imp. Dict.*

weave (wēv), *n.* [< *weave*, *v.*] The act or a style of weaving. [Trade use.]

A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Application of *weaves* for all Textile Fabrics. *Nature, XXXVIII. 600.*

The great difference between a twill and a plain, or between a plain and a satin *weave*. *Fibre and Fabric, V. 15.*

weave, *v.* [Also *weve*; < ME. *weven* (pret. *wede*, *wefde*, pp. *wewed*), < AS. *wāfan* (in comp. *be-wāfan*, wrap around, clothe, = OHG. *ze-weiban* = Goth. *bi-waiþjan*, wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. *veifa*), shake, vibrate, wave: see *wave*.] *I. trans.* 1. To shake; cause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Auntrose [dangerous] is thin enel,
Ful wonderliche it the *wewe*, wel I wot the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 922.

Shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemy, and *weauing* them annaie, we had them come aboard.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

2. To move; cause to move.

That comli ladi cawres to hire chaumber,
& *wewed* vp a window.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2978.

II. intrans. 1. To wave; waver; float about.

To cold coils ache schal be brent git or come eue;
& the aschis of hire body with the wind *wewe*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4368.

2. To move; go.

Thou wynlez ouer thys water to *wewe*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 319.

He saugh the stroke come and *wewyd* a-side.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 339.

weavel, *n.* See *weevil*.

weaver (wē'vēr), *n.* [< ME. *wevere*, *wevar*, < AS. *wefere* = MD. D. *wener* = OHG. *weberi*, MHG. *webare*, G. *weber* = Sw. *våfware* = Dan. *væver*, a weaver; as *weave* + *-er*. Cf. *webber*.] 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.

Weavers also of wolne and lynnyn.
Quoted in *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.*

Weavers were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds that many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff, "I would I were a *weaver*! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs."

2. In *ornith.*, a weaver-bird. — 3. In *entom.*: (a) A gyrrinid beetle; a whirligig: so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See *whirligig*, 4, and cut under *Gyrinidae*. (b) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as *line-weavers*, *orb-weavers*, *tapestry-weavers*, *tube-weavers*, *tunnel-weavers*, etc. See *spider*.

4. In *ichth.*, same as *weever*. — **Mahall weaver.** See *weaver-bird*. — **Sociable weaver.** See *weaver-bird*. — **Tapestry weaver.** See *tapestry*. — **Weavers' bottom.** A chronic inflammation of a bursa situated over the tuberosity of the ischium, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard seat. — **Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.

weaver-bird (wē'vēr-bērd), *n.* One of numerous Old World (chiefly African and Indian) conirostral passerine birds, noted for the dexterity and ingenuity with which they weave the materials of their nests into a textile fabric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The name *weaver-bird*, in its present broad sense, is modern, and appears to have originally specified a single species (see below). In the last and early in the present century the birds of this group which were then known were classed with the finches and grosbeaks, sometimes with the orioles, mainly according to the thickness of the bill, and some of them received still more misleading names. Though there was an *Oriolus texator* in 1788, the genus *Ploceus* was not named till 1817, and the family *Ploceidae* not till 1847. With the recognition of this large and varied group, as well marked from the *Fringillidae* by the possession of 10 instead of 9 primaries, an English name became a desideratum; and *weavers*, *weaver-birds*, or *weaver-finches* became synonymous with *Ploceidae*, without implying that all the birds so named build very elaborate nests. (See *Ploceus*, *Ploceidae*.) Two remarkable types of nest may be noted. One is the hive-nest of the republic can or sociable weavers, many pairs of which build in common an enormous domed structure. (See *Philactes*, and cut under *hive-nest*.) The other, the usual type of nest, is pensile or pendulous, and very closely woven, like that of the American hang-nests, but more elaborate, and with a hole in one side instead of being open at the top, in this respect resembling the nests of various titmice (bush-tits

and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally along at the ends of long, slender, drooping branches, often over the water of a pool or stream, where they are safest from monkeys and snakes. In some cases the males build additional nests for themselves, in which two eggs are to be laid — a habit, however, not confined to weaver-birds (see *cock-nest*). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is that African form called *Oryz* (a preoccupied name) by Lesson in 1831, and *Pyromelana* by Bonaparte in that year, though often called *Euplectes* (Swainson, 1837). There are 12 or 15 species, the characteristic coloration of which is black set off with scarlet or orange in large massed areas. *P. oryz*, the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1761 as "the grenadier," from some fancied likeness of its plumage to a soldier's uniform. It inhabits South Africa. *P. aurea* of western Africa is the golden-backed finch and gold-backed grosbeak of the early ornithologists, being one of the yellow and black species. *P. capensis*, the Cape grosbeak of Latham, is another, from Cape Colony. *P. taha*, sometimes known as the *Mahall weaver*, and generally called *Ploceus* or *Euplectes taha*, is very small (scarcely 4½ inches long), of rich golden-yellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of south-eastern Africa. (See cut under *taha*.) Several other African weavers represent the genus *Ploceus*, as *P. mahall*. There is a large series of small birds, all technically weavers (*Ploceidae*), which fall in the spemestine division of the family, and belong to numerous genera of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and even the Australian region, as various amadavats, waxbills, strawberry-finches, blood-finches, senegals, etc. (See *Vidua* (a), and cuts under *Ploceus*, *Senegal*, *Teniopygia*, and *waxbill*.) The birds of an extensive Oriental and Australian genus *Munia* (with its subdivisions, as *Padra*) belong here. (See cut under *sparrow*.) Fifteen species of *Uroloncha*, characterized by exerted middle tail-feathers, range from Africa to New Guinea; one of them is *U. acuticauda*. The genus *Erythrura* is another large one, reaching from India through much of Polynesia. None of the foregoing birds falls in the subfamily *Ploceinae* as now restricted. Among the latter may be noted the species of the African genus *Sitta*, 6 in number, of which the best-known is *S. capensis* of Cape Colony, the olive oriole of Latham, commonly



Weaver-bird (*Sitta capensis*).

called *yellow-crowned weaver* and *Ploceus teterocephalus*. This is 7 inches long, of an olive and golden-yellow and black color; it builds a large bottle-shaped or kidney-formed pensile nest. *Foudia* is a Madagascar type. The most extensive genus of all is the African *Hyphantornis*, with over 80 species, or the golden weavers, as *H. galbula*. These birds represent in Africa, or may be compared with, the hang-nest orioles of America. One of the longest- and best-known is *H. cucullatus* of western Af-



Weaver-bird (*Hyphantornis texator*).

rica, from Senegambia to the Gaboon; it has often been called *H. texator* (after *Oriolus texator* of Gmelin, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name *weaver* attached, being the *weaver oriole* of Latham (1782); it is 6 inches long, yellow and black. *Malimbus* is an African genus of black and crimson, scarlet, vermillion, or yellow coloration, as *M. cristatus*. The African genus *Tector* (one of the early names — Temminck, 1828) has 2 marked species, *T. albiventer* (or *allecto*), the white-billed, and *T. erythrorhynchus* (or *niger*), the red-billed. (See cut under *Tector*.) Finally the genus *Ploceus* itself as now restricted is an Oriental type of a few species, commonly called *baya-birds*, though it used to be indiscriminately applied to any of the foregoing, and became the name-giving genus of the whole group. See cut under *Ploceus*. (For those *Ploceidae* known as *whidah-birds*, see *Vidua*.)

weaverens (wē'vēr-es), *n.* [< *weaver* + *-ens*.] A female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaverens*.

J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley, p. 222. (Davies.)

weaver-finch (wē'vēr-finch), *n.* Any weaver-bird.

The Ploceids, or *weaver-finches*.

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, II. 286.

weaver-fish (wē'vēr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trachinus*; a weever. See cut under *Trachinus*.

weaver-shell (wē'vēr-shel), *n.* A shuttle-shell. **weaver's-shuttle** (wē'vēr-zhūt'), *n.* The shuttle-shell, *Radiu volva*. See *Ovulum*, and cut under *shuttle-shell*.

weavil, *n.* An old spelling of *weevil*.

weaving (wē'ving), *n.* [*ME. wevynge, wefyng*; verbal *n.* of *weave*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which weaves; specifically, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In weaving all kinds of fabrics, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the *warp*, *web*, or *chain*. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a *shed* for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lathe* or *batten*. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-loom*s, or by steam-power in what are called *power-loom*s, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See *loom*.) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the manufacture of those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also that of network, lacework, etc. See cut under *shuttle*.

2. In the *manège*, the action of a horse that weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

weazand, *n.* See *weasand*.

weazelt, *n.* See *weasel*.

weazon (wē'zn), *n.* See *wizen*.

web (web), *n.* [*ME. web, webbe*, *AS. web (webb)*, a web (= *OS. webbi* = *OFries. web, web* = *D. web, webbe*, a web (= *LG. web, webbe* = *OHG. weppn, wappi*, MHG. *weppc, webbe, webe*, G. dial. *webb* (cf. G. *gewebe*), web, woof, = *leel. wefr* = *Sw. väf* = *Dan. vāv, web*), *cf. wefan*, weave: see *weave*.] 1. That which is woven; a woven fabric; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

Bilholde how Eleyne hath a newe cote;
I wishe thanne it were myne and al the *webbe* after [i. e.,
all left after making the coat].
Piers Plowman (B), v. 111.

My dochter she's a thrifty lass;
She span seven year to me;
An' if it war well counted up,
Full ten *webs* it would be.
Kenney Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

At noon
To-morrow come, and ye shall pay
Each fortieth *web* of cloth to me,
As the law is, and go your way.
M. Arnold, *The Sick King in Bokhara*.

2. Same as *webbing*, 1.—3. The warp in a loom. [Provincial.]—4. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers.

Several men or boys are placed to receive the sheets [of paper] according to the number into which the width of the *web* is divided.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 403.

5. Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(a) A sheet or thin plate, as of lead.

There with stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, x. 26.

(b) The blade of a sword.

A sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pummel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approved by touch.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, ii. 93.

(c) The blade of a saw. (d) The plate (or its equivalent) in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates. (e) The corresponding part of a rail, between the tread and the foot. See cut under *rail*. (f) The flat part of a wheel, between the nave and the rim, as in some railway-wheels—occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel. (g) The solid part of the bit of a key. (h) The part of an anvil below the head, which is of reduced size. (i) The thin, sharp part of the collar of a plow. See cut under *plow*. (j) A canvas cloth used in a saddle. (k) The basket-work of a gabion. See cut under *gabion*. (l) In a vehicle, a combination of bands or straps of a stout fabric, serving to keep the hood from opening too far. *E. H. Knight*. (m) The arm of a crank.

6. In *ornith.*, the blade, standard, vane, or vexillum of a feather: so called from the texture acquired through the weaving or interlocking of the barbs by the barbules with their barbicels and hooklets. That vane which is furthest from the middle line of the bird's body is the *outer web*; the other, the *inner web*, is technically distinguished as *pogonotheca externum* and *internum*. The two often differ from each other in size, shape, or color, or in all these respects; the difference is most pronounced on the flight-feathers

(as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cut under *aftershaft*, *barb*, *ocellate*, and *pencil*.

They [barbules] make the vane truly a *web*: that is, they so connect the barbs together that some little force is required to pull them apart.

Couss, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 84.

7. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb; also, a similar substance spun and woven into a sort of fabric by many insects, usually as a covering or protection. See *bag-worm*, *web-worm*, and *tent-caterpillar*.

The Commissioners court's a spiders *webbe*,
That doth entangle all the lesser flies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
In middle of her *web*, which spreadeth wide.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a scheme.

All this is but a *web* of the wit; it can work nothing.
Bacon, *Praise of Knowledge* (ed. 1837).

The Fates at length the blissful *Web* have spun.
Congress, *Birth of the Muse*.

O, what a tangled *web* we weave
When first we practise to deceive!
Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 17.

It is one *web* of intricate complications between the Emperors of the East and West, the Republic of Venice, the Kings of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 229.

9. In *anat.*, a connective or other tissue; any open structure composed of fibers and membranes running into each other irregularly as if tangled, and serving to support fat or other soft substances. See *tissue* and *histology*.

10. In *zool.*, the membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of any animal; especially, that which connects the toes of a bird or a quadruped, making the animal palmiped, and the foot itself palmate, as occurs in nearly all aquatic birds (hence called *web-footed*), and in many aquatic mammals, as the beaver, the muskrat, and ornithorhynchus. Webs sometimes occur as a congenital defect of the human fingers or toes. The relatively largest webs are those of the bat's wings. In birds the extent and special character of the webs (technically called *palmæ*) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See *web-footed*, and cuts under *bat*, *duckbill*, *fly-frog*, *Odemia*, *otary*, *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Some full-breasted swan
That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy *webs*.
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

11. In *coal-mining*, the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]—**Basal web**, a small web between a bird's toes, extending little if any beyond the basal joints of the digits it connects. See cuts under *Erreunetes* and *semipalmate*.—**Chain-web**, a kind of saw; a scroll-saw.—**Choroid web**, the velum interpositum.—**Emarginate web**, a full web between a bird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See cut under *totipalmate*.—**Geometrical spider's web**. See *geometric*, and cut under *triangle*.—**Holland web**. Same as *Holland*, *n.* 1.—**Incised web**, a very deeply emarginate web of a bird's toes.—**India-rubber web**, a fabric in which a warp of rubber threads is filled with a weft of silk, linen, or cotton. The warp, rendered inelastic during the weaving, has its elasticity subsequently restored by a process in which the fabric is subjected to heat. Also called *elastic web*.—**Mill-saw web**, a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—**Pin and web**. See *pin* 3.—**Spider's web**. See *spider-web*.

Web (web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *webbed*, ppr. *webbing*. [*ME. webben*, *AS. webban*, weave, web; from the noun.] 1. To cover with or as with a web; envelop.—2. To connect with a web, as the toes of a bird; render palmate.—**Webbed fingers**, two or more fingers of the human hand which are united by a band of connecting tissue, either occurring congenitally or as an abnormality, or resulting from cicatrization after burns and other wounds; dactylion. See *web-fingered*, and *Dilator's operation* (under *operation*).—**Webbed toes**, a condition affecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webbed fingers. See *web-footed*.

webbe, *n.* [*ME. webbe*, a weaver, *AS. webba*, a weaver, *cf. wefan*, weave: see *weave* 1, and *cf. web*.] The *ME.* noun *webbe* survives in the proper name *Webb*. A weaver. See *webber*.

A *webbe*, a dyer, and a tapicer.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 362.

The *webbes* ant the fullaris assembledden hem alle,
Ant makelden hure counsil in hure commune halle.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

webbe, *n.* An old spelling of *web*.

webbert (web'ēr), *n.* [*ME. webbare*, *AS. webbere*, a weaver, *cf. wefan*, weave: see *web*, *n.* The noun survives in the surname *Webber*.]

A Middle English form of *weaver* 1.

webbing (web'ing), *n.* [*ME. webbynge*; verbal *n.* of *web*, *v.*] 1. A woven material, especially one woven without pile, plainly and strongly. The term is applied to material or pieces of material which are intended for strength, to bear a weight, to be drawn tight, or the like, as a belt or surcingle, and also for that which serves to protect and cover the edge of a piece of more delicate fabric: thus, Eastern rugs are often made with several inches of *webbing* projecting beyond the part that is covered with pile.

2. In *printing*, the broad tapes used to conduct webs or sheets of paper in a printing-machine, or the broad straps or girths attached to the rounce of the hand-press.—3. In *zool.*, the webs of the digits collectively: as, the *webbing* is extensive or complete; the webbed state of the digits, or the formation of their webs; *palmation*. See *web*, *n.*, 10.—**Elastic webbing**. See *elastic*.

webby (web'i), *a.* [*cf. web* + *-y*.] Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; web-like; membranous.

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move,
And feebly shriek their melancholy love.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 50.

weber (vā'bér), *n.* [After Wilhelm Weber (1804–1891), a German physicist.] A name proposed by Latimer Clarke for the unit of electrical quantity which has since been named *coulomb*; it was also for some time used for the practical unit of electrical current which is now called *ampere*.

Weberian (we-bé'ri-an), *a.* [*cf. Weber* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. H. Weber, 1795–1833, a German anatomist and physiologist).—**Weberian apparatus**, the whole of the parts or organs by means of which the air-bladder of some fishes is connected with the ear, including the Weberian ossicles and their connections.

An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a *Weberian apparatus*, formed of parts of the anterior vertebrae, modified after precisely the same plan as in the other alitoides.

Amer. Nat., May, 1889, p. 427.

Weberian ossicles. See *ossicle*.

weber-meter (vā'bér-mé'tér), *n.* Same as *ampere-meter* or as *coulomb-meter* (see *weber*).

Weber's chronometer. A kind of metronome invented by Gottfried Weber, consisting of a weight and a graduated and adjustable cord. See *metronome*.

Weber's corpuscle. The depression in the veru montanum situated between the openings of the ejaculatory ducts.

Weber's experiment. The experiment of closing one ear to find that a vibrating tuning-fork placed with the end resting against the vertex will be heard more distinctly in that ear.

Weber's glands. The mucous glands of the tongue.

Weber's law. See *law* 1.

Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate.

web-eye (web'i), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *pterygium*, 2.

web-eyed (web'id), *a.* Exhibiting or affected with the disease called *web-eye*.

web-fingered (web'fing'gér'd), *a.* Having the fingers of the hand, or any digits of the fore limb, connected by means of more or less extensive webs formed of a fold of skin: as, the bat is a completely *web-fingered* animal. The fingers of the human hand are naturally webbed a little at the base, and sometimes connected for their whole length, constituting a congenital deformity. Compare *webbed fingers* (under *web*, *v. t.*), and see cuts under *bat*, *fly-frog*, and *fly-frog*.

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 137.

web-foot (web'fút), *n.* A foot whose toes, or some of them, are webbed; also, the condition of being web-footed. As applied to persons, it implies an abnormal condition, corresponding to the web-fingered.—**Gillie web-foot**. See *gillie*.

web-footed (web'fút'ed), *a.* Having web-feet; being web-footed, whether as an abnormality of persons, or as the natural formation of the feet of many aquatic animals. Many mammals are web-footed, as the seal, the otter, the muskrat, the beaver, and the duck mole. Nearly all swimming and many wading birds are web-footed, to a varying extent in different cases. The salient batrachians are mostly web-footed, especially frogs, as to their hind feet. See *web*, *n.*, 10, *web*, *v. t.*, *webbing*, 3, *pinniped*, *palmiped*, *palmate*, *semipalmate*, *totipalmate*, with various cuts, and those under *fly-frog*, *duckbill*, and *otary*.

web-footedness (web'fút'ed-nēs), *n.* Web-foot; the state of being web-footed.

web-machine (web'mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *web-press*.

web-press (web'pres), *n.* A printing-machine which is automatically supplied with its paper from a great web or roll: usually a rotary machine, but the name is given to newspaper printing-machines of different constructions, like those of Hoe, Marinoni, Walter, and others. See cut under *printing-machine*.

web-saw (web'sā), *n.* A frame-saw.

The *web-saw*, the glue-pot, the plane, and the hammer are the principal tools used. *The Century*, XXXVII. 418.

webster (web'stēr), *n.* [= *Se. wabster*; < *ME. webstere, webstar*, < *AS. webbestre*, a female weaver, < *webban*, weave; see *web* and *-ster*. As with other *ME.* forms in *-ster* (strictly fem. in themselves), the word was also often regarded as masc. (cf. *baxter* and *brewster*), used as masc. in *ME.*). The name survives in the surname *Webster*.] A weaver. *Wyclif*, Job vii. 6.

One witness says "a very good *webster* can scarcely earne lower pence a day with weaving."

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 53.

websterite (web'stēr-īt), *n.* [So named in honor of Thomas Webster (1772-1844), a Scottish geologist.] A mineral; hydrous tribasic sulphate of aluminium, found in Sussex, England, and at Halle in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowish-white color.

Webster's condenser. An apparatus consisting of two lenses, used in microscopy for intensifying the light thrown on the object.

web-toed (web'tod), *a.* Web-footed.

web-wheel (web'hwēl), *n.* A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which may be either intact or perforated. It is a common form for railway car-wheels, and is also used for the wheels of watches and clocks, which are cast or stamped with webs, and then crossed out—that is, the web is perforated and filed into the form of spokes. *E. H. Knight*.

web-winged (web'wingd), *a.* Winged by large webs stretched between elongated digits of the fore limbs, as bats; chiropterous. See cuts under *bat* and *Furia*.

web-worm (web'wōrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed more or less gregariously, and spin large webs into which they retire at night, or within which they feed during the day until the contained foliage is entirely devoured, when the web is enlarged. The tent-caterpillars, *Chimæropa americana* and *C. sylvestris*, are web-worms. (See cut under *tent-caterpillar*.) The fall web-worm is the larva of the bombycid *Hypophora cuneata*. The garden web-worm is the larva of *Eurycreon rufatus*, a pyralid moth of the family *Notidae*. This species is not gregarious, but the larvæ form individual webs near the roots of corn, cotton, cabbage, melon, potato, and other cultivated crops in the western United States.—**Grape web-worm.** Same as *vine inch-worm* (which see, under *vine*).—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm*.

wecht (wecht), *n.* [Also spelled *weight*, *weght*; perhaps connected with *ME. weggen*, < *AS. weegan*, move, a secondary verb, < *wegan*, carry; see *weigh*, and cf. *weight*.] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting grain. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

wed (wed), *n.* [= *Se. wad*; < *ME. wed, wedde*, < *AS. wēd, wēd*, a pledge, = *OFries. wēd* = *MD. wedde* = *OHG. wetti, wēti*, *MHG. wette, wete*, *wet*, *G. wette* = *Icel. veth*, a pledge, = *Sw. vad*, a bet, appeal, = *Goth. wadi*, a pledge, = *L. vas* (*wad-*), a pledge; cf. *Gr. ἄλλω*, contr. ἀλλοῦ (*orig. *āFelloῦ*), a prize, the prize of a contest (> *ult. E. athlete*, etc.); cf. *Skt. vadhū*, a bride, woman. Hence *wed*, *v. wadset*, etc. From the same source, *L. or Teut.*, are *ult. E. wadimony, gage, engage, wage, wager*, etc.] A plodge; pawn; security.

He that lawith at a mynstrels wordis gevith to hym a *wedde*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Passage shalt thou pal here under the grene-wode tre,
Or els thou shalt leve a *wedde* with me.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

There's name that goes by Carterhaugh
But man leave him a *wad*.
Either gowd rings, or green mantles.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 115).

To *wed*, in pledge; in pawn.

A King of Fraunce boughte theise Relikes somtyme of
the Jewes, to whom the Emperour had leyde hom to
wedde, for a gret summe of Sylver.

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 13.
Let him be war, his necke lth to *wedde*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 360.

My londes both set to *wedde*, Robyn,
Untill a certayne daye.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 54).

wed (wed), *v.*: pret. and pp. *wedded, wed*, ppr. *wedding*. [*ME. wēdden*, < *AS. wēddian*, pledge, engage, = *OS. wēddian* = *MD. D. wēdden*, lay a wager, = *MHG. G. wētten*, wager, = *Icel. vethja*,

wager, = *Sw. vādja*, appeal, = *Dan. vedde*, wa-
ger, = *Goth. ga-wadþjōn*, pledge, betroth; from
the noun. Cf. *wage, gage*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1t. To
pledge; hence, to wager.

Yee be welcome, that dare I wele *wedde*.

My lordis has sente for to seke hym.

York Plays, p. 261.

The yonge man, hauinge his hart all redy *wedded* to his
frende Titus, . . . refused . . . to be perswaded.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 12.

I'll *wed* a weather he'll gar the blude spin frae under
your nails.

Scott, Black Dwarf, xvii.

2. To marry; take for husband or for wife.

Thei *wedden* there no Wyfes; for alle the Wommen there
ben commoun, and thei forsake no man.

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 179.

Since the day

I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1030.

3. To join in marriage; give or unite in wed-
lock.

In Syracuse was I born, and *wed*

Unto a woman.

Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 87.

4. To unite closely in affection; attach firmly
by passion or prejudice; as, to be *wedded* to
one's habits or opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts.

Tillotson, Sermons.

I am not *wedded* to these ideas.

Jefferson, To Colonel Monroe (Correspondence, I. 236).

Faith, fanatic Faith, once *wedded* fast

To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Velled Prophet.

5. To unite forever or inseparably.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity.

Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 3.

They led the vine

To *wed* her elm.

Milton, P. L., v. 215.

6t. To espouse; take part with.

They . . . *wedded* his cause.

Clarendon.

To *wed* with a rush ring. See *rush*.

II. *intrans.* To marry; contract marriage;
become united as in matrimony.

With Athulf child he *wedde*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

For to been a wyf he gat me leve

Of indulgence, so it is no reprove

To *wedde* me if that my make dye.

Chaucer, Prolog. To Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 85.

Thought leapt out to *wed* with Thought

Ere Thought could *wed* itself with Speech.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Wed. An abbreviation of *Wednesday*.

wedbrekt, *n.* [*ME.* < *wed + break*.] An adul-
terer. *Early English Psalter*, Ps. xlix. 18. (*Strat-*
mann.)

wedder, *n.* Same as *wed*.

wedded (wed'ed), *p. a.* 1. Married; united in
marriage.

Let wealth, let honour, wait the *wedded* dame.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 77.

2. Of or pertaining to matrimony: as, *wedded*
life; *wedded* bliss.—3. Intimately united or
joined together; clasped together.

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there

Unclass'd the *wedded* eagles of her belt.

Tennyson, Godiva.

wedde-fee, *n.* See *wed-fee*.

wedder¹ (wed'ēr), *n.* [*< wed + -er¹*.] One who
weds.

wedder² (wed'ēr), *n.* A dialectal form of
wether.

wedde-setter, *v. t.* See *wedset*, *wadset*.

wedding (wed'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wedding, wed-*
dyng, < *AS. wēddung* (= *MD. wēddinghe*), wed-
ding, marriage, verbal *n.* of *wēddian*, pledge,
wed; see *wed¹*.] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial
ceremony or festivities, especially the latter:
also used attributively: as, *wedding* cheer.

Thore dide oure Lord the firste Myracle at the *Weddyng*,
whan he turned Watre in to Wyn.

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 111.

The kyngdam of heuenes is maad lke to a man kyng that
made *wēddingus* to his sone.

Wyclif, Mat. xxii. 2.

Simple and brief was the *wedding*, as that of Ruth and of

Bona.

Softly the youth and the maiden repeated the words of

betrothal,

Taking each other for husband and wife in the Magis-

trate's presence.

Longfellow, Miles Standish, ix.

Penny wedding, a wedding at which the guests contrib-

ute toward the expenses of the entertainment, and fre-

quently toward the household outfit of the *wedded* pair.

Love that no golden ties can attach

. . . will fly away from an Emperor's match

To dance at a *Penny Wedding*!

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon.

Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wed-
ding, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth,
and the seventy-fifth anniversaries of a wedding, at which
silver, gold, and diamond presents respectively are made.
Paper, wooden, tin, crystal, and china weddings are also
sometimes celebrated on first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and
twentieth anniversaries. = *Syn. Nuptials, Matrimony*, etc.
See *marriage*.

wedding-bed (wed'ing-bed), *n.* The bed of a
newly married pair.

My grave is like to be my *wedding-bed*.

Shak., R. and J., I. 5. 137.

wedding-cake (wed'ing-kāk'), *n.* A rich, deco-
rated cake made to grace a wedding. It is cut
and distributed to the guests, and portions of it are sent
afterward to friends not present. Also *bride-cake*.

wedding-cards (wed'ing-kārdz'), *n. pl.* In gen-
eral, an invitation or notification sent out on
the occasion of a marriage; specifically, two
cards, one bearing the name of the bride and
the other that of the groom.

wedding-chest (wed'ing-chest), *n.* A chest or
coffer, usually of ornamental character, de-
signed to contain the clothes and ornaments
of a bride. Compare *bridal chest* (under *chest¹*),
and *cassone*.

wedding-clothes (wed'ing-clōthz'), *n. pl.* Gar-
ments made for the occasion of a wedding, es-
pecially those of the bride or the bridegroom,
and either worn at the ceremony and festivities,
or prepared as necessary for the changed con-
ditions of life.

wedding-day (wed'ing-dā), *n.* The day of mar-
riage.

wedding-dower (wed'ing-dou'ēr), *n.* A mar-
riage-portion.

Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower*.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 78.

wedding-dress (wed'ing-dres'), *n.* The dress
worn by a bride at her wedding.

wedding (wed'ing-ēr), *n.* [*< wedding + -er¹*.]
A guest at a wedding; one of a wedding party.
[Provincial.]

wedding-favor (wed'ing-fā'vər), *n.* A bunch
of white ribbons, or a rosette, etc., sometimes
worn by men attending a wedding. *Simmonds*.

wedding-feast (wed'ing-fēst), *n.* A feast or
entertainment in honor of a wedding.

wedding-flower (wed'ing-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant,
Moræa (Iris) Robinsoniana of Lord Howe's
Island, New South Wales, having white iris-
like flowers sometimes 4 inches across.—**Cape**
wedding-flower, *Dombeya Natalensis*, a South African
shrub or small tree with showy flowers.

wedding-garment (wed'ing-gār'mənt), *n.* A
garment such as is worn at a wedding ceremony
or entertainment.

And when the King came in to see the guests, he saw
there a man which had not on a *wedding garment*.

Mat. xlii. 11.

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, . . . and every offi-
cer his *wedding-garment* on? *Shak.*, T. of the S., IV. 1. 51.

wedding-knife (wed'ing-nif), *n.* One of a pair of
knives contained in a sheath which is arranged
to be worn at the girdle. This was a common
wedding-gift in the seventeenth century.

wedding-ring (wed'ing-ring), *n.* A ring which
is given by one of a married pair to the other
on the occasion of their marriage, especially one
given by the groom to the bride. It is usually
a plain gold ring.

wedding-song (wed'ing-sōng), *n.* A song sung
in honor of a bride and groom; an epithala-
mum.

wede¹, *v. i.* [*ME. wēden*, < *AS. wēdan*, be mad, <
wōd, mad; see *wood²*.] To go mad; rage; rave.

He tok his leue & went home a-golue

Weping as he wold *wide* for wo & for sorwe.

William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

wede¹, *n.* [*ME.* < *wede*, *v.*] Madness

And had therof so moche drede,

That he wende have go to *wede*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. (*Hallivell*.)

wede², *n.* A Middle English form of *weed²*.

wed-fee (wed'fē), *n.* [Also *wedde-fee*; < *wed*
+ *fee¹*.] 1. A wager. *Robson*. (*Hallivell*.)
[Prov. Eng.]—2. Wage; reward; recompense.
Jamieson. [Scotch.]

wedge (wej), *n.* [*< ME. wegge, wigge, wege*, <
AS. wegga, a wedge (a mass of metal), = *MD.*
wegge, wigge, D. wigge, wig, a wedge, = *MLG.*
wegge = *OHG. wekki, weggi*, *MHG. wecke, wegge*,
G. wecke, weck, a wedge-shaped loaf, = *Icel. veggr*
= *Sw. rigg* = *Dan. vægge*, a wedge; prob. lit.
'a mover' (from the use and effect in splitting),
ult. from the verb represented by *weigh¹*. Cf.
Lith. wapis, a bent wooden peg for hanging
things on, a spigot for a cask, also
a wedge.] 1. A simple machine
consisting of a very acute-angled
triangular prism of hard material,
which is driven in between objects
to be separated, or into anything
which is to be split. The wedge is
merely a special application of an inclined
plane, and is nowise entitled to a distinct place in the
list of mechanical powers.



Wedge.

Yf thai nyl bere, a *wedge* oute of a bronde
Ywrought dryve in the roote, or sumdel froo
Let diche and fild with ashen let it stonde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Thorw wich pyu ther goth a litel *wedge* which that is
cleped the hors. *Chaucer, Astrolabe.*

For 'tis with Pleasure as it is with *Wedges*; one drives
out another.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 157.

2. A mass resembling a wedge in form; any-
thing in the form of a wedge.

They gather it [gold] with great labour and melte it
and caste it, fyrste into masses or *wedges*, and afterwarde
into brode plates.

*R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-
ica, ed. Arber, p. 29).*

Open the malls, yet guard the treasure sure;
Lay out our golden *wedges* to the view.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 12.

A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight. *Josh. vii. 21.*

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.

Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a triangle
with one very acute angle—that is, like a pile,
but free in the escutcheon instead of being at-
tached to one of its edges.—4. In Cambridge
University, the name given to the man whose
name stands lowest on the list of the classical
trips: said to be a designation suggested by
the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occu-
pied this place on the first list (1824). Com-
pare *wooden spoon*, under *spoon* 1.

Five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and
the fifth a favorite for the *Wedge*. The last man is called
the *Wedge*, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 312.

Footall wedge. Same as *fox-wedge*.—The thin or small
end of the *wedge*, figuratively, an initiatory move of
small apparent importance, but calculated to produce or
lead to an ultimate important effect.—**Wedge of least
resistance**, the form in which loose earth and other sub-
stances yield to pressure.—**Wooden wedge.** Same as
wedge 1, 4.

wedge¹ (wej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedged*, ppr.
wedging. [*late ME. wedgen*; from the noun.]

1. *trans.* 1. To cleave with a wedge or with
wedges; rive.

My heart,

As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain.

Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 85.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or
compress closely; jam.

Among the crowd 't the Abbey; where a finger

Could not be *wedged* in more.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 63.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.

Dryden, Æneid, v. 285.

The age had not so much refinement that any sense of
impropriety restrained the wearers of petticoat and far-
thingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and
wedging their not unsubstantial persons . . . into the
throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, II.

3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix
in the manner of a wedge: as, to *wedge* on a
scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—
4. In *ceram.*, to cut, divide, and work together
(a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and
render it plastic, just before placing it on the
wheel.—5. To make into the shape of a wedge;
render cuneiform.—6. To force apart or split
off with or as with a wedge.

Yawning fissures which will surely widen until they
wedge off the projecting masses, and strip huge slices from
the face of the cliff.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II.

II. *intrans.* To force one's way like a wedge.

Haunting

The Globes and Mermals, *wedging* in with lords

Still at the table. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III. 1.*

wedge² (wej), *n.* [*A dial. var. of wadge, wage.*]
A pledge; a gage. *Halliwel.*



Wedgebill (*Schistes personatus*).

wedgebill (wej'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the
genus *Schistes*, having the bill of peculiar shape,
rather thick for a hummer, and suddenly sharp-
pointed. There are 2 species, both Ecuadorian,
S. geoffroyi and *S. personatus*, 3½ inches long.
See cut in preceding column.

wedge-bone (wej'bôn), *n.* An ossicle often
found on the under surface of the spinal column
at the junction of any pair of vertebrae: more
fully called *subvertebral wedge-bone*.

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertebral *wedge-bone*,
is commonly developed beneath and between the odon-
toid bone and the body of the second vertebra [in *Lacer-
tia*]. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 187.*

wedge-cutter (wej'kut'er), *n.* 1. An instru-
ment used in dentistry to cut off the projecting
part of a wedge that has been driven between
two teeth.—2. In *wood-working*, a machine
for relishing and cutting the wedges of a door-
rail. See *relish* 2. *E. H. Knight.*

wedged (wej'd), *a.* [*wedge + -ed* 2.] In *zool.*,
wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a
wedged bone; the *wedged tail* of a bird.

wedge-micrometer (wej'mi-krom'e-tér), *n.* See
micrometer.

wedge-photometer (wej'fô-tom'e-tér), *n.* An
instrument for measuring the brightness of
stars. It consists of a long wedge of neutral-tinted dark
glass arranged to slide before the eyepiece of a telescope,
and provided with a graduated scale. The scale-reading,
which corresponds to the thickness of the wedge at the
point where the image of the star becomes invisible, deter-
mines the star's brightness.

wedge-press (wej'pres), *n.* A press for extract-
ing oil from seeds, as hemp-seed, sunflower-
seed, etc., by crushing. It has perforated iron cheek-
plates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags,
with blocks and wedges between the bags and the plates.
A tightening-wedge is then driven in by a maul, and the
juice escapes through the perforations in the plates, and
is collected in a cistern below.

wedge-shaped (wej'shapt), *a.* Having the
shape of a wedge; wedged; cuneiform; cune-
ate: as, a *wedge-shaped leaf*; the *wedge-shaped*
tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without
regard to solidity.—**Wedge-shaped isobar**, an isobar
bounding a projecting area of high pressure moving
along between two cyclones.

wedge-shell (wej'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk
of the family *Donacidae*.

wedge-tailed (wej'täld), *a.* Having the tail
wedged or cuneate: noting birds whose tail-
feathers are regularly graduated in length to
such an extent that the tail when moderately
spread appears to be beveled off obliquely at
the end from the middle to the outermost feath-
er on each side. It is a very common forma-
tion. See cuts under *Sphenocercus*, *Sphenura*,
Trichoglossus, and *Uroaetus*.—**Wedge-tailed eagle**,
Uroaetus aulax, of Australia. See cut under *Uroaetus*.—
Wedge-tailed pigeon or dove. See *Sphenocercus* (with
cut).

wedge-valve (wej'valv), *n.* A wedge-shaped
valve driven into its seat by a screw: used for
closing water-mains, etc.

wedge-wise (wej'wiz), *adv.* In the manner of
a wedge.

wedging (wej'ing), *n.* 1. A method of joining
timbers, in which the tenon is made just long
enough to pass through the mortised piece, and
a small wedge is driven into a saw-cut in the
end of the tenon, with the effect of expanding
it, and thus preventing its withdrawal.—2. In
knocking clay for fine modeling, the process of
cutting the clay to pieces, as by means of a
strained wire, and then throwing the severed
pieces forcibly upon the mass, the object being
to expel the air.—**Foottail wedging**. See *foottail*.

wedging-crib (wej'ing-krib), *n.* In *mining*, in
shaft-sinking in very watery ground, a curb or
crib on which the tubbing is placed. It generally
consists of pieces of oak carefully shaped and joined to-
gether. Between the exterior of this curb and the rock
there is left a space of a few inches in width, which is
made water-tight by the most careful wedging and the
use of moss. The object of the whole arrangement of the
wedging-crib and the tubbing which rests upon it is per-
manently to hold back the water which would otherwise
find its way into the shaft and have to be raised to the
surface by pumping. In some mining districts the wedg-
ing-crib is made of cast-iron.

Wedwood scale. A scale used by the inven-
tor in measuring high temperatures by his py-
rometer: as, 10° *Wedwood*. The zero corre-
sponds to 1077° F.

Wedwood ware. See *ware* 2.

wedgy (wej'i), *a.* [*wedge* 1 + -y 1.] Formed or
adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying
into or among.

Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw subja-
cent. *Lander. (Imp. Dict.)*

wedhood (wed'hüd), *n.* [*ME. wedhod*; < *wed*
+ *-hood*.] The state of marriage.

Save in here *wedhod*

That ys feyre to-fere God.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. II. f. 129. (Halliwell.)

wedlock (wed'lok), *n.* [*ME. wedlac, wedlak*,
wedloke, wedlaik, *wedlock*, matrimony, mar-
riage, < *AS. wedluc*, pledge, < *wed*, a pledge, +
luc, a gift, etc.: see *wed* and *lake* 3, *loke* 4.] The
compound *wedlac* is supposed to mean 'a gift
given as a pledge,' hence a gift given to a
bride, but the second element is perhaps to be
taken in the sense of 'condition, state,' being
ult. nearly identical with the suffix in *knowledge*,
etc.] 1. Marriage; matrimony; the married
state; the vows and sacrament of marriage.
Sometimes used attributively.

Which that men clepeth spousall or *wedlock*.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot
than to the *wedlock* noose. *B. Jonson, Epicæne, II. 1.*

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 32.*

2†. A wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*. Menelaus? thy Helen,
thy *Lucroe*? *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.*

To break *wedlock*, to commit adultery. *Ezek. xvi. 38.*

Howe be it, she kept but euyl the sacrament of matri-
mony, but brake her *wedlock*.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxi.

= *Syn. 1. Matrimony, Wedding, etc. See marriage.*

wedlock (wed'lok), *v. t.* [*< wedlock, n.*] To
unite in marriage; marry.

Man thus *wedlocked*. *Milton, Divorce, II. 15.*

Wednesday (wenz'dä), *n.* [*ME. Wednesday*,
Wodnesdei, Wodnesdai, < *AS. Wōdnes dæg* = *D.*
Woensdag = *Icel. Öðinsdagr* = *Sw. Dan. On-
dag* (for **Odensdag*); lit. 'Woden's day': *AS.*
Wōdnes, gen. of *Wōden* = *OS. Wōdan*, *Wōden* =
OHG. Wuotan, Wōtan = *Icel. Öðinn* (> *E. Odin*),
Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,' i. e., the mighty
warrior, < *AS. wōd*, etc., furious, raging, mad:
see *wood* 2.] The fourth day of the week; the
day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated *W.*, *Wed*.
See *week* 1.—**Pulver Wednesday**. Same as *Ash Wed-
nesday*.

wedset, *v. t.* [*ME. wedsetten*; < *wed* + *set* 1.
Cf. *wadset*.] To pledge: same as *wadset*.

wee¹ (wē), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. we*, in the phrase
a little we, a little bit, a short way or space,
appar. for *a little way*, the form *we* being appar.
a Scand. form (*Icel. vegr*, a way, = *Sw.*
väg = *Dan. vei*) of way: see *way* 1. *Little* and
wee were and are so constantly associated that
they have become synonymous, and *wee* has
changed to an adjective. Cf. *way-bit*, equiv. to
wee bit. *E. wee* cannot be connected with *OHG.*
wenac, *G. wenig*, little.] *I. n.* A bit. Specifically
- (a) A short distance.

Behynd hir a littil *wee*

It [a stone] fell.

Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), xvii. 677.

(b) A short space of time.

O hold your hand, you minister,

Hold it a little *wee*.

Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

II. *a.* Small; little; tiny. [*Colloq.*]

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4. 22.

wee², *n.* An obsolete form of *wee*.

wee³, *pron.* An old spelling of *we*.

weebit (wē'bit), *n.* Same as *way-bit*.

weechelm, *n.* An obsolete form of *witch-elm*.

weed¹ (wēd), *n.* [*ME. weed, wed, weod, wiod*,
a weed, < *AS. wōd*, *wiod* = *OS. MD. wiod*, *D.*
wiede, a weed, = *LG. woden, woen*, pl., the green
stalks and leaves of turnips, etc.] 1. Any one
of those herbaceous plants which are useless
and without special beauty, or especially which
are positively troublesome. The application of this
general term is somewhat relative. Handsome but per-
nicious plants, as the oxeye daisy, cone-flower, and
the purple cow-wheat of Europe (*Melampyrum arvense*), are
weeds to the agriculturist, flowers to the esthetic. So also
plants that are cultivated for use or beauty, as grasses,
hemp, carrot, parsnip, morning-glory, become weeds when
they spring up where they are not wanted. The exotics of
cool countries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest *wedes* groweth.
Piers Plowman (G), xlii. 224.

An ill *weed* grows apace. *Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 3.*

2. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the
breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-
bodied horse; a race-horse having the ap-
pearance but wanting the other qualities of
a thoroughbred. [*Slang.*]

He bore the same relation to a man of fashion that a
weed does to a "winner of the Derby."

Lever, Davenport Dunn, II.

3. A cigar; with the definite article, tobacco.
[*Colloq.*]

Sir Rufus puffed his own weed in solitude, strolling up and down the terrace.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Angola weed, an archil-plant, *Ramulina furfuracea*, growing in Angola, a district on the western coast of Africa. — **Asthma-weed**, *Lobelia inflata*, Indian tobacco. — **Cancer-weed**, a name given to a wild sage, *Salvia lyrata*, to the rattlesnake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, and to a species of rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*. (U. S.) — **Consumptive's-weed**. See *consumptive*. — **Cross-weed**, a plant of the cruciferous genus *Diplotaxis*. — **Emetic, French, guinea-ben weed**. See the qualifying words. — **Jamestown weed**. See *Jimson-weed* and *stramonium*. — **Joy-weed**, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera*. — **Phthisis-weed**, *Ludwigia palustris*, water-purslane. — **Salt-rhumb-weed**. See *salt-rhumb*. — **Soldier's weed**, *Piper angustifolium*, matico. — **Turpentine-weed**, the rosin-weed, *Silphium laciniatum*. — **Yaw-weed**. See *Morinda*. (See *basil-weed*, *bindweed*, *biakop's-weed*, *breastweed*, *butterweed*, *carpet-weed*, *dyer's-weed*, *Jocque-weed*, *knay-weed*, *knottweed*, *lake-weed*, *licorice-weed*, *loco-weed*, *mat-weed*, *Mauritius-weed*, *mermaid-weed*, *milkweed*, *morass-weed*, *muquweed*, *neckweed*, *oreweed*, *trumpetweed*, *tumbleweed*, *winterweed*, *yellow-weed*.)

weed¹ (wēd), v. [*ME. weeden, weoden*, < *AS. weodian*, weed, = *D. wieden* = *LG. weden*, *wen* = *G. dial. wieten*, weed: see *weed*¹, n.] **I. trans.** 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants.

There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously weeded.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; extirpate.

Each word thou hast spoke hath weeded from my heart
A root of ancient envy. Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 108.

We'll join to weed them out. B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

He weeded the Kingdom of such as were devoted to Elial-ana. Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 47.

II. intrans. To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds.

Thei coruen here copes and courtieples hem made,
And werten as workmen to weeden and mowen;
Al for drede of here deth, suche dynes gaf Hunger.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 186.

There are also in the plains and rich low grounds of the freshes, abundance of hops, which yield their product without any labor of the husbandman, in weeding, hilling, or polling.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 17.

weed¹, *a*. A reduced form of *weeded*, past participle of *weed*¹.

weed² (wēd), n. [*ME. wede, wæde*, < *AS. wæde*, neut., *wæd*, f., a garment, = *OS. wædi* = *OFries. wæde*, *wad* = *MD. wade*, *waede*, a garment, = *OHG. MHG. wāt*, clothing, accoutrements, armor, *G. obs. wāt* (cf. *G. leinwand*, linen cloth, canvas, with interloping *n*, by false analogy with *gewand*, garment, < *OHG. MHG. linwāt* = *AS. linwæd*) = *Ice. vāth*, a piece of stuff or cloth, also a garment (see *wad*¹, *wadmat*); cf. *Goth. ga-widan* (pret. *gawath*), bind together; *Zend. wadh*, clothe.] A garment of any sort, especially an outer garment; hence, garments in general, especially the whole costume worn at any one time; now commonly in the plural, and chiefly in the phrase *widows' weeds*. See *widow*¹.

He spendeth, jousteth, maketh festeynynges;
He geveth frely ofte and chaumeth wede.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1719.

The gret dispite which in hert he had
Off Froumont, that in monkes wede was clad.
Rom. of Parleyay (E. E. T. S.), i. 8410.

O sir, know that vnder simple weede
The gods lene maake.
Greene, Orlando Furioso (ed. Grosart), i. 1130.

weed³ (wēd), n. [*Sc. also weid*; origin obscure.]

1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by women after confinement or during nursing, especially milk-fever or inflammation of the breast. [*Scotch.*] — 2. Lymphangitis in the horse, characterized by fever and temporary swelling of the limbs. It appears usually after a period of inactivity.

weed⁴ (wēd), n. [Perhaps a dial. var. of *weigh*¹.] A heavy weight. *Halkwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

weeded (wēded), *a*. [*< weed*¹ + *-ed*.] Overgrown with weeds. [*Rare.*]

Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange.
Tennyson, Mariana.

weeder (wēder), n. [*ME. weadere*, a weeding-hook; < *weed*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious.

A weeder-out of his proud adversaries.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 8. 123.

These weeders thereby procuring some wages of the husbandmen to their owners. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 487.

2. In *agri.*, any form of hand- or horse-tool for uprooting or destroying weeds. The name is

given especially to one of a class of small hand-tools having a series of bent teeth, a sharp steel bow set transversely, or a modified hoe-blade, etc., the object of all being to cut off the weeds below the surface, or to drag them up by the roots.

weeder-clips (wēder-klips), *n. pl.* Weeding-shears. *Burns*. [*Scotch.*]

weedery (wēder-i), *n.* [*< weed*¹ + *-ery*.] 1. Weeds collectively. [*Rare.*]

The weedery which through
The interstices of those neglected courts
Unchecked had flourished long, and seeded there,
Was trampled then and bruised beneath the feet.
Southey.

2. A place full of weeds. *Imp. Dict.* [*Rare.*]

weed-grown (wēd'grōn), *a*. Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook (wēd'hūk), *n.* [= *Sc. weedhook*; < *ME. weodhook, wiedzoc, wezhoc*, < *AS. weodhōc*, < *wēdō*, weed, + *hōc*, hook.] 1. A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser*, Husbandry. — 2. An attachment to a plow for bending the weeds over in front of the share so that they may be covered by the inverted sod.

weediness (wē'di-nes), *n*. A weedy character or state: as, a garden remarkable for its *weediness*.

weeding (wē'ding), *n.* [*< ME. weedyng*; verbal *n.* of *weed*¹, v.] The act or process of removing weeds from ground.

weeding-chisel (wē'ding-chiz'el), *n*. A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds beneath the ground.

weeding-forceps (wē'ding-fōr'seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork (wē'ding-fōrk), *n*. A strong three-pronged fork with flat tines, used for clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hook (wē'ding-hūk), *n.* [*< ME. weedyng-hooke*; < *weeding* + *hook*.] Same as *weed-hook*, 1.

The last purgatory-fire which God uses, to burn the thistles. . . . when the gentle influence of a sun-beam will not whiten them, nor the weeding-hook of a short affliction cut them out.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 829.

weeding-iron (wē'ding-i'ern), *n*. Same as *weeding-fork*.

weeding-pincers (wē'ding-pin'sērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-rim (wē'ding-rim), *n.* [Spelled erroneously *weeding-rhim*; < *weeding* + *E. dial. rim*, remove, var. of *ream*²: see *ream*².] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc. [*Local, Eng.*]

weeding-shears (wē'ding-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs (wē'ding-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-tool (wē'ding-tōl), *n*. An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

weedless (wēd'los), *a*. [*< weed*¹ + *-less*.] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

Weedless paradises. Donne, Anatomy of the World, i.

weedy¹ (wē'di), *a*. [*< weed*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Having the character of a weed; weed-like.

Some of them are clever in a way; rooted fools by nature, who bear a weedy little blossom of wit, and suppose themselves to flower all over, like rhododendrons in the season.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiv.

2. Consisting of weeds.

Her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.

Nettles, kix, and all the weedy nation.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

3. Abounding with weeds. *Irring*.

When the grain is weedy, we must reap high.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

4. Not of good blood; not of good strength or mettle; scraggy; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes: as, a *weedy* horse. [*Slang.*]

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy holder would trot out a succession of the *weedy* old scraws that ever kept out of the kennels.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

weedy² (wē'di), *a*. [*< weed*² + *-y*.] Clad in weeds, or widows' mourning. [*Rare.*]

She was as weedy as in the early days of her mourning.
Dickens.

A weedy woman came sweeping up to us.
Longfellow, Journal, Oct. 16, 1848.

weef (wēf), *n*. [*Prob. a dial. var. of woof*.] A flexible tough sapling, or a split sapling, adapt-

ed for interweaving with others, as in the manufacture of crates. [*Prov. Eng.*]

week¹ (wēk), *n*. [*Early mod. E. also weke*; < *ME. weke, wike, wuke, wake, wouke* (*pl. wiken, woken, wikes, wukes, wokes*), a week, period of seven days, < *AS. wice, wicu, wuce, wucu* = *OS. wika* = *OFries. wike* = *MD. weke*, *D. week* = *MLG. weke*, *LG. weke, wek, week* = *OHG. wehha*, also *wolha* (> Finnish *wiika*), *MHG. woche, wuche*, *G. woche*, week, = *Ice. vika* = *Sw. vecka* = *Dan. uge* (for **uge*), a week, = *Goth. wikkō*, found in the phrase *wikkōn kunjis seints*, tr. Gr. *τῇ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν αἰνῶν*, L. *in ordine vicis sue*, 'in the order of his course,' Luke i. 8, but prob. to be taken, in the Goth., as 'in the week or period of his course,' *wikkōn* appearing to mean 'succession,' 'change,' hence 'recurrent period,' and to be allied to *Ice. vika*, turn, return, etc.: see *weak*. The collocation of the Goth. *wikkōn* and the L. *vicis* in this passage, and the resemblance of form, have given rise to the notion that the Teut. word is borrowed from the L.; but the L. word equiv. to *wikkōn* is *ordine*, and there is no evidence that L. **vix*, *vicis* was ever used in the sense 'week.'] 1. A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named in like succession in every period — in English, Sunday (or first day, etc.), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (or seventh day); hence, a period of seven days. The week is not dependent upon any other period, as a subdivision of that period, but cuts across the division-lines of month and year alike with its never-ending repetition. In general Jewish and Christian belief, it is founded on the creation of the world in six days (according to the account in Genesis), with a succeeding seventh day of rest, specially commemorated by the Jewish rest-day, or Sabbath, our Saturday. It has also been conjectured to represent a fourth of the lunar month of about 28 days; but no people is known as having made and maintained such a subdivision of the month. As a period and division of time, its use is limited to Jews and Christians (including also in some measure the Mohammedans, by derivation from these); but the week-day names and their succession are found more widely, and are of a wholly different origin; they rest upon an astrological principle, which assigns each day in succession to one of the planets as regent; and they further involve a division of the day into 24 hours. If the planets are arranged in the order of their distance from us as held by the ancients — namely, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon, — then, if the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next planet, the 25th hour, or the first of the next day, will fall to the Sun, the 49th, or the first of the following day, to the Moon, and so to Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, in succession; and, each planet being reckoned as regent of the whole day of whose first hour it is regent, the days are Sun's day, Moon's day, Mars' day, and so on to Saturn's day, where the same succession is taken up anew. These names were unknown to, or at least never used by, the Jews, nor do they appear in classical Greek, nor do the Mohammedans employ them; but they passed from Roman use to European, and not only in their Latin form, but also as translated into Germanic languages, the names of Germanic divinities being, by a rude identification, substituted in them for those of the Roman, as Mars, etc., without any regard to the planets (see the names Tuesday, etc.); and they are found also in India, which doubtless received them, with the rest of its astronomy and astrology, from Greece and Rome. The Indian days are coincident with our days of the same name — that is, it is Sun's day there when it is our Sunday, and so on. But there is no other than an astrological significance belonging to the names there; a week as a division of time is wholly unknown to both ancient and modern India. In law, *week* is sometimes construed to mean any period of seven full days, and sometimes to mean such a period beginning with the beginning of a Sunday. Thus, a requirement of 'a week's notice' may be satisfied by the lapse of any seven consecutive days, but a publication of a notice 'once in each week for three weeks before the sale' is held to contemplate three weeks reckoned as from Sunday to Sunday, not merely 21 days before the sale. Abbreviated *w.*, *wk.*

By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Raphane ys a Eyvere, that men clepen Sabatorye. For on the Saturday hyt renneth faste; and alle the Wooke elles hyt stondeth styll, and renneth nouzt or lytle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

I shal namore come here this wyke.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 480.

Nor can I go much to country-houses for the same reason. Say what they will, ladies do not like you to smoke in their bed-rooms; their silly little noses scent out the odour upon the chintz, *weeks* after you have left them.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. The six working-days of the week; the week minus Sunday: as, to be paid so much a *week*.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 76.

A prophetic week, in Scrip., a week of years, or seven years. — A *war* of weeks. See *war*. — A *week* of Sundays, seven Sundays; hence, seven weeks, and, more loosely, a long time. [*Colloq.*] — *Chaste week*, *Cleansing week*. See *chaste*. — *Easter*, *Exhortation*, *Expectation week*. See the qualifying words. — *Grass week*, *Rogation week*. *Bourne*, Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 270. — *Great Week*, in ancient times and still in the Greek Church, Holy Week. The Greek Church has retained from early usage the epithet *great* (or *holy* and *great*) not only for this week, but for the several days in it, as *Great Monday*, etc., Good Friday having also other special names. *Great*

Sabbath or **Great Saturday** has been a name for Easter eve since very early times in both East and West.—**Holy Week**, in the ecclesiastical year, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday: sometimes also called **Passion Week**.—**Miserere week**. See *miserere*.—**New week**. See *new*.—**Parson's week**. See *parson*.—**Passion Week**. See *passion*.—**Procession week**, **Rogation week**. See *rogation*.—**The feast of weeks**, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks—that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to Pentecost or Whitsuntide. See *Pentecost*, 1.—**This (that) day week**. See *day*.
This day-week you will be alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

Week about. See *about*.—**Week's day**, that day of last week or of next week which corresponds to the present day.

I mene if God please to be at Salisbury the *weekendes* at night before Easterdale; where for divers respectes I would gladly speake with you.
Darrell Papers (1582) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

week²⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *wick*.¹

week³ (wēk), *n.* [Sc. also *weik*, *wick*; a var. of *wike*.¹] A corner; an angle: as, the *weeks* of the mouth or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will hing by the *wicks* of the mouth for the least point of truth.
M. Bruce, Soul-Confirmation, p. 18. (*Jamieson*.)

week-day (wēk'dā), *n.* [E. dial. *weedyday*; < ME. **wekeday*, < AS. *wicedæg*, *wucdæg* = Icel. *vikudagr*; as *week*¹ + *day*.¹] Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively.

She loues Preaching better then Praying, and of Preachers Lecturers, and thinks the *Weekes-dayes* Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundales.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee precise Hypocrite.
 One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
 One added pudding solemnised the Lord's.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 345.

For dinner—which on a *week-day* is hardly ever eaten at the costermonger's abode—they buy "block ornaments," as they call the small, dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the cheap butchers' blocks or counters.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 62.

weekly (wēk'li), *a.* and *n.* [*< week*¹ + *-ly*.¹] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reckoned by the week; produced or performed between one Sunday and the next: as, *weekly* work.—2. Coming, happening, or done once a week: as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* paper; a *weekly* allowance; the *weekly* sailings of steamers; a *weekly* mail.

When yonder broken arch was whole,
 'Twas there was dealt the *weekly* dole.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 1.

II. n.; pl. *weeklies* (-liz). A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

weekly (wēk'li), *adv.* [*< weekly, a.*] Once a week; at intervals of seven days: as, a paper published *weekly*; wages paid *weekly*.

week-work (wēk'wērk), *n.* In *old Eng. usage*, the distinctive service of a serf or villein, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

weel¹⁴ (wēl), *n.* [E. dial. also *weil*, *wiel*, also *wale*; < ME. *weel*, *wele*, *wel*, < AS. *wēl* = MD. *wael*, a whirlpool, = MLG. *wēl*, a pool.] A whirlpool.

weel² (wēl), *n.* [Also *weal*; cf. *willy*, a willow basket, < *willy*, a var. of *willow*: see *willow*.¹] 1. A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, be it with nets, *weeles*, baits, angling.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 310.

Diog. Laert. tells us that it was a saying of Socrates that young hatchlings desirous of marriage were like to fishes who play about the *weels*, and gladly would get in, when on the contrary they that are within strive how they should get out.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. Pearson), 1874, VI. 810.

In our river Iahnia eel-pouts were caught as well as crucians and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the *weels* set for them, or into ordinary baskets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 379.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a kind of eel-pot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

weel³ (wēl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *well*.²

weem (wēm), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uamha*, a cave.] An earth-house; an artificial cave or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

weent (wēn), *n.* [*< ME. wene*, *wen*, < AS. *wēn*, *f.* *wēna*, *m.* hope, weening, expectation, = OS. *wān* = OFries. *wān*, hope, = D. *waan*, opinion, conjecture, = OHG. MHG. *wān*, *G. wahn*, illusion, false hope, = Icel. *vān*, expectation, = Goth. *wēna*, expectation; from the root of *win*: see *win*.] Doubt; conjecture.

I wol ben here, withouten any *wene*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1593.

For lyf and deth, withouten *wene*,
 Is in his hande.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4593.

ween (wēn), *v.* [*< ME. wenen*, < AS. *wēnan* (pret. *wende*, pp. *wende*, *wente*), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. *wānian* = OFries. *wēna* = D. *wanen*, think, fancy, = LG. *wanen*, fancy, = OHG. *wānan*, *wānan*, MHG. *wānen*, *G. wānnen* = Icel. *vāna*, hope (cf. Sw. *vānta* = Dan. *vente*), = Goth. *wēnan*, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Archaic.]

And when thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp, that, zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not *wenen* that there be scant 10000.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

But trewely I *wende*, as in this cas,
 Naught have agilt, ne doon to love trespass.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 462.

Prosperitie . . . may be discontinued by moe waies than you would afore haue *went*.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 34.

Earle Robert would needes set forward, weening to get all the glory to himselfe before the coming of the hoste.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

Ye *wene* to hear a melting tale
 Of two true lovers in a dale.
Scott, L. of L. M., II. 29.

Though never a dream the roses sent
 Of silence or love's compliment,
 I *wene* they smelt as sweet.
Mrs. Browning, Deserted Garden.

weenong-tree (wē'ning-tre), *n.* See *Tetrameles*.

weep¹ (wēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wept*, ppr. *weeping*. [*< ME. wepen*, *weopen* (pret. *weep*, *wep*, *weop*, *wiep*, *wip*, pl. *wepēn*, *wepē*, *wopen*, later *wepē*), *weep*, *wail*, shed tears, < AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*), cry aloud, wail, = OS. *wōpan*, cry aloud, = OFries. *wēpa* = OHG. *wuofan*, *wuofjan* (pret. *wiof*), MHG. *wuofen*, *wüfēn* = Icel. *apa* (pret. *apta*), cry, shout, = Goth. *wōpan* (pret. *wōpida*), cry out, weep; from a noun, AS. *wōp*, clamor, outcry, = OS. *wōp* = OHG. *wuof*, *wuof*, outcry, lament, = Icel. *ōp*, a shout; cf. Russ. *ropit*, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. *whoop*, which is prop. *hoop*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed tears.

Thei of the Coutree seyn that Adam and Eve *weptē* upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, when thei weren dryven out of Paradyse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 109.

In al this world ther nis so cruwel herte . . .
 That noldo have *weopen* for hire paynes smerte;
 So tenderly she *wepte* both eve and morwe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 724.

To whom he sayde, "*Wepe* ye not vpon me, ye doughters of Jherusalem, but *wepe* ye vpon your self and vpon your children."
Sir R. Guyfforde, Pygmymage, p. 28.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him.
Acts xx. 37.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*.
Shak., Lear, I. 4. 191 (song).

The Indian elephant is known sometimes to *weep*.
Darwin, Express of Emotions, p. 167.

2. To drop or flow as tears.
 The blood *weeps* from my heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 58.

3. To let fall drops; drop water; drip; hence, to rain.
 When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth overflow?
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

4. To give out moisture; be very damp.
 Clayes *wepe*
 Uncertainly, whose teres both right swete.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

It is a delicious place for prospect and ye thicketts, but the soile cold and *weeping* clay.
 Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 17, 1602.

5. To have drooping branches; be pendent; droop: as, a *weeping* tree; the *weeping* willow.—To *weep Irish*, to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; keon.
 Surely the Egyptians did not *weep-Irish* with falgued and mercenary tears.
 Fuller, Plaguh Sight, II. xii. 15. (*Darvies*.)

Weeping ash, the variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, having the branches arching downward instead of upward.—**Weeping birch**, a variety of the white birch, *Betula alba*, of a weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament. Its shoots when young are quite smooth, but when mature are of a bright chestnut-brown, covered with little white warts.—**Weeping eczema**, eczema attended with considerable exudation; moist eczema.—**Weeping grass**, a grass, *Microlaena (Ehrharia) stipoides*, of Australia and New Zealand, so called doubtless from the form of its panicle. It is a perennial grass, keeping green through the year, and valued for grazing. *Muehlen, Select Extra-trp. Planta*.—**Weeping oak**. See *oak*.—**Weeping pipe**, a small pipe connected with a tank or water-closet supply-pipe, and designed to allow a little water to escape at intervals so as to preserve the seal in traps.—**Weeping poplar**. See *poplar*.—**Weeping rock**, a porous rock from which water oozes.—**Weeping snow**, a gathering of fluid in the synovial sheath of a tendon; ganglion.—**Weeping willow**. See *willow*.¹

II. trans. 1. To lament; bewail; bemoan.

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come,
 And *wept* her godlike son's approaching doom.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 114.

Nor is it
 Wiser to *weep* a true occasion lost,
 But trim our sails, and let old bygones be.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To *weep* his obsequies.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 648.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.

8ithen thou hast *wepēn* [var. *wopen*] many a drop.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 941.

Sir Gawain that ther-of hadde grette pite hit toke with gladd chere and myri, and *wepte* right tenderly water with his lyeu vndir his helme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

Weep your tears
 Into the channel.
Shak., J. C., I. 1. 63.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odoriferous gums and balm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 248.

3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in tears: usually followed by *away*, *out*, or the like.

Weep my life away.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.
 I could *weep*
 My spirit from mine eyes.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 99.

To *weep* millstones. See *millstone*.

weep¹ (wēp), *n.* [*< ME. wepe*, *wep*, a later form, after the verb, of *wop*, < AS. *wōp*, clamor, cry: see *weep*.¹, v.] 1. Weeping; a fit of weeping.

She began to broste a *wepe* anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 408.

Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and *wep*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 232a.

2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe. [Obsolete, colloq., or trade use.]

weep²⁴, *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewweep* for *powit*. Also *wype*, *wipe*.

weepable (wē'pā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wepeable*; < *weep*¹ + *-able*.] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. *Bp. Peacock*.

weeper (wē'pēr), *n.* [*< weep*¹ + *-er*.¹] 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; specifically, a hired mourner at a funeral.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*; tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 6.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies
 What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 46.

2. Something worn conventionally as a badge of mourning. (a) A strip of white linen or muslin worn on the end of the sleeve like a cuff. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourning.

Our . . . mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black bombazine. She had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her *weepers* came over her elbows.
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

(b) A long lathand, like a scarf, of crape or other black stuff, worn by men at a funeral.

It is a funeral street, Old Parr Street, certainly; the carriages which drive there ought to have feathers on the roof, and the butlers who open the doors should wear *weepers*.
Thackeray, Philip, II.

(c) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her weeds.

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple o' pounds' worth less of crape. . . . If anybody was to marry me flatterer himself I should wear these lifeless *weepers* two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

3. Anything resembling a weeper in senses 1 and 2 in shape or use.

The firs were hung with *weepers* of black-green moss.
W. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 169.

The eyes with which it (the aqueduct tunnel) *weeps* are rightly called *weepers*, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside.
New York Tribune, February 2, 1890.

4. The South American capuchin monkey, *Cebus capucinus*.

weepful (wē'fūl), *a.* [*< weep*¹, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of weeping; mournful. *Wyclif*.

weeping (wē'ping), *n.* [*< MF. wepinge*, *wepyng*; verbal *n.* of *weep*.¹, v.] Wailing; lamentation; shedding of tears.

With myche *wepyng* & woo thes wordes he said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8489.

There shall be *weeping* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

weeping-cross (wē'ping-kroś), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, at which penitential devotions were performed.

One is a kind of *weeping-cross*, Jack,
A gentle purgatory.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, l. 1.

For here I mourn for your, our publick losse,
And doe my penance at the *weeping-cross*.

Wither, Prince Henry's Obeisques.

To return or come home by *weeping-cross*, to suffer
defeat in some adventure; meet with repulse or failure;
hence, to repent of having taken a certain course or en-
gaged in a certain undertaking.

The judgement stands, onely this verdit too:
Had you before the law foreseen the losse,
You had not now come home by *weeping-cross*.

Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, l. 287).

But the time will come when, *comming home by Weep-
ing-Cross*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at
home.

Lyly, Euphues and his England.

weepingly (wē'ping-li), *adv.* [*< weeping + -ly*.]
With weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie.

weeping-riper (wē'ping-rip), *a.* Ready to weep.
The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 274.

weeping-spring (wē'ping-spring), *n.* A spring
that very slowly discharges water.

weeping-widow (wē'ping-wid'ō), *n.* The
guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. *Brit-
ten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]*

weeply (wēp'li), *a.* [*< ME. wepli; < weep +
-ly*.] Weeping; tearful.

I . . . marked my wepli compleinte with office of
poyntel.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 1.

weezy (wē'pi), *a.* [*< weep + -y*.] Moist;
springy; exuding moisture; oozy; seepy: as,
weezy clay; weezy stone. [*Prov. Eng.*]

weerish, *a.* Same as *wearish*.

weesand, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

weese-allen (wē'sal'eu), *n.* The jäger or skua-
gull. See *dirty-allen*. Also *wease-allan, weese-
allan, weese-aulin*.

weeselt, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weeft¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *wift¹*.

weeft¹ (wēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form
of *wift¹*.

weeft² (wēt), *n., a., and v.* A dialectal form of
wet.

weeft³ (wēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *wight²*.

weeft⁴ (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The peetweet, or
common sandpiper. See *Tringoides*.—**Weest-my-
feet**, an imitative name for the common quail, *Coturnix
communis* (or *dactylomanus*). [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

weeft⁴ (wēt), *v. i.* [*See weeft⁴, n.*] To cry as a
weef or peetweet.

A sand-piper gilded *weeft weefing* along the shore.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.

weeft-bird (wēt'bērd), *n.* [*< weeft⁴ + bird¹*. Cf.
peetweet.] The wryneck, *Lynx torquilla*: from
its cry. See *cut under wryneck*.

weefting, weeftingly. See *witting, wittingly*.

weeftless, *a.* An obsolete form of *weelless*.

weeftweest (wēt'wēt), *n.* Same as *weeft⁴*.

weever¹, *n.* Same as *weaver-bird*. *Latham,*
1782.

weever² (wē'vēr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *weaver*,
and appar. a particular use of *weaver¹*. Zo-
ologists now connect it with the *L. specific*
name *viper*, as if *weever* were a var. of the obs.
viver.] Either one of two British fishes of the
genus *Trachinus*, the greater, *T. draco*, 10 or 12
inches long, and the lesser, *T. vipera*, of half
this length; hence, any member of the *Trach-*
inidae (which see). These fishes have sharp dorsal
and opercular spines, with which they may inflict a pain-
ful and serious wound when incautiously handled. It
does not appear that the spines convey a specific poison,
but they are smeared with a slime which causes the puncture
they inflict to fester, like the similar wound from the
tail-spine of the sting-ray. See *cut under Trachinus*.

weever-fish (wē'vēr-fish), *n.* Same as *weever²*.

weevil (wē'vl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weevil*,
weavel, *wivel*; *< ME. wevel, wivel, weryl, wryel*,
< AS. wifel, in an early gloss *wibil*, a beetle
(cf. *wibba* in *scarn-wibba*, dung-beetle), = OS.
wiril = MLG. *werel* = D. *werel* = OHG. *wibil*,
wibel, MHG. *wibel*, G. *wiebel, wibel*, a weevil, =
Icel. *yfill* (in comp. *tord-yfill*, dung-beetle).] 1. A
snout-beetle; any coleopterous insect of the
section *Rhynchophora* (which see). The
term is more properly restricted to the long-snouted
forms of the family *Curculionidae*, but is also extended
(beyond the *Rhynchophora*) to the family *Bruchidae*. The
weevils are almost exclusively plant-feeders; most of them
live in nuts, grains, the stems of plants, rolled-up leaves,
catkins, or fruit, while others are leaf-miners, and a few
live in gall-like excrescences on the stems or roots of plants.
Brachytarsus contains the only carnivorous forms, and
these are said to live on bark-lice. Some forms are sub-
aquatic, as the water-weevil, *Lissorhynchus simplex*. See
phrases following, and *cut under Anthrenus, Balani-*

trachelus, diamond-beetle, Epicurus, pea-weevil, Pisodes,
plum-gouger, Rhynchophora, and seed-weevil.

The wheat which is not turned is eaten with *wivels*.

Guesara, Letters (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 94.

About this time it chanced a pretty secret to be dis-
covered to preserve their corn from the fly, or *weasell*,
which did in a manner as much hurt as the rats.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 161.

The Thunder, which went to Bermuda the 17th October,
now returned, bringing corn and goats from Virginia,
(for the *weavils* had taken the corn at Bermuda before
they came there). *Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 159.*

2. Any insect which damages stored grain, as
the fly-weevil, a local name in the southern
United States for the grain-moth, *Gelechia
cerealella*. See *grain-moth*, 2.—3. The larva
of the wheat-midge, *Diplosis tritici*. Also called
red weevil. C. V. Riley. [Western U. S.]—

Apple-blossom weevil, *Anthrenus pomorum*, which
attacks the flower-buds of the apple in Europe.—**Apple-
weevil**, *Anthrenus quadrigibbus*, a weevil which infests
the fruit of the apple in the United States. Commonly
called *apple-curculio*. See *apple-curculio*, and *cut under*
Anthrenus.—**Cabbage-weevil**, *Ceuthorrhynchus napi*,
whose larvae bore the crown of young cabbages in Europe,
and which is supposed to have been introduced recently
into the United States.—**Chestnut-weevil**, *Balaninus
caryatipes*, a very long-nosed weevil whose larva is the
common chestnut-grub of the United States.—**Clover-
weevil**. (a) See *clover-weevil* (with cut). (b) *Phytonomus
punctatus*, whose larvae feed on the leaves of clover in
Europe and the United States. (c) *Sitona crinitus* and *S.
flavescens*, which feed upon the leaves of clover in Europe,
their larvae boring in the roots. The latter has been in-
troduced into the United States.—**Cranberry-weevil**, *An-*

thonomus nuttallii.—**Grape-weevil**. (a) *Craponius in-*
aequalis, which attacks the fruit of the grape in the United
States. (b) *Otiorynchus sulcatus* and *O. picipes*, which
feed upon the leaves and shoots of the grape in Europe.
(c) *Rhynchites betuleti*, a formidable grape-pest in Europe,
which rolls the leaves of the vine.—**Hazelnut-weevil**,
Balaninus nucum.—**Hickory-nut weevil**, *Balaninus
nucum*, whose larva is found commonly in hickory-nuts in
the United States.—**Imbricated weevil**, *Epicurus im-*

bricatus, of the United States. See *Epicurus* (with cut).—
Ironwood leaf-weevil, an undetermined weevil which
mines the leaves of iron-

wood in the United States.

—**Leaf-rolling weevil**,
any weevil whose larva lives
in a leaf-roll, as *Attelabus
bipunctulatus* of the United
States, whose larva rolls the
leaves of oak.—**New York
weevil**, *Ithycerus novebor-*

acensis, the adult of which
gnaws the twigs of fruit-
trees in the United States,
while its larva devours the
interior of oak and hickory-
twigs.—**Oak-bark weevil**,
Magdalis olya, which lives
under the bark of oak in
the United States.—**Palm-
weevil**, *Rhynchophorus
palmarius*, *R. ferrugineus*,
and allied species, which
bore into the trunk of palm-
trees. See *palm-worm*,
under worm.—**Pear-shaped
weevil**, any weevil of the
genus *Apion*, as *A. apri-*

cans, an enemy to clover in
England. See *cut under*
clover-weevil and *seed-wee-*

vil.—**Pitch-eating wee-**

vil, *Pachyllobius picticornis*,
which lives under the bark of the pitch-pine in the United
States.—**Potato-stalk weevil**, *Trichobaris* (or *Baridius*)
trinitatus, a weevil whose larva bores the stalks of the potato
in the middle United States.—**Quince-
weevil**, *Conotrachelus
crataegi*, which bores into
the fruit of the quince in
the United States.—**Rhubarb-
weevil**, *Lixus concavus*, which
bores the stems of rhubarb
in the middle United States.

—**Rose-weevil**, *Aramis
fulleri*, whose larva
bore in the roots of the
rose.—**Strawberry-
weevil**. (a) The straw-
berry-crown borer (which
see, with cut, under *straw-*

berry, *Tyloschisma fraga-*

ria, whose larva bores
the stems of strawberry
in the United States.

—**White-pine weevil**. See *Pisodes* (with
cut). (See also *acorn-weevil, bean-weevil, diamond-weevil,*

grain-weevil, nut-weevil, pea-weevil, pine-weevil, plum-wee-

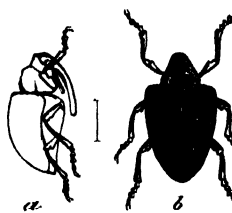
vil, rice-weevil, seed-weevil, water-weevil, wheat-weevil.)

weeviled, weevilled (wē'vld), *a.* [*< weevil +
-ed*.] Infested or infected with weevils, as
grain.

weevily, weevilly (wē'vl-i), *a.* [*< weevil + -y*.]
Same as *weeviled*.

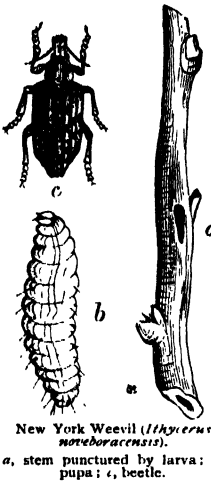
wee-wow¹ (wē'wou), *a.* [Appar. a redupl. var.
of **wōw*, *< AS. wōh*, croaked.] Wrong. *Hall-*
iwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wee-wow² (wē'wou), *v.* [*< wee-wow¹, a.*] To
twist about in an irregular manner. *Halliwel.*
[*Prov. Eng.*]



Quince-weevil (*Conotrachelus crataegi*).

a, side view; b, dorsal view.
(Line shows natural size.)



New York Weevil (*Ithycerus noveboracensis*).

a, stem punctured by larva; b,
pupa; c, beetle.

weezelt, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weft¹ (weft), *n.* [*< ME. weft, < AS. weft, wefta*
(= Icel. *veftir*, also *vifta, vifta*), threads woven
into and crossing the warp; with formative -t,
< wefan, weave: see *weave*.] 1. The threads,
taken together, which run across the web from
side to side, or from selvage to selvage. Also
called *woof*.

The *weft* was so called from its being "wafted" in and
out of the warp; it is also often called the *woof*, though
more correctly the *woof* is the same as the web or fin-
ished stuff. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 206.*

2. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a felt-
like stratum produced in certain fungi by abun-
dantly closely interwoven hyphae.

The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal *weft*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 217.

weft², An obsolete form of the preterit and
past participle of *wave¹*.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny bee *wefts*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 86.

weft³, *n.* Same as *waif*.

weft⁴ (weft), *n.* A dialectal form of *waft*, 3.

The strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 883.

weftaget (weft'tāj), *n.* [*< weft¹ + -age*.] Tex-
ture; the style or quality of the web, as of any
textile fabric.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might
be truly tanned, whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might
more easily be observed. *Grew, Museum. (Latham.)*

weft-fork (weft'fōrk), *n.* 1. A device employed
in some looms to lay in, piece by piece, a filling
of slats, whalebone, palm-leaf, or other stiffen-
ing material.—2: An early arrangement for
stopping a loom in case of the failure of the
weft-thread. It is essentially a weighted lever, which
is supported by the weft-thread, and performs its action
by falling in the event of the breakage or failure of the
thread.

weft-hook (weft'hūk), *n.* A tool used to draw
the filling through the warp in some kinds of
hand-weaving, as in slat-weaving and some
narrow-ware weaving or ribbon-weaving.

wegget, *n.* A Middle English form of *wedge¹*.

weght, weigh³, *n.* See *wie*.

weght, *n.* See *wecht*.

weghtness, *n.* Same as *wightness*.

wehet, *n.* See *wighie*.

wehrgeld, wehrgelt, *n.* See *wergild*.

wehrlite (wār'lit), *n.* [Named after Aloys
Wehrle, an Austrian metallurgist and mining
official (1791-1835).] A mineral obtained from
Deutsch-Pilsen, in Hungary, in steel-gray folia
with bright metallic luster and high specific
gravity (8.4). It consists essentially of blismuth
and tellurium, and some analyses show the presence of
a small amount of silver. It is allied to tetradymite, but
its exact composition is uncertain, and it is possible that
more than one species may be included under the name.

wehr-wolff, *n.* See *werwolf*.

weil, *n.* An old spelling of *way*.

weibeyite, *n.* A rare fluo-carbonate of the met-
als of the cerium group, occurring in minute
white crystals in southern Norway.

weid (wēd), *n.* Same as *weed³*.

Weierstrassian (vi-ēr-stras'i-an), *a.* Of or
pertaining to, or named from, K. T. W. Weier-
strass, a German mathematician (born 1816).

—**Weierstrassian function**. (a) One of the functions
used in Weierstrass's method of treating elliptic functions.
(b) The function

$$fz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n \cos(\alpha n) \pi z.$$

In certain cases, as when $p = 1, b < 1, ab > 1 + \frac{1}{2}$, this func-
tion, although continuous, has no differential coefficient.
In fact, the curve of the function, when seen at a distance,
appears like a simple curve of sines; but when it is mag-
nified, small waves are seen upon it; under a higher mag-
nifying power, wavelets on these waves; and so on *ad in-*
finitum; so that, although $f(x+h) - f(x)$ becomes infini-
tesimal with h , yet it has no limiting ratio to h .

Weigelia (wi-jē'liā), *n.* [Properly *Weigela*:
named for C. E. Weigel, a German botanist.]
See *Diervilla*.

Weigert's method. The method of tracing the
course of the medullated nerve-fibers by hard-
ening and staining them.

weigh¹ (wā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *way*; *< ME. weien, weyen, wegen* (pret. *wei, wai, wege*,
wie, wogh, pp. *weien, wege, wie, wouin*), *< AS. wegan* (pret. *wæg*, pp. *wegen*), carry, bear, also
intr. move, = OE. *fr. wega, weia* = MD. *wegen*, D. *wegen*, weigh, = OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen*,
move, G. *wegen* in comp. *bewegen*, move, also in var. forms *wiegen*, rock, *wägen*, weigh,
= Icel. *vega*, move, carry, lift, weigh, = Sw. *väga*, weigh, = Dan. *veie*, weigh, = Goth. *gawigan*,
move, shake about, = OBulg. *vesti*, go, move, = L. *vehere*, carry, = Gr. *ἐχεν, ὀχεῖσθαι* = Skt.

✓ *eah*, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (< AS. *wegan*, etc.) *wag*¹, *wagon*, *wain*¹, *way*¹, *weight*¹, *whit*, and (< L. *vehere*) *vehicle*, *convection*, etc.: see esp. *way*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To raise or lift; bear up: as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* a ship that has been sunk.

And so ye same mornynge we *wayde* our ancre and made *sayle*, and come into the foresayd haven at Mylo.

Sir R. Gylforde, *Fylgrymage*, p. 68.

[The ship] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be *weighed* since, although she lies a great height above the water.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 8.

2. To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

Like stuffe haue I read in S. Francis Legend, of the balance wherein mens deedes are *weighed*, and the Deuill lost his prey by the weight of a Chalice.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 140.

The hunter took up his rifle instinctively from the corner of the room, *weighed* it in both hands held palm upward.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 297.

3. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

In noble courage ought been areste,

And *weyen* every thing by equitee.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 398.

Wherefore I pray you *weigh* this with yourself the better, and see whether you can espy how your doctrine is doubtful.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., l.

Weigh oath with oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 131.

4. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You *weigh* me not? O, that's you care not for me.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 27.

You are light, gentlemen,

Nothing to *weigh* your hearts.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, l. 1.

5. To outweigh or overpower; burden; oppress. See the following phrase.—To *weigh* down. (a) To preponderate over.

He *weighs* King Richard down.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 4. 89.

(b) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* my eyelids down.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

When he was aboard his bark, he *weighed* and set sail, and shot off all his guns.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 232.

The vessel *weighs*, forsakes the shore,

And leaves us to the sight.

Cowper, *The Bird's Nest*.

2. To have weight, literally or figuratively.

Alliances, how near soever, *weigh* but light in the Scales of State.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 117.

3. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget *weighs* several ounces; a load which *weighs* two tons. The terms expressing the weight are in the adverbial objective. That which a balance measures is the proportionate acceleration of masses toward the center of the earth. This is equal to their proportionate masses; and mass is the important quantity determined. The weight, or attraction of gravitation (less the centrifugal force), differs at different stations, and is not determined by the operation of weighing.

And the Frenshe kyng gaue hym a goblet of syluer *weynge* filli. marke.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxvii.

Master Featherstone, O Master Featherstone, you may now make your fortunes *weigh* ten stone of feathers more than ever they did!

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

4. To be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

He finds . . . that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands . . . before him.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. ii.

Such considerations never *weigh* with them.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xci.

5. To bear heavily; press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff

Which *weighs* upon the heart.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 45.

6. To consider; reflect.

My tongue was never old'd with "Here, an't like you,"

"There, I hearsech you"; *weigh*, I am a soldier,

And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

The soldiers, less *weighing* because less knowing, clamoured to be led on against any danger.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

To *weigh* down, to sink by its own weight or burden.

The softness of the stalk, which maketh the bough, being over-loaded, . . . *weigh* down.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 610.

To *weigh* in, in *sporting*, to ascertain one's weight before the contest.

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I. xiv.

*weigh*¹ (wā), *n.* [*< weigh*¹, *v.*] A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare *wey*); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons.

*weigh*² (wā), *n.* A misspelling of *way*¹, in the phrase *under way*, due to confusion with the phrase *to weigh anchor*.

We lost no time in getting *under weigh* again.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 230.

*weigh*³, *n.* See *wegh*.

weighable (wā'ā-bl), *a.* [*< weigh*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā'āj), *n.* [*< weigh*¹ + *-age*.] A rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods.

Imp. Dict.

weigh-bauk (wā'bāk), *n.* The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of scales.

[*Scotch*.]

Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks*, now up,

now down. Scott, *Redgauntlet*, xlv. (*Knyc. Dict.*)

weigh-beam (wā'bēm), *n.* A weighing-scale carried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroad station; a portable scale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

weigh-board (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*. See *way-board*.

weigh-bridge (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, etc., with their load.

weigh-can (wā'kan), *n.* A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

weighed (wād), *a.* Balanced; experienced.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters. Bacon.

weigher (wā'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. weyere* (= MLG. *weyere*; *< weigh*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights.—2. The equalizer.

This same circle is cleped also the *weyere* (equalizer) of the day, for, when the some is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than then the daies and the nyhtes I like of length in the world.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, l. sec. 17.

Sacker and *weigher*. See *sacker*¹.

weighership (wā'ēr-ship), *n.* [*< weigher* + *-ship*.] The office of weigher.

weigh-house (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty sturdy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the *weigh-house*.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

weighing (wā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. weyunge, weynge*; verbal *n.* of *weigh*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Same as *weighing*.

weighing-cage (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and calves, may be conveniently weighed.

weighing-house (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *weigh-house*.

weighing-machine (wā'ing-mā-shēn), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object

may be ascertained, as the

common balance, spring-

balance, steelyard, etc.

See cuts under *balance*

and *steelyard*. The term is,

however, generally applied only

to those contrivances which

are employed for ascertaining

the weight of heavy bodies, as

the machines for the purpose

of determining the weights of

laden vehicles, machines for

weighing cattle, machines for

weighing heavy goods, as large

casks, bales, etc. The *hydro-*

static weighing-machine (see

out) consists essentially of a

strong cylinder within which

moves a tightly packed piston,

the space being filled with cas-

tor-oil; the loop above is at-

tached to the cylinder and the

ring below to the piston. When

the object to be weighed is hung

on the oil, and this passes by a



Hydrostatic Weighing machine.

which indicates by the motion of the index on the dial the weight in pounds and tons.

weighing-scoop (wā'ing-skōp), *n.* A combined scoop and spring-balance. The spring is in the handle of the scoop, and while the scoop is being filled the spring is held in place by a stop controlled by the thumb. On raising the loaded scoop the stop is released, and the weight of the contents is indicated on the handle. E. H. Knight.

weigh-lock (wā'lok), *n.* A canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

weighman (wā'man), *n.*; pl. *weighmen* (-men). A weigher. [*Rare*.]

Two weeks after the coopers' strike came the strike of the lightermen and *weighmen*.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxxv. (1886), p. 206.

weigh-shaft (wā'shāft), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft.

*weight*¹ (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also *weight*; *< ME. weight, weichte, weigte, weicht, wight*, *< AS. gewiht, weight*, = MLG. *wicht, gewicht* = D. *gewigt* = OHG. **gewiht*, MHG. *gewiht, gewichte*, G. *gewicht, weight*, = Icel. *vætt* = Sw. *vigt* = Dan. *vægt*, *weight*; with formative *-t*, *< AS. wegan*, etc., raise, lift: see *weigh*¹. The reg. mod. form would be *wight* (parallel with *nicht, sight*, etc.); the present vowel-form is due to conformity with the verb *weigh*¹.] 1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it. Considerable

confusion has existed between weight and mass, the latter being the quantity of matter as measured by the ratio of the momentum of a body to its velocity. Weight, in this the proper sense of the word, is something which varies with the latitude of the station at which the heavy body is, being greater by $\frac{1}{16}$ of itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea ($\frac{1}{16}$ for every kilometer). The weights of different bodies at one and the same station were proved, by Newton's experiments with pendulums of different material, to be in the ratio of their masses, and irrespective of their chemical composition; consequently, a balance which shows the equality of weight of two bodies at one station also shows the equality of their masses. In determining the specific gravity of a body, it is hung by a fine thread to one pan of the balance, and immersed completely in water. The reduced number of pounds, ounces, etc., which is required in the other pan to balance the first, under these circumstances, is called the weight of the body in water. In like manner, we speak of the weight in air and the weight in water. These expressions forbid our conceiving of weight as synonymous with the quantity of matter; and yet, when a pound is said to be a unit of weight, although it is intended to be carried up mountains and to distant places, mass, or quantity of matter, must be understood, since there is no important quantity but the quantity of matter which a pound or a kilogram measures. The confusion is increased when the pound is defined, as it still is in the United States, by the weight of a certain standard in air, without reference to the height of the barometer and thermometer. In the older books on mechanics, a pound is taken as a force, and the quantity of matter is obtained by dividing the weight by the measure of gravity; but now both the theoretical books and the legal definitions of the standards used in weighing make the pound, kilo, etc., to be masses, or quantities of matter, whose weight is obtained by multiplying them by the acceleration of gravity at any station. Nevertheless, the older system still finds a few supporters. It was long after Galileo had firmly established the law of falling bodies before it occurred to anybody that weight was a force. Gravity, so far as common observation shows, draws bodies to the earth alone, and that in parallel lines, and Galileo had shown that it accelerates all bodies alike, whether they are great or small, so that there was nothing to suggest the idea of force, especially as that idea was then in its infancy, and had not attained its present prominence in the minds of men. Weight in those days being looked upon as a property of single bodies, and not as subsisting between pairs of bodies, was necessarily confounded with mass; and a mental inertia, or natural clinging to old conceptions, kept up the confusion after Newton had demonstrated the true law of gravitation. For the units of weight, see def. 5. Abbreviated *wt*.

Atlas that I blighte

Of pure gold a thousand pound of *weighte*.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 182.

So Belgian mounds bear on their shattered sides

The sea's whole *weight*, increased with swelling tides.

Addison, *The Campaign*.

Though a pound or a gramme is the same all over the world, the *weight* of a pound or a gramme is greater in high latitudes than near the equator.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, Art. xlvii.

2. Mass; relative quantity of matter.—3. A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the usefulness of the weights that a man holds in his hands in leaping or jumping lies in the addition they impart to his momentum, and their dragging him down is a disadvantage; but the weights of a clock are for giving a downward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leappeth better with *weights* in his hands than without.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 609.

Both men and women in Cochlin account it a great Gallantry to haue wide eares, which therefore they stretch by arte, hanging *weights* on them till they reach to their shoulders.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 404.

Impartial Justice holds her equal Scales,
Till stronger Virtue does the Weight incline.

Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

"When I said I would match you, I meant with even weight; you ride four stone lighter than I." "Very well, but I am content to carry weight." Scott, Rob Roy, III.

4. Specifically, a body of determinate mass, intended to be used on a balance or scale for measuring the weight or mass of the body in the other pan or part of the scale (as the platform in a platform-scale).—5. A system of units for expressing the weight or mass of bodies. *Avoirdupois weight* is founded on the avoirdupois pound (see pound), which is equal to 453.59237 grams. It is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 drams; 112 (in the United States commonly 100) pounds make a hundredweight, and 20 hundredweights a ton. (See ton.) The stone is 14 pounds. *Troy weight* is founded on the troy pound, which is 373.242 grams. It is divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. But formerly the pennyweight was divided into 32 real grains. There was also an ideal subdivision of the grain into 30 mites, each of 24 droplets, each of 20 perits, each of 24 blanks. The goldsmiths also divided the ounce troy into 24 carats of 4 grains each for gold and silver, and into 150 carats of 4 grains each for diamonds. *Troy weight*, formerly employed for many purposes, is now only used for gold and silver. *Apothecaries' weight*, still used in the United States for dispensing medicine, divides the troy ounce into 8 drams, each dram into 8 scruples, and each scruple into 20 grains, which are identical with troy grains. For weight in the metric system, see *metric*.
6. Pressure; burden; care; responsibility.

A wise Chieftain never trusts the weight
Of th' execution of a braue Exploit
But unto those whom he most honoureth.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

The weight of mightiest monarches.

Milton, P. L., II. 307.

Why does that lovely Head, like a fair Flow'r
Oppress'd with Drops of a hard-falling Show'r,
Bend with its Weight of Grief? Congreve, To Cynthia.

7. In coal-mining, subsidence of the roof due to pressure from above, which takes effect as the coal is worked away. In long-wall working, the weight is usually of importance, as causing the coal, after it has been holed, to "get itself"—that is, to break down without the necessity of using powder, wedges, or something similar. Properly, "weight" is the cause and "weighting" the result, but the two words are often used with nearly the same meaning.

8. Importance; specifically, the importance of a fact as evidence tending to establish a conclusion; efficacy; power of influencing the conduct of persons and the course of events; effective influence in general. In calculations by least squares, the weight assigned to an observation is its effect upon the result, expressed by its equivalence to a certain number of concordant observations of standard accuracy.

It happens many times that, to urge and enforce the matter we speak of, we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with words or with sentences of more weight one then another, & is a figure of great both efficacy & ornament. . . . We call this figure by the Greeke original, the Auaneor or figure of encrease, because euery word that is spoken is one of more weight then another. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 132.

For well enough they understood
The matter was of weight.

Battle of Batrinus (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

As men are in quality and as their services are in weight for the public good, so likewise their rewards and encouragements . . . might somewhat declare how the state itself doth accept their pains.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

If the people of Ireland were a united nation, it is conceivable that their demand for autonomy would have weight.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 508.

9. In med., a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as the head or stomach.—*Atomic weight*. See *atomic*.—*Dead weight*, the pressure produced by a heavy body supported in a state of rest by anything: used literally and figuratively.

The huge dead weight of stupidity and indolence is always ready to smother audacious enquiries.

Lestie Stephen, Eng. Thought, l. 17.

I feel so free and so clear
By the loss of that dead weight.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 10.

Fisherman's weight. See *fisherman*.—**Gross weight**, the weight before deduction for tare, impurity, or other similar correction: in contradistinction to *net* or *net weight*.—**Lay, net, iron weight**. See the qualifying words.—**Mercurial weight thermometer**. Same as *overheating thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Molecular weight**, the weight of a molecule, that of hydrogen being taken as the standard.—**Weight of an observation**, the number of ordinary observations to which it is considered as equivalent in the deduction of the most probable value. Compare def. 8.—**Weight of a reciprocal**. See *reciprocal*.—**Weight of metal**, the weight of iron capable of being thrown at one discharge from all the guns of a ship.—**Weight of wind**, in organ-building, the degree of compression in the air furnished by the bellows to a particular stop or group of stops. The usual pressure is sufficient to raise a column of water in a U-tube about 3 inches.

weight¹ (wāt), v. t. [*< weight¹, n.*] 1. To add or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

Some of the [balance] poles are *weighted* at both ends, but ours are not. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

2. In dyeing, to load (the threads) with minerals or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

Barytes . . . is used for *weighting*, that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods. O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 74.

3. In founding, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the pressure of the liquid metal.

weight² (wāt), n. See *weight*.

weightily (wā'ti-li), adv. In a weighty manner.

(a) Heavily; ponderously. (b) With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

weightiness (wā'ti-nes), n. The state or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness, literally or figuratively; solidity; force; importance.

The *weightiness* that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been up in us. T. Eliwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 192.

The *weightiness* of any argument. Locke.

The *weightiness* of the adventure. Sir J. Hayward.

weighting (wā'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *weight¹, v.*] In coal-mining, subsidence or other disturbance in a coal-mine due to "weight," or pressure of the overlying mass of rock. A mine in which such subsidence is taking place is said to be "on the weight." [Eng.]

weightless (wāt'les), a. [*< weight¹ + -less.*] 1. Having no weight; imponderable; light.

That light and *weightless* down.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 38.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldened to rouse upon them as from aloft very weak and *weightless* discourses.

Bp. Hall, Apol. against Brownists, § 1.

weight-nail (wāt'nāl), n. In ship-building, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats, etc.

weight-rest (wāt'rest), n. A form of lathe-rest which is held firmly upon the shears by a weight hung beneath. F. H. Knight.

weighty (wā'ti), a. [Early mod. E. also *waigh-tie, weighty*; *< weight¹ + -y.*] 1. Having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Vncle, giue me this Dugger. . . .

Glo. It is too *weighty* for your Grace to weare.

Shak., Rich. III. (fol. 1023), III. 1.

2. Burdensome; hard to bear.

He was beholding to the Romanes, that enased him of so *weightie* a burthen, and lessened his cares of government. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen which lies upon the shoulders of princes very *weighty*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

3. Important; serious; momentous; grave.

Nor for no fauour sould promote thame
To that most gret and *weighty* cure.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

This secret is so *weighty* 'twill require
A strong faith to conceal it.

Shak., Hon. VIII., II. 1. 144.

My head is full of thoughts

More *weighty* than thy life or death can be.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

4. Adapted to affect the judgment or to convince; forcible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 126.

Skillful diplomatists were surprised to hear the *weighty* observations which at seventeen the prince made on public affairs.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

5. Grave or serious in aspect or purport.

Things . . .

That bear a *weighty* and a serious brow.

Shak., Hen. VIII., Prol., l. 2.

She looked upon me with a *weighty* countenance, and fetched a deep sigh, crying out, "O the cumber and entanglements of this vain world!"

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. Authoritative; influential; important.

The *weightiest* men in the *weightiest* stations. Swift.

The grave and *weighty* men who listened to him approved his words.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 257.

7. Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

We banish thee for ever. . . .

If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgement.

Shak., T. of A., III. 5. 102.

weik, n. See *weel* 3.

weil¹, n. Same as *weel* 1.

Weil's disease. An infectious disease, having a course of about ten days, characterized by jaundice, muscular pains, enlargement of the

liver and spleen, and fever. Also called *acute infectious jaundice*.

welly, adv. A dialectal form of *welly*.

Well, I'm *welly* brosten, as they sayn in Lancashire. Swift, Polite Conversation, II. (Davies.)

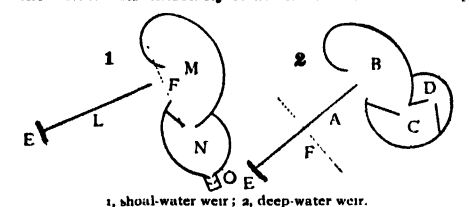
Weingarten's theorem. See *theorem*.

Weinmannia (win-man'i-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), named after J. W. Weinmann, a German apothecary.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceae* and tribe *Cunoniaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with imbricated sepals, four or five petals, eight or ten long stamens inserted on the base of a free disk, and small oblong, commonly pilose seeds. There are about 60 species, principally of tropical or south temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchlets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racemes, followed by small coriaceous two-celled capsules splitting into two sharp boat-like valves. Some species afford a soft light wood used in carpentry and cabinet-work. A Peruvian species yields an astringent bark utilized in tanning. *W. tinctoria* is employed in the Isle of Bourbon in dyeing red. *W. pinnata*, a tree with downy branches, native from the West Indies and Mexico to Guiana, is known in Jamaica as *bastard brazil*. *W. Benthami*, an evergreen tree of New South Wales, reaches 100 feet high; 4 others are Australian, and 2 occur in New Zealand, of which *W. sylvicola*, a small tree with blackish bark, is now cultivated in England, and *W. racemosa* is known as the *tawai-bark tree*.

weir, wear³ (wēr), n. [The spelling *weir* is irreg. and appar. Sc.; the proper spelling is *weir*; early mod. E. *wear*, *weare*, *weare*, sometimes *wire*; *< ME. wer* (dat. *were*), *< AS. wer*, a weir, dam, fence, hedge, inclosure, = G. *wehr*, a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. *vör*, a fenced-in landing-place; from the root of AS. *werian*, protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam: see *wear* 2.] 1. A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, as for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.

Half the river fell over a high *weir*, with all its appendages of bucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets. Into the Nin's-pool. Kingsley, Yeast, III.

2. A fence, as of twigs or stakes, set in a stream for catching fish. Weirs differ from pounds principally in being constructed, in whole or in part, of brush or of narrow boards, with or without netting; and they are sometimes arranged so that at low tide a sand-bar cuts off the escape of the fish, leaving them in a basin, and allowing them to be taken at any time before a certain stage of rise of the next tide. Weirs are of two kinds, the *shoal-water weir* and the *deep-water weir*. The shoal-water weir, as illustrated in fig. 1, has a leader L, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big



pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with brush, and its entrance 30 feet wide. This leads by a passage 5 feet wide into the little pound N, and this into the pocket O, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting, and a board floor. The fish following the shore meet the leader, turn and follow it into the big pound; here they follow the side around until they pass into the little pound, and from that into the pocket, where they are left by the receding tide and taken out at low water. The deep-water weir (fig. 2) has a similar leader A, extending to the entrance of the big pound, or heart, B, beyond which are the small pound C and the bowl D, into which the fish finally go. The form of the inclosures in both cases leads the fish constantly forward, and they rarely or never find their way back through the passages. In both figures E represents the land or high-water mark, and F the low-water mark.

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were flood, but their *weirs* afforded us fish.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 90.

Deep-water weir. See def. 2.—**Dry weir**, a weir on a flat which is left bare at ebb-tide.—**Half-tide weir**, a fish-weir so placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-ebb or half-tide, without waiting for low tide, as is generally done.—**Lock-weir**, a weir having a lock-chamber and gates. F. H. Knight.—**Shoal-water weir.** See def. 2.—**Slut weir.** See *slut*.

weirangle, n. Same as *warriangle*. Willughby.
weird (wērd), n. [Formerly also *wierd*; *< ME. werde, wierde, wirde, wyrd, wurde*, *< AS. wyrd, wīrd, wurd*, destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. *wurth* = MD. *wrd*, *wrth* = OHG. *wurt*, MHG. *wurth*, fate, death, = Icel. *urthr*, fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), *< weorthan* (pret. pl. *wurdon*), etc., become, happen: see *worth* 1. The spelling *weird* is Sc.] 1. Fate; destiny; luck.

The *weirds* that we clopen destinee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2580.
 I was youngest,
 And aye my *weird* it was the hardest!
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 155).
 My *weird* maun be fulfilled.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.
 For the personification of *Weird* or Destiny, see Kemble,
Saxons in England, l. 400: "It shall befall us as *Weird* de-
 cideth, the lord of every man."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 386.

2. A prediction.

His mither in her *weirds*
 Foretold his death at Troy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 18. (Jamieson.)

3. A spell; a charm.

Scott, (Imp. Dict.)—

4. That which comes to pass; a fact.

After word comes *weird*; fair fall them that call me
 Madam.
Scott's Proverb. (Jamieson.)

5. The Fates personified. [Rare.]

Wo worth (quoth the *Weirds*) the wights that thee wrought.
Montgomery, in Watson's Coll. (Jamieson.)

To dree one's or a *weird*. See *dree*.

weird (wěrd), *a.* [Not directly < *weird*, *n.*, but
 first in the phrase *weird sisters*, an awkward
 expression, lit. 'the fate sisters,' appar. meant
 for 'the Sister Fates'; but perhaps *weird* was
 thought to be an actual adjective meaning
 'fatal.' No such adjective use is known in
 ME. The second use (def. 2) is due to an erro-
 neous notion of the meaning of the phrase the
weird sisters, which has been taken to mean
 'the sisters who look witch-like or uncanny.']

1. Connected with fate or destiny; able to in-
 fluence fate.

Makbeth and Banquo . . . met be ye gait thro women
 clothit in elrage and uncouth weid. They wer jugit be
 the pepill to be *weird sisters*. *Boethius* (tr. by Bellenden).

2. Of or pertaining to witches or witchcraft;
 supernatural; hence, unearthly; suggestive of
 witches, witchery, or unearthliness; wild; un-
 canny.

Out of the hardened clay and marl of the lake bottoms
 the elements are carving some of the *weirdest* scenery on
 the face of the earth. *Geikie, Geol. Sketches, li. 8.*

We heard the hawks at twilight play, . . .
 The loon's *weird* laughter far away.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

The *weird sisters*, the Fates.

The remanent hereof, quhat euer be it,
 The *weird sisters* defendis that suld be wit.
G. Douglas, Eneid, iii.

I dreamt last night of the three *weird sisters*.
Shak., Macbeth, li. 1. 20.

weird (wěrd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wierd*; <
weird, *n.*] 1. To destine; doom; change by
 witchcraft or sorcery.

I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
 And relieved sail ye never be.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 139).

Say, what hath forged thy *wierded* link of destiny with
 the House of Avenel?
Scott, Monastery, I. 231.

2. To warn solemnly; adjure.

O hyde at hame, my gude Lord Weir,
 I *weird* ye hyde at hame.
Jamieson (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

weirdless (wěrd'les), *a.* [< *weird* + *-less*.] Ill-
 fated; luckless.

Wae be to that *weirdless* wicht,
 And a' his witcherie.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

weirdly (wěrd'li), *adv.* In a weird manner;
 with a weird or unearthly effect or appearance.

weirdness (wěrd'nes), *n.* The state of being
 weird, or of inspiring a sort of unaccounta-
 ble or superstitious dread or fear; eeriness.
Contemporary Rev.

weir-fishing (wēr'fish'ing), *n.* The method or
 practice of taking fish by means of a weir.

weir-table (wēr'tā'bl), *n.* A record or memo-
 randum used to estimate the quantity of water
 that will flow in a given time over a weir of
 given width at different heights of the water.

weise (wēz), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *wise*.
weism (wē'izm), *n.* [< *we* + *-ism*, in imitation
 of *egotism*.] The frequent use of the pronoun
we. *Antijacobin Rev. [Cant.] (Imp. Dict.)*

Weitbrecht's cartilage. An interarticular
 cartilage in the acromioclavicular joint.

Weitbrecht's ligament. A thin band of fibers
 passing between the radius and ulna in the
 forearm.

weivet, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wejack, *n.* The fisher, or Pennant's marten.
 See *fisher* (with cut).

weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

weke¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *wick*.

weke², *a. and v.* An old spelling of *weak*.

wekes (wēk), *interj.* [Of *weeek, squeak*.] An
 imitation of the squeaking of an infant or a pig.

Weke, weke / so cries a pig prepared to the spit.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 146.

wekett, *n.* A Middle English form of *wicket*.

wekyd, *a.* A Middle English form of *wicked*.

welt, *adv.* An old spelling of *well*.

welat, *adv.* An occasional Middle English form
 of *well*, as in *wela wylle*, very wild, *wela wyne*,
 very joyful, etc.

Wela-wynne is the wort that woxes ther-oute,
 When the donkande dewe dropez of the leuez,
 To hide a blisful blusch of the bryzt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

Welawylle watz the way, ther thay bi wod schulden,
Til hit watz sone sesoun that the sunne ryges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2084.

welaway, **welawot**, *interj. and n.* See *well-*
away.

Welch (welch), *a. and n.* An obsolete form
 of *Welsh*.

Welcker's sphenoidal anglé. The angle
 formed by the junction, at the middle of the
 crest separating the optic grooves from the pi-
 tuitary fossa, of lines drawn to this point from
 the basion and from the nasofrontal suture.

welcome (wel'kum), *a.* [< ME. *welcome*, *wel-*
come, *wilcome*, *wilecome*, *wileume*, *wilcome*, *wil-*
kume, *welcom*, used in predicate and orig. a
 noun, < AS. *wileuma*, one whose coming suits
 the will or wish of another, one who is received
 with pleasure, a welcome guest (= OIG. *willic-*
kome, one who is received with pleasure, MHG.
willekumen, G. *willkommen*, welcome, = MD. *wil-*
lekom, *welkom*, D. *welkom*, adj., welcome); < *wil-*
la, will, wish, pleasure, + *cuma*, one who comes,
 a comer: see *will* and *come*. In ME. the word
 becomes confused with a similar form of Scand.
 origin, namely Icel. *welkominn* (= Sw. *välkommen*
 = Dan. *velkommen*, welcome, lit. 'well come,'
 like F. *bien venu*), < *vel*, etc. (= E. *well*), +
kominn, etc., = E. *come*, pp.; but these forms
 were prob. orig. identical with the AS. *D.* and
 G. The adj. use is due to the position of the
 noun in the predicate, and in greeting, where it
 could still be regarded as a noun.] 1. Gladly
 received for intercourse or entertainment; es-
 teemed as one whose coming or presence is
 agreeable; held as doing well to come: as, a
 welcome guest or visitor; you are always wel-
 come here; to make a visitor feel welcome. Some-
 times used elliptically as a word of greeting to a comer
 or comers: as, welcome home; bid our friends welcome.

Welcome, friends! but I wolde frayne

How fare go with that faire woman?
York Plays, p. 194.

Ye're welcome here, my young Redin,
 For coal and candle light.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to
 make you welcome and agreeable in conversation and com-
 mon life. *Chesterfield, Letters.*

2. Conferring gladness on receipt or presenta-
 tion; such that its perception or acquisition
 gives pleasure; gladly received into knowledge
 or possession: as, welcome news; a welcome re-
 lief.

A welcome present to our master.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Although my thoughts seem sad, they are welcome to me.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 1.

They were a welcome sight to see.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

3. Gladly or willingly permitted, privileged, or
 the like; free to have, enjoy, etc.: as, you are
 welcome to do as you please; he is welcome to
 the money, or to all his honors.

Lod. Madam, good-night: I humbly thank your lady-
 ship.

Des. Your honour is most welcome.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 4.

= *syn.* 1 and 2. Acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleas-
 ant.

welcome (wel'kum), *v. t.; pret. and pp. wel-*
comed, ppr. welcoming. [< ME. *welcumen*, *wil-*
cumen, *wilcomen*, *wilcumen*, *welcumen*, < AS. *wil-*
cumian (= G. *be-willkommen*), welcome, treat as
 a welcome guest, < *wilcuma*, a welcome guest:
 see *welcome*, *a.*] To greet the coming of with
 pleasure; salute with a welcome; receive glad-
 ly or joyfully: as, to welcome a friend, or the
 break of day.

Thel . . . come to logres the thirde day, and ther were
 thei richly welcomed. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 447.*

A brow unbent that seem'd to welcome woe.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1509.

welcome (wel'kum), *n.* [< *welcome*, *v.*] 1. The
 act of bidding or making welcome; a kindly
 greeting to one coming.

The camp receiv'd him with acclamations of joy and
 welcome. *Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, l. 1.*

The Guardian and Friars receiv'd us with many kind
 welcomes, and kept us with them at Supper.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2. Kind or hospitable reception of a guest or
 new-comer.

Who'er has travell'd life's dull round,
 Where'er his stages may have been,
 May sigh to think he still has found
 The warmest welcome at an Inn.
Shenstone, Written on the Window of an Inn.

To bid a welcome, to receive with professions of friend-
 ship, kindness, or gladness.

To thee and thy company I bid
 A hearty welcome. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 111.*

welcomely (wel'kum-li), *adv.* [< *welcome* +
-ly.] In a welcome manner.

Juvenal, . . . by an handsome and metrical expression,
 more *welcomely* engrafs it into our junior memories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

welcomeness (wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of
 being welcome; agreeableness; kind reception.
 [Rare.]

The poor little fellow pressed it upon them with a nod
 of *welcomeness*. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 87.*

welcomer (wel'kum-er), *n.* [< *welcome* + *-er*.]
 One who welcomes, or salutes or receives kindly
 a new-comer.

Thou woful *welcomer* of glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 90.

weld¹, **wold**² (weld, wöld), *n.* [Also Sc. *wald*;
 < ME. *welde*, *walde*, *wolde*, *weld*, *dyers' yellow-*
wood; cf. D. *wouw* = Sw. Dan. *vau* = G. *wau*,
waude, *wied* (> F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda* = Pg.
gualde), *weld*. Further connections uncertain.
 Some compare *road*, and, for the root, the verb
well, boil.] The dyer's-weed, *Rhus typhala*,
 a scentless species of mignonette, native in
 southern Europe and naturalized further north.
 It was formerly much cultivated as a dye-plant, its pods
 affording a permanent yellow suited to both animal and
 vegetable fibers, later displaced, however, by quercitron,
 flavin, and the aniline dyes. Its seeds yield a drying-oil.
 Also *yellow-weed*, and sometimes *wood* or *wild wood*.

weld² (weld), *v.* [Ult. a variant, through the
 Scand. forms, of *well*, boil: see *well*.] 1. *trans.*

1. To unite or consolidate, as pieces of metal
 or a metallic powder, by hammering or com-
 pression with or without previous softening by
 heat. Welding is and has long been a matter of great
 practical importance, chiefly in the manufacture of iron
 and steel, and of the various tools, utensils, and im-
 plements made of those metals. Iron has the valuable prop-
 erty of continuing in a kind of pasty condition through-
 out a wide range of temperature below its melting-point,
 and this is a circumstance highly favorable to the process
 of welding. Most metals, however, pass quickly, when
 sufficiently heated, from a solid to a liquid condition, and
 with such welding is more difficult. The term *welding* is
 more generally used when the junction of the pieces is ef-
 fected without the actual fusing point of the metal having
 been reached. Sheets of lead have sometimes been united
 together by fusing the metal with a blowpipe along the
 two edges in contact with each other, and this has been
 called *autogenous soldering*, or *burning*. If the heating was
 done with a hot iron. Still, "the difference between weld-
 ing and autogenous soldering is only one of degree" (*Perrey*).
 The term *welding* is also used in speaking of the uniting
 of articles not metallic. Most metals when in the form
 of powder can be consolidated or welded into a perfectly
 homogeneous mass by sufficient pressure, without the aid
 of heat. The same is true of various non-metallic sub-
 stances, such as graphite, coal, and probably many others.
 A method of welding has been recently invented by Elihu
 Thomson, which appears to be capable of being employed
 with a variety of metals on a very extensive scale. In this,
 which is known as *electric welding*, a current of electric-
 ity heats the abutting ends of the two objects which are
 to be welded, these being pressed together by mechanical
 force, and so arranged with reference to the electric cur-
 rent that there is a great and rapid accumulation of heat
 at the joint, in consequence of the greater relative con-
 ductivity of the rest of the circuit. This method of weld-
 ing in some cases partakes of the nature of autogenous
 soldering, the pieces of metal being actually fused while
 uniting; in other cases, as with iron, nickel, or platinum,
 the union takes place without fusion, as in ordinary
 welding. In electric welding the pressure which forces
 the metallic surfaces together may, in the case of a plas-
 tic metal like iron, be either quiet or percussive in char-
 acter; in autogenous soldering a more delicate and quiet
 pressure is generally preferred. In case of large articles
 hydraulic pressure can be used to force their surfaces into
 contact with each other.

To weld anew the chain
 On that red anvil where each blow is pain.
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

2. Figuratively, to bring into intimate union;
 make a close joining of: as, to weld together
 the parts of an argument.

How he . . . slow re-wrought,
 That language—welding words into the crude
 Mass from the new speech round him.
Browning, Sordello, li.

II. intrans. To undergo the welding process;
 be capable of being welded.

weld² (weld), *n.* [< *weld*², *v.*] A solid union of
 metallic pieces formed by welding; a welded
 junction or joint.

Sound *welds* are very difficult to make in wire, and are not to be trusted. *R. S. Cullkey, Pract. Teleg., § 811.*

weld³, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wield*. **weldability** (wel-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< weldable + -ity (see -bility).*] Capability of being welded.

The above-mentioned elements harden malleable iron, and probably affect its *weldability* by their ready oxidizability. *W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 8.*

weldable (wel'da-bl), *a.* [*< weld² + -able.*] Capable of being welded.

weld-bore (wel'dbör), *n.* A kind of woolen cloth made at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England. *Dict. of Needlework.*

welder¹ (wel'dër), *n.* [*< weld² + -er¹.*] One who welds, or an instrument or appliance for welding.

welder², *n.* An obsolete form of *wielder*.

welding-heat (wel'ding-hët), *n.* See *heat*.

welding-machine (wel'ding-ma-shën'), *n.* A machine by which the edges of plates previously bent are joined. The edges are made to lap inside a chamber, and are exposed to a gas-flame, whence the joint is passed beneath a gang of rolls or a hammer.

welding-powder (wel'ding-pou'dër), *n.* A flux for use in heating metal for welding, consisting of a calcined powder formed from borax and other ingredients.

The steel to be welded . . . is then dipped into the *welding powder*, and again placed in the fire. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 361.*

welding-swage (wel'ding-swäj), *n.* A block or a fulling-tool used in closing a welded joint. *E. H. Knight.*

weld-iron (wel'd'irn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to wrought-iron. This name was recommended by an international committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted; indeed the institute did not accept the report of its committee in so far as this modification of the established nomenclature of iron is concerned.

weldless (wel'dles), *a.* [*< weld + less.*] Having no welds; made without welding.

It is their intention to lay down plant for the construction of boilers built up of *weldless* rings. *The Engineer, LXIX. 267.*

weld-steel (wel'dstël), *n.* Puddled steel. This name was suggested by a committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted.

weldy (wel'di), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wieldy*.

welst. A Middle English form of *weal*, *well²*.

welfare¹, *a.* Another spelling of *wealful*.

welw¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow²*.

First a man groweth as dooth a gras,
And anon after welw¹eth as flouris of hay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

welfare (wel'fär), *n.* [*< ME. welfare (= MLG. wolfare); < well² + fare¹.*] 1. A state or condition of doing well; prosperous or satisfactory course or relation; exemption from evil; state with respect to well-being: as, to promote the physical or the spiritual *welfare* of society; to inquire after a friend's *welfare*: to be anxious about the *welfare* of a ship at sea.

My daughter's welfare I do feare.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 332).

He [James II.] seems to have determined to make some amends for neglecting the *welfare* of his own soul by taking care of the souls of others. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

2. A source of well-being; a blessing; a good. Lith Troylus, byraft of eche welfare,
Ybounden in the blinke bar of care.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 228.

welk¹, *n.* Same as *whelk¹*.

welk² (welk), *v. i.* [*< ME. welken, fade, vanish, wither, = D. welken = OHG. welchen, MHG. G. welken, wither; from an adj. seen in OHG. welc, welch, MHG. G. welk, moist, mild, soft, withered; cf. O.Bulg. vlag, moisture, dampness, vlygükü, moist, Lith. vilgyti, make moist; prob. from a root *welg, be moist. Cf. welkin.]* 1. To fade; decline; decrease.

But nowe sadde Winter welked hath the day.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Now seven times Phobus had his welked wain
Upon the top of Cancer's tropic set.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, iv. 1.

2. To wither; wrinkle; shrivel. Ful pale and welked is my face.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 276.

welk³, *n.* Same as *whelk²*.

welked, *a.* See *whelked*.

welkin (wel'kin), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. welken, welkne, welkne, walkyn, wolene, wolene, the welkin, the sky, the region of clouds, orig. 'the clouds,' < AS. wolenu, clouds, pl. of wolcen, a cloud, = OS. wolkan = OFries. wolken, ulken = MD. wolcke, D. wolk = LG. wilke = OHG. wolchan, also wolcha, MHG. wolken, wolke, G.*

wolke, a cloud; prob. orig. 'mist, fog, moisture,' < *√ welg*, be moist: see *welk¹*. For the transition from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *sky*, heaven, orig. 'cloud.'] 1. The sky; the vault of heaven; the heavens. [Now used chiefly in poetry.]

The see may ebbe and flowen more or lesse,
The welke hath might to shyne, reyne, or hayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 62.

All the heavens revolve
In the small welkin of a drop of dew.
Lovell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Sky-blue. [Rare.]

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye: sweet villain!
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 136.

welky, *a.* See *whelky*.

well¹ (wel), *v. i.* [*< ME. wellen, < AS. wellan, wyllan, well or spring up (= OHG. wellon, MHG. G. wellen, well up, = Icel. vella, make to boil), a secondary form, associated with the noun well¹, from the orig. strong verb AS. weallan (= OFries. walla = OS. OHG. wallan = Icel. vella = Sw. välla = Dan.ælde), boil, well up: see wall², and cf. well¹, n. Cf. also well².] I. *intrans.* To issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; spring; flow up or out.*

She no longer myght restreyn
Hir teres, they goinne soo up to wellle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 709.

From out the sounding cells
What a gush of euphony voluminously wells!
Poe, The Bells, ii.

The springs that welled
Beneath the touch of Milton's rod.
Whittier, Rantoul.

II. *trans.* 1. To boil.

He made him drynke led [lead] iwell and in is mouth
halde it there.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To pour forth from or as if from a well or spring. *Spenser.*

It was like visiting some classic fountain, that had once
welled its pure waters in a sacred shade, but finding it dry
and dusty.
Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

well¹ (wel), *n.* [*< ME. wel (well-), also welle, wulle, < AS. well, wyll, also wella, wylla, a well, spring (= MD. welle, D. wel = OHG. wella, MHG. G. welle, a wave, billow, surge, = Icel. vella, boiling, ebullition, = Dan. vøll (for vøll), a spring), < weallan, boil: see wall², and cf. wall², n., and well¹, v.]* 1. A natural source of water; a place where water springs up in or issues from the ground; a spring or well-spring; a fountain. As soon as a spring begins to be utilized as a source of water-supply it is more or less thoroughly transformed into a well. (See def. 4.) This is necessary, both for rendering the access to it convenient, and for giving the water a chance to accumulate and be protected when not needed for use. Hence the word *spring* is much used by geologists in describing the natural sources of water-supply, and *well*, by those indicating the manner in which the supply has been made available. There is, however, no sharp distinction possible between the two words. Thus, Prestwich speaks of the "beautiful spring [between Cirencester and Cheltenham] known as the Seven Wells," and Phillips of a "feeble intermittent spring [issuing from Giggleswick Scar, in Yorkshire] known as the Ebbing and Flowing Well."

Ther were a fewe wellles
Came renning fro the cliffes adoun.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 160.

Ther sprong wellles thre, . . .
Of watyr bothe fayr & good.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

Begin then, Sisters of the sacred well
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 15.

He deep comfort hath
Who, thirsting, drinks cool waters from a well.
R. W. Glider, The Celestial Passion, Love and Death.

Hence—2. The source whence any series or order of things issues or is drawn; a well-spring of origin or supply; a fount in the figurative sense.

He that is of worthinesse the wellle.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 178.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefeiled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

3. That which flows or springs out or up from a source; water or other fluid issuing forth.

And from his gored wound a well of bloud did gush.
Spenser, F. Q., i. iii. 35.

The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well
of water springing up into everlasting life. *John iv. 14.*

4. A pit, hole, or shaft sunk in the ground, either by digging or by boring through earth and rock, to obtain a supply of water, or of other fluid, as mineral water, brine, petroleum, or natural gas, from a subterranean source, and walled or otherwise protected from caving in. Wells are generally cylindrical, and are sometimes bored to a depth of several hundreds or thousands of feet. (See *Artesian well*, under *Artesian*. See also *oil-well*, *tube-well*.) From ordinary wells for domestic use the water is raised in vessels—generally buckets hung in pairs to a windlass

or singly to a well-sweep—or, as from deeper wells, by pumping.

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door;
but 'tis enough. *Shak., E. and J., III. i. 99.*

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

You were certain, by a sort of fate, to stop, in passing,
at the well in the front yard for a drink.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 51.

5. A cavity, or an inclosed space, shaft, or the like, in some way comparable to or suggestive of an ordinary well, but of some other origin or use: as, an ink-well.

The veriest old well of a shivering best parlour.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, II.

Through a most unsavory alley into a court, or rather
space, serving as a well to light the rear range of a tenement house.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

She had gotten it in a great well of a cupboard.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

The well . . . must be a square hole, a little larger than
the plate [for etching], and about an inch deep.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 166.

There must be perfect drainage insured from the bottom
of the well [the receptacle for ice in an ice-house], so
that the ice will be kept dry.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 364.

Specifically—(a) In a building, a compartment or shaft extending through the different floors, or from top to bottom, in which the stairs are placed, or round which they turn; or one in which an elevator or lift moves up and down; or one which serves for the admission of air or light to interior rooms, etc. The kinds of well named are distinctively called a *well-staircase* or (for the space interior to the stairs) a *well-hole*, an *elevator-shaft*, and an *air- or light-shaft*. (b) In a ship: (1) A compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps, for their protection and for ease of access to them. (2) A shaft through which to raise and lower an auxiliary screw-propeller. (3) The cockpit. (c) In a fishing-vessel or on a float, a compartment with a perforated bottom for the admission of water, in which fish are kept alive: distinctively called *live-well*. (d) In a military mine, a shaft with branches or galleries running out from it. (e) In a furnace, the lower part of the cavity into which the metal falls. (f) In an Irish jaunting-car, the hollow space for luggage between the seats. (g) In some breech-loading small arms, a cavity for the breech-block in the rear of the chamber. (h) In an English court of law, the inclosed space for the lawyers and their assistants, immediately in front of the judges' bench.

Solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted well,
. . . between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns.
Dickens, Bleak House, i.

6. In *her*., a bearing representing a well-curb, usually seen in perspective, circular, and masoned of large stones.—7. A whirlpool; an eddy; especially, a dangerous eddy in the sea, as about the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

The wells of Tuffiloe can wheel the stoutest vessel round
and round, in despite of either sail or storage.
Scott, Pirate, xxxviii.

O to us,
The fools of habit, sweeter seems
To rest beneath the clover sod . . .
Than if with thee [a ship] the roaring wells
Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Absorbing-well. See *absorb*.—**Artesian well**. See *Artesian* (with cut).—**Driven well**, or **drive-well**. See *tube-well*.—**Flowing well**. See *flowing*.—**Negative well**. Same as *absorbing-well*.—**The wells**, or **Wells**, in England, wells or springs of mineral waters, or a place where such wells are situated: as, to drink of or go to the wells at Bath; Tunbridge Wells.

The New Wells at Epsom, with variety of Raffle Shops,
will be open'd on Easter Monday next.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
[II. 118.]

= **Syn. 4. Well, Spring, Fountain, Cistern**. A well is an artificial pit sunk to such a depth that water comes into the bottom and rises to the water-level, ready to be drawn up. A *spring* is a place where water comes naturally to the surface of the ground and flows away: a *spring* may be opened or struck in excavation, but cannot be made. A *fountain* is characterized by the leaping upward of the water: it may be natural, and thus be a kind of *spring*, or it may be artificial, as in a public square. A *cistern* is an artificial receptacle for the storage of water, as that which is conducted from roofs; figuratively, the word may be applied to similar natural subterranean reservoirs.

well² (wel), *adv.* compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [Also *E. dial. wall; Sc. well, weil; < ME. wel, weel, wal, wol, welle, vele, sometimes wela, < AS. wel, well = OS. wel = OFries. rel, wal, wol = D. wel = MLG. wol, wal, wole, LG. wol = OHG. wela, wola, MHG. wol, G. wohl, wol = Icel. rel (sometimes val) = Sw. väl = Dan. rel = Goth. waila, well; orig. 'as wished,' 'as desired,' from the root of *will*; cf. Gr. βίλλω, better, Skt. vara, better, vara, a wish, Skt. *√ var*, choose: see *will*.] *Well* has come to be used as the adverb of *good*.] 1. In a good or laudable manner; not ill; worthily; rightly; properly; suitably: as, to act or reason *well*; to work or ride *well*; to be *well* disposed; a *well*-built house.*

The poets did well to conjoin music and medicine in Apollo.
Beacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 189.

You cannot anger him worse than to doe well.
Bp. Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A Detractor.

'Tis as certain that the work was well done at first, seeing it performs it's office so well, at so great a distance of time.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die well.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In a satisfactory or pleasing manner; according to desire, taste, or the like; fortunately; happily; favorably: as, to live or fare well; to succeed well in business; to be well situated.

The same daye the wynde fell well in our waye.
Sir R. Guyford, Pygrymage, p. 61.

To make a savory pore and weel smellinge.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Mistress Ford, by my troth, you are very well met.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 200.

Take your fortune;
 If you come off well, praise your wit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

3. With satisfaction or gratification; commendably; agreeably; highly; excellently: as, to be well entertained or pleased.

I hear so well of your Proceedings that I should rather commend than encourage you.
Hovell, Letters, i. v. 9.

All the world speaks well of you.
Pope.

A man who thinks sufficiently well of himself is never shy.
T. A. Trollope, What I Remember, p. 117.

4. In reality; fairly; practically; fully.

For blynd men (as I have fell)
 Can nocht deserve fair colours well.
Lauder, Dowie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), i. 451.

Would they were both well out of the room!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Though winter be over in March by rights,
 'Tis May perhaps ere the snow shall have withered well off the heights.
Browning, Up at a Villa.

It is evident that before the 18th century had well begun an historical compendium of great value had already been drawn up.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 814.

5. To a good or fair degree; not slightly or moderately; adequately: as, to be well deserving; to sleep well; a well-known author.

Whanne he was come the kyng he held hym well,
 And liked him right well in euery thyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 468.

She looketh well to the ways of her household.
Prov. xxxi. 27.

Pray thee advise thyself well.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Look you, this ring doth fit me passing well.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
 At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 201.

I have heard of a military engineer who knew so well how a bridge should be built that he could never build one.
Lowell, Coleridge.

6. To a large extent; greatly, either in an absolute or in a relative sense.

The kyng was wele in age, I yow ensur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1905.

Aton is from thens southwardes wele towards Jherusalem, within the londe and not vpon the see.
Sir R. Guyford, Pygrymage, p. 48.

She wears her bonnet well back on her head.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, I cannot well afford it.

A little evil
 May well be suffer'd for a general good, sir.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

In measure what the mind may well contain.
Milton, P. L., vii. 128.

You may well ask "What is to know?" for the expression is an ambiguous one.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 28.

8. Conformably to requirement or obligation; with due heed or diligence; carefully; conscientiously: now only in the legal phrase *well and truly*, as part of an oath or undertaking.

Ther for to heryn, wele and deuowtelliche, a messo solompliche soungyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Be guyke and rody, meke and seruissable,
 Wele awaityng to fulfyllle anon.
 What that thy souerayne comau[n]dithe the to be done.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

In felonies the oath administered [to jurors] is "You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, etc."
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 701.

9†. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is wel a Myle long fro Jersalem.
Manderuile, Travels, p. 97.

The elder brother had a some to clerke,
 Welles of tyttene wynter of age.
Political Poema, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 98.

Be these thre men wele of thi counsaile?
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

10. Very; much; very much: obsolete except in *well nigh* (see *well-nigh*).

With-oute presents or pens, she pleseth wel fewe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 161.

Wel lital thyken ye upon my wo.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 515.
 The tit agen turned, to telle the sothe,
 & bere hem wel beter then the bi-fore hade.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3830.

11. Elliptically, it is well; so be it: used as a sign of assent, either in earnest, in indifference, or in irony, or with other shades of meaning, as a prelude to a further statement, and often as a mere introductory expletive.

Well, I shall live to see your husbands bent you.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Well now, look at our villa! *Browning, Up at a Villa.*
 Well—'tis well that I should bluster!

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

As well, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
 With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
 My chamber-councils.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 236.

It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, as well.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 83.

As well as. See *as*.—As well . . . as, both . . . and; one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake out all kinds of fortifications, as well to prevent the mine and sapper as the Canon.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 4.

In polity, as well ecclesiastical as civil, there are and will be always evils which no art of man can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 9.

Just as well, improperly used by some writers for 'all the same.'

Her aged lover made her presents, but just as well she hated the sight of him.

Quoted in *H. G. White's Words and their Uses, p. 184.*

So well as. See *so*.—To go well. See *go*.—To speak well for. See *speaking*.—Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give moderate satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—Well healed. See *healed*.—Well met. See *meet*.—Well must ye. See *must*.—Well nigh, very nearly; almost: often compounded. See *well-nigh*.

My steps had well nigh slipped.
Ps. lxxiii. 2.

One that is well-nigh worn to pieces.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 21.

Well off, in a good condition, especially as to property. See *off, a, 6.*

George will have all my property, but Frank is nearly as well off, barring the baronetcy.

T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, i.

Well spoken. See *speaking*.

[Of the proper compounds of *well* with participial adjectives, only those are given below which are in standard use, or the meaning of which is not directly obvious. In regard to the improper joining of *well* with participles in regular verbal construction, see *remark under ill*.]

well² (wel), *a.* and *n.* [*well², adv.*, and in most uses still strictly an *adv.*] *I. a. 1.* Agreeable to wish or desire; satisfactory as to condition or relation; fortunate; opportune; propitious: only predicative, and most commonly used in impersonal clauses.

Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child? And she answered, It is well.

2 Ki. iv. 26.

Striving to better, oft we mar what's well.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 309.

All is well as it can be
 Upon this earth where all has end.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 354.

2. Satisfactory in kind or character; suitable; proper; right; good: as, was it well to do this? the well ordering of a household.

Their wolden awyrien that wigt for his well doles.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), i. 662.

Olyn. Is't not a handsome wench?
 Gent. She is well enough, madam.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

It is a more common then convenient saying that nine Taylors make a man; it were well if nineteen could make a woman to her mind.
N. Ward, Simple Candler, p. 28.

Jeremy Bentham's logic, by which he proved that he couldn't possibly see a ghost, is all very well in the daytime.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

3. In a good state or condition; well off; comfortable; free from trouble: used predicatively: as, I am quite well where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am well; another is wise, yet I am well.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.

4†. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predicatively.

He . . . was well with Henry the Fourth.
Dryden.

5. In good health; not sick or ailing; in a sound condition as to body or mind: usually predicative: as, he is now well, or (colloquially) a well man.

I am now as well
 As any living man; why not as valiant?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well or sick within the bills of mortality.

Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

To let well alone. See *let*.—Well to live, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare *well-to-do*.

You're a made old man; . . . you're well to live.

Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.

Well to pass. See *pass*.—Syn. 5. Hale, hearty, sound. *II. n.* That which is well or good; good state, health, or fortune. [Rare.]

"O! how," said he, "note I that well out find,
 That may restore you to your wonted well?"

Spenser, F. Q., i. ii. 42.

well-acquainted (wel'a-kwān'ted), *a.* Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge.

As if I were their well-acquainted friend.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 2.

welladay (wel'a-lā), *interj.* An altered form of *wellaway*, simulating *day*—the present time, either as the witness or the cause of distress, being often brought into ejaculations of this kind. See *wellaway*.

O well-a-day, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion!

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 100.

Ah! woe is me; woe, woe is me;
 Alack and well-a-day!

Herrick, Hesperides (The Mad Maki's Song).

well-advised (wel'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Accordant with good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a well-advised proceeding.

well-aneart (wel'a-nēr'), *adv.* [Also *well-anere* (given as *well-anere* in Halliwell)] as an exclamation; < *well² + anear*. In the exclamatory use *aneart* seems to supply the same vague reference to the present time as *day* in *welladay*.] Almost immediately; very soon.

The lady shrieks, and well-a-near
 Does fall in travail with her fear.
Shak., Pericles, iii. Prol., i. 51.

well-appointed (wel'a-poin'ted), *a.* 1. Complete in appointment or equipment; furnished with all requisites; in good trim.

The gentle Archbishop of York is up,
 With well-appointed powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 190.

They [defenders of the established religion] were a numerous, an intrepid, and a well-appointed band of combatants.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Hence—2†. Dominant; protective; auspicious.

Or seen her well-appointed star
 Come marching up the eastern hill afar.
Cowley.

well-appointedness (wel'a-poin'ted-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being well-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her well-appointedness, and her evident command of more than one manner.

H. James, Jr., Tragic Muse, xxvi.

wellaway (wel'a-wā), *interj.* [*< ME. well awaye, wellaway, wayleway, waylaway, walaaway, weylaway, weleaway, wei la wei, wo la wo, etc.*, < *AS. wā lā wā, wālā wā*, an exclamation of surprise or distress: *wā, woe; lā, lo; wā, woe*. Hence, by variation, *welladay*.] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*.

Thu salt, after the thrilde del,
 Ben do on rode, wele-wei!

Genensis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 2088.

This is the lif of this lordis that Iyuen shulde with Do bet,
 And wel-a-wey wers and I shulde al telle.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 215.

I have hem don dishonoure, welaway!
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1066.

In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
 There was a faire maid dwellin,
 Made every youth crye Wel awaye!

Her name was Barbara Allen.
Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, II. 158).

wellawayt, *n.* [*< wellaway, interj.*] Woe; misery.

For his glotonie and his grete scientie he hath a greuous penance,
 That is welawo whan he waketh and wopeth for colde.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 235.

Wot no wight what werre is, ther as pees regneth,
 No what is witerliche wele til wel-a-way hym teche.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 280.

well-balanced (wel'bal'ānst'), *a.* Rightly balanced; properly adjusted or regulated; not confused or disorderly.

The well-balanced world on hinges hung.
Milton, Nativity, l. 122.

A well-balanced moral nature consists of a large variety of mental forces, which do not easily group themselves under one or two general aspects.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 269.

well-behaved (wel'bē-hāvd'), *a.* Of good behavior or conduct; becoming in manner; courteous; civil.

Such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

well-being (wel'hē-ing), *n.* [*< well² + being*.] Well-conditioned existence; good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written *wellbeing*.

It behoves not a wise Nation to commit the sum of thir *wellbeing*, the whole state of thir Safety, to Fortune.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

No test of the physical *well-being* of society can be named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality.

Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

well-beloved (wel'bē-luv'ed), *a.* Greatly beloved; very dear. Sometimes used substantively.

Myrrh is my *well-beloved* unto me. *Cant.* I. 13.

The *well-beloved* Brutus. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, III. 2. 180.

well-beseeming (wel'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Properly or duly beseeching; suitably becoming.

In a noble Prince nothing is more decent and *well-beseeming* his greatness than to spare foule speeches.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Rome's royal empress,

Unfurnish'd of her *well-beseeming* troop.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, II. 3. 54.

well-beseent (wel'bē-sēn'), *a.* Well-looking; fine in appearance; showy.

The Briton Prince him readie did awayte,

In glistering armes right goodly *well-beseene*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. viii. 29.

well-bestrutted (wel'bō-strut'ted), *a.* [See *strut*, *v.*] Fully stretched or distended; swelled out.

And *well bestrutted* bees sweet bagge.

Herrick, *Hesperides* (Oberon's Feast).

well-boat (wel'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a live-well; a smack-boat or smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-borer (wel'bōr'ēr), *n.* A person engaged in or an instrument used for boring wells.

well-boring (wel'bōr'ing), *n.* A method of sinking wells by drilling or boring through rock, these wells often extending to a great depth. Percussion drilling is most used for this purpose. Compare *oil-well*, *oil-derrick*, etc.

well-born (wel'bōrn), *a.* [= *G. wohlgeboren*; as *well*² + *born*¹.] Of high or respectable birth; not of low origin.

The term *well-born* was a contemptuous nickname given to the Federalists.

McMaster, People of United States, I. 469.

well-breathed (wel'bret'ht), *a.* Long-breathed; having good wind; strong of lung.

On thy *well-breath'd* horse keep with thy hounds.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 678.

well-bred (wel'bred), *a.* 1. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined.

For better love I that bonnie buy

Than a' your *well-bred* men.

Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 388).

A moral, sensible, and *well-bred* man

Will not affront me, and no other can.

Copper, Conversation, I. 193.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race, as a domestic animal. Compare *half-bred*, *thoroughbred*.

well-bucket (wel'buk'et), *n.* A vessel for drawing up water from a well: often used in pairs, one ascending while the other descends. It is usually of wood, and barrel-shaped; in some parts of Europe copper vessels are used.

The muscles are so many *well-buckets*; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.

Dryden.

well-carriaged (wel'kar'ajd), *a.* Of good carriage or deportment; well-mannered. [Rare.]

The mistress of the house, a pretty *well-carriaged* woman.

Peppy, Diary, I. 317.

well-carset, *n.* [Also *Sc. well-kerse*; *ME. welle carse*, < *AS. wylle-cærse*, water-cress, < *wylle*, well, spring, + *cærse*, cress: see *well*¹ and *cress*.] Water-cress.

Ioh rede no faithful frere at thy feste sytte;
gut were me leuere, by oure lord, lyue by *welle-carsses*
Than haue my fode and my fyndunge of false mienne wyn-
nynges.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 292.

well-chain (wel'chān), *n.* A chain attached to a bucket or a pair of buckets, and used with a windlass, for drawing water from a well.

well-conditioned (wel'kon-dish'ond), *a.* [*< ME. well conditiond*; < *well*² + *conditioned*.] In good or favorable condition; in a desirable state of being: as, a *well-conditioned* mind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 521.

well-conducted (wel'kon-duk'ted), *a.* 1. Properly led; under good conduct: as, a *well-conducted* expedition.—2. Characterized by good conduct; acting well or properly; well-behaved: as, a *well-conducted* person or community.

well-curb (wel'kərb), *n.* A curb or inclosure around and above the top of a well. See cut under *pozzo*.

Losson . . . sat on the *well-curb*, abouting bad language down to the parrot.

R. Kipling, In the Matter of a Private.

well-deck (wel'dek), *n.* An open space on the main deck of a ship, inclosed like a well by the bulwarks and partial higher decks forward and aft.

The question of the freeboard of steamers of the *well-deck* type is again being brought before the notice of Lloyd's by the shipowners of the northeast coast.

The Engineer, LXV. 468.

well-decker (wel'dek'er), *n.* A ship having a well-deck.

A large proportion of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are *well-deckers*.

The Engineer, LXVII. 192.

well-deedt, *n.* [*< ME. weldede, weldæd*, < *AS. weldæd* (= *OHG. wolatāt* = *Goth. wailadēds*); as *well*² + *deed*.] Benefit.

well-disposed (wel'dis-pōzd'), *a.* Of a good or favorable disposition; in a kindly or friendly state of feeling; well-willed.

You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, II. 1. 206.

Some *well-disposed* persons have taken offence at my using the word *Free-thinker* as a term of reproach.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 135.

well-doer (wel'dō'ēr), *n.* One who does well; a performer of good deeds or actions: opposed to *evil-doer*.

well-doing (wel'dō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. well-doing*; < *well*² + *doing*.] Good conduct or action.

The cristin ne myght bet illill space endure, ne hadde he the *well doinge* of the v knyghtes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 550.

Let us not be weary in *well doing*.

Gal. vi. 9.

well-doing (wel'dō'ing), *a.* Acting well; doing what is right or satisfactory.

The *well-doing* steed. *Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, I. 112.

well-drain (wel'drān), *n.* 1. A drain or vent, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to a well or pit.

well-drain (wel'drān), *v. t.* [*< well-drain, n.*] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

well-dressing (wel'dres'ing), *n.* The decoration of wells and springs with flowers, etc., accompanied by religious observances, practised at set times in England (especially at Tisnington, in Derbyshire, on Ascension day) and elsewhere. Also called *well-flowering*.

Fetichism survives in the honours paid to wells and fountains, common in Germany and in some parts of France, and in England known under the name of *well-dressing*.

Keary, *Prim. Belief*, p. 87.

well-drill (wel'dril), *n.* A tool or drill used in boring wells.

well-earned (wel'ernd), *a.* Thoroughly deserved; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a *well-earned* punishment.

well-faced (wel'fäst), *a.* Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]

He that hath any *well-faced* phancy in his Crowne, and doth not vent it now, fears the pride of his owne heart will dub him dunce for ever.

N. Ward, Simple Cebler, p. 2.

well-famed (wel'fämd), *a.* Of great fame; famous; celebrated.

Heet. I thank thee, most imperious Agamemnon.

Agam. [To Trolia.] My *well-famed* lord of Troy, no less to you.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 173.

well-fard (wel'färd), *a.* [*Sc.*, also *weel-fard, well-faurt*; a dial. contraction of *well-favored*.] Well-favored.

Now hold your tongue, my *well-far'd* maid,

Lat a' your mourning be.

John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

wellfare, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *welfare*.

well-faring (wel'fär'ing), *a.* [*Of. fare*¹, *v.*, 6.] Well-seeming; fine-appearing; handsome.

Therwithal of brawnes and of bones

A *well-faring* persone for the nones.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

well-favored (wel'fä'vörd), *a.* Being of good favor or appearance; good-looking; comely.

Rachel was beautiful and *well favoured*. *Gen.* xxix. 17.

To be a *well-favoured* man is the gift of fortune.

Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 3. 15.

well-fed (wel'fed), *a.* Showing the result of good feeding; in good condition; fat; plump.

And *well-fed* sheep and sable oxen lay.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiii. 206.

well-flowering (wel'flou'er-ing), *n.* Same as *well-dressing*.

Makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in "Merrie England."

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 457.

well-foughtent (wel'fä'tn), *a.* Bravely fought.

well-found (wel'found), *a.* Found to be well or good; approved; commendable.

Gerard de Narbon was my father;
In what he did profess *well found*.

Shak., *All's Well*, II. 1. 105.

Many live comparatively *well-found* lives.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII. 723.

well-founded (wel'foun'ded), *a.* Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless: as, *well-founded* suspicions.

well-given (wel'giv'n), *a.* Given to what is well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned.

Why are you a burthen to the world's conscience, and an eye-sore to *well-given* men?

Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, II. 2.

well-governor, *n.* [*ME. wel-gouvernour* (tr. L. *qui bene præest*).] One who governs well.

The prestis that hen *wel gouvernours*.

Wyclif, 1 Tim. v. 17.

well-graced (wel'gräst), *a.* Held in good grace or esteem; viewed with favor; popular.

The eyes of men,

After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage,

Are idly bent on him that enters next.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 2. 24.

well-grass (wel'gräs), *n.* The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. Also *well-girse*. Compare *well-carse*. [Scotch.]

well-grounded (wel'groun'ded), *a.* Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-founded.

well-head (wel'hed), *n.* The source of a natural well or spring.

To-walten [overflowed] alle thyse *welle-hedes* [of the deluge] & the water flowed.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 428.

Old *well-heads* of haunted rilla. *Tennyson*, *Eloknore*.

well-hole (wel'höl), *n.* 1. A deep, narrow, perpendicular cavity, as the space from top to bottom of a house round which stairs turn; also, an inclosure in which a balancing-weight rises and falls, etc.—2. The well-room of a boat.

well-house (wel'hous), *n.* A room or small house built round a well, for dairy and other domestic uses.

I lately had standing in my *well-house* . . . a great cauldron of copper.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 25.

well-informed (wel'in-förmd'), *a.* Possessed of full information on a wide variety of subjects.

welling (wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *well*¹, *v.*] An outpouring, as of liquid or gas.

Wellington boot. 1. A riding-boot with leg extending upward at the rear to the angle of the knee, and high enough in front to cover the knee. So called because the pattern is supposed to have been introduced by the Duke of Wellington, who wore such boots in his campaigns.

2. A similar boot, somewhat shorter, worn under the trousers, and fitting the leg closely.

No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but *Wellington boots*, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap.

E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. 11.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1853), named after the Duke of Wellington: see *Wellingtonian*.] A name much used in England for the big trees of California, which has given way to the earlier name *Sequoia* under the rule of priority. See *Sequoia* (with cut).

Wellingtonian (wel-ing-tō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Wellington* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the first Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley, 1769–1852), a British general and statesman.

The *Wellingtonian* legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France.

The Academy, No. 906, p. 159.

well-intentioned (wel'in-ten'shond), *a.* Characterized by or due to good intentions; meaning well; well-meant; intended for good.

The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even *well-intentioned* rulers against honest errors.

Brougham.

"Immortality inherent in Nature" . . . is a *well-intentioned* argument.

The American, XI. 44.

well-judged (wel'jujd), *a.* Treated or done with good judgment; correctly estimated or calculated; judicious; wise.

The *well-judg'd* purchase, and the gift,

That grac'd his letter'd store.

Copper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-knit (wel'nit), *a.* [*< well*² + *knit*, *pp.*] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.

O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 2. 77.

His soul *well-knit*, and all his battles won,

Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.

M. Arnold, Immortality.

well-known (wel'nōn), *a.* Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

Implored for aid each *well-known* face,
And strove to seek the Dame's embrace.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 25.

well-liking (wel'li'king), *a.* 1. Appearing well; good-looking; well-conditioned.

Children . . . as fat and as *well-liking* as if they had been gentlemen's children.
Latimer.

Through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound and *well-liking*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

Well-liking wits they have. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 268.*

well-looked (wel'lūkt), *a.* Well-looking; having a good appearance.

They are both little, but very like one another, and *well-looked* children.
Pepys, Diary, III. 270.

well-looking (wel'lūk'ing), *a.* Looking well; fairly good-looking.

The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough.
Dickens.

She was a *well-looking*, almost a handsome woman.
J. C. Jeaffreson, Live it Down, xxx.

well-mannered (wel'man'erd), *a.* [*ME. well maneryd*; < *well*² + *mannered*.] Having good manners; polite; well-bred; complaisant.

Sir, if you will not that men call you presumptuous, or, to speak plainly, do call you fool, have a care to be *well-mannered*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 74.

well-marked (wel'märkt), *a.* 1. In *zōöl*, and *bot.*, pronounced; decided; obvious; signal; easily recognized or determined: as, *well-marked* characters; a *well-marked* genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, *Homopus signatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

well-meaner (wel'mé'nér), *n.* One who means well, or whose intention is good.

Deluded *well-meaners* come over out of honesty, and small offenders out of common discretion or fear.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

well-meaning (wel'mé'ning), *a.* Well-intentioned; frequently used with slight contempt.

Plain *well-meaning* soul. *Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 128.*
He was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though *well-meaning* man.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

well-meant (wel'mént), *a.* Rightly intended; friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Edward's *well-meant* honest love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 67.

well-minded (wel'min'ded), *a.* Of good or well-disposed mind; well or favorably inclined.

For discharge of a bishop's office, to be *well-minded* is not enough.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Well-minded Clarence, he thou fortunate!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27.

well-natured (wel'nū'tjurd), *a.* Of excellent nature or character; properly disposed; right-minded.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age.

They should rather disturb than divert the *well-natur'd* and reflecting Part of an Audience.
Compreve, Way of the World, Ded.

wellness (wel'nes), *n.* [*well*² + *-ness*.] The state of being well or in good health.

well-nigh (wel'ni'), *adv.* [*ME. wel ny, wel nygh, wel neih*; prop. two words: see *well*² and *nigh*.] Very high; very nearly; almost wholly or entirely. Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

A wegge of boone or yron putt bytwene
The bark and tree *wellnygh* III fingers depe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The labour of *well-nigh* fifty plowers.
Sandys, Travels, p. 19.

The dreary night has *wellnigh* passed. *Whittier, Pean.*

well-ordered (wel'ór'derd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

There is a law in each *well-order'd* nation
To curb those raging appetites.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 180.

well-packing (wel'pak'ing), *n.* A cylindrical bag filled with flaxseed, or some similar apparatus, placed around the well-tube in deep oil-wells, to prevent the entrance of water above or below the oil in the well; a seed-bag. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *packing*.

well-pleasing (wel'plé'zing), *a.* Acceptable; pleasing.

A sacrifice acceptable, *well-pleasing* to God.
Phil. iv. 18.

well-pleasing (wel'plé'zing), *n.* That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or satisfying. [Rare.]

The fruits of unity (next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all) are two.

Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Thou wouldst willingly walk in all *well-pleasing* unto Him.
Bp. Leighton, Com. on 1st Peter.

well-proportioned (wel'prō-pōr'shond), *a.* Having good or correct proportions; fitting as to parts or relations; properly coordinated.

well-read (wel'red), *a.* Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of books or literature.

well-regulated (wel'reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

Things which would have distressed most *well-regulated* Belgravian damsels.
E. Yates, Land at Last, iii. 3.

well-respected (wel'rē-spek'ted), *a.* 1. Held in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.]

If *well-respected* honour bid me on,
I hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, my lord. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.*

2. Having respect to facts or conditions; properly viewed; carefully weighed.

well-room (wel'rōm), *n.* 1. A room which contains a well; especially, a room built over a mineral spring, or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where leakage and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out with a scoop.

well-rounded (wel'rōun'ded), *a.* Being well or properly rounded or filled out; symmetrically proportioned; complete in all parts.

Something so complete and *well-rounded* in his . . . life.
Longfellow.

well-seent (wel'sēn'), *a.* Highly accomplished; expert; skilful.

All six *well-seene* in armes, and prov'd in many a fight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 5.

As a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 134.

well-set (wel'set'), *a.* 1. Firmly set or fixed; properly placed or arranged.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of *well set* hair, baldness.
Isa. iii. 24.

2. Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together: as, a *well-set* frame or body.

well-sinker (wel'sing'kér), *n.* One who sinks or digs wells.

Modern *well-sinkers* will go down in any strata almost to any depth.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 80.

well-sinking (wel'sing'king), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

well-smack (wel'smak), *n.* A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-spherometer (wel'sfē-rom'e-tér), *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.

well-spoken (wel'spō'kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety: as, a *well-spoken* recitation.—2. See *well spoken*, under *speak*.

well-spring (wel'spring), *n.* [*ME. wellspring, wylspring*, < *AS. wylspring, wylspring*, a fountain, spring of water, < *wyll*, well, + *spring*, spring; see *well*¹ and *spring*.] 1. A water-source; a fountainhead; a living spring. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A little brooke that com runnyng of two *well springes* of a mountayne.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a perennial source of anything; a fountainhead of supply or of emanation.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it.
Prov. xvi. 22.

well-staircase (wel'stār'kās), *n.* A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See *well*¹, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

well-sweep (wel'swēp), *n.* A sweep or pivoted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

Leaning *well-sweeps* creaked in the scant garden.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

well-tempered (wel'tem'pērd), *a.* In music, tuned in equal temperament. The term is used specifically in the (English) title of one of J. S. Bach's most famous works, "The Well-Tempered Clavier," a collection of forty-eight preludes and fugues, in two equal parts, one finished in 1722 and the other in 1744, which were written in all the major and minor keys (tonalities) of the keyboard for the purpose of testing the theory of tuning in equal temperament, at that time but little known. See *temperament*.

well-thewed (wel'thūd), *a.* [*ME. wel-thewed, wel thewed*; < *well*² + *thewed*.] Good in manner, habit, form, or construction; well-mannered; well done.

They bene so *well-thewed*, and so wise,
What ever that good old man bespake.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

well-timbered (wel'tim'bērd), *a.* Well furnished with timber: as, *well-timbered* land; also, made with good or abundant timber, literally or figuratively; strongly formed or built.

A *well-timbered* fellow, he would have made a good column, an he had been thought on when the house was a building.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

well-timed (wel'timd), *a.* 1. Done at a good or suitable time; opportune.

Methinks an angry scorn is here *well-timed*.
Lovell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Keeping accurate time: as, *well-timed* oars.

well-to-do (wel'tū-dū'), *a.* 1. Having means to do or get along with; well off; forehanded; prosperous: as, a *well-to-do* merchant or farmer.

I am rich and *well-to-do*. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

2. Manifesting a state of being well off; indicative of prosperity.

There was a *well-to-do* aspect about the place.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Tobermory is a commonplace town, with a semicircle of *well-to-do* houses on the shores of a sheltered bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 498.

well-tomb (wel'tōm), *n.* A deeply excavated tomb; one of a numerous class of ancient burial-pits, as in Egypt and in Phœnician lands, etc., sunk in the ground or rock like wells.

The graves belong to the type of *well-tombs*, and show a curious and subtle art in their design for the purposes of concealment.
The Nation, XLVIII. 303.

well-trap (wel'trap), *n.* Same as *stink-trap*.

well-tube (wel'tūb), *n.* A wooden or metallic tube or piping running from top to bottom of a well for the fluid to rise or be pumped through. See cut under *packing*.—**Well-tube filter**, a filter or strainer at the end of the tube of a driven well, to prevent the entrance of gravel or sand.

well-turned (wel'tērd), *a.* 1. Accurately turned or rounded: as, a *well-turned* column.—2. Dexterously turned or fashioned; well-rounded; aptly constructed: as, a *well-turned* sentence or compliment.

well-warranted (wel'wor'an-ter), *a.* Having good warrant or credit; well-accredited; well-trusted.

And you, my noble and *well-warranted* cousin, . . .

Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 254.

well-water (wel'wū'tēr), *n.* The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial well.

He alludes to the excellence of her freestone *well-water*, declares he must really take a third drink out of her nice gourd.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 249.

well-willed, *a.* [*ME. welwyllyd*; < *well*² + *wyll* + *-ed*.] Bearing good-will; favorable.

well-willert (wel'wil'ér), *n.* One who wills or wishes well; a well-wisher.

[They] scornfullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all *well willers* thereof.
Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Be ruled by your *well-willers*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 72.

well-willing (wel'wil'ing), *a.* [*ME. welwyllyng, welwillende*, < *AS. welwillende* (tr. *L. benevolens*), < *wel*, well, + *willende*, ppr. of *will*¹.] Wishing well; well-inclined; favorable; friendly; propitious.

To ther desire the kyng was *welwyllyng*,
So fourth on huntynge he rode certeynly.
Geuewyden (E. E. T. S.), l. 964.

well-willy (wel'wil'i), *a.* [Also *wel-willy*; *Se. well-willie*; < *ME. wellwilly* (= *Sw. välwili* = *Dan. velwili*), benevolent; < *well*² + *wyll* + *-yl*. Cf. *well-willing*.] Kindly wishing; favorable; propitious.

Venus mene I, the *welwilly* planete.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1257.

well-wish (wel'wish'), *n.* A good or favorable wish; a benevolent desire.

If this be true, I must confess I am charitable only in my liberal intentions, and bountiful *well-wishes*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Let it not . . . enter into the heart of any one that hath . . . a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity to think of a peace with France. *Addison, Present State of the War.*

well-wished (wel'wist'), *a.* Held in good will; highly esteemed; well-liked.

The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,
Quit their own part. *Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 27.*

well-wisher (wel'wish'ér), *n.* One who wishes well, as to a person or a cause; a person favorably inclined; a sympathizing friend.

It heartens the Young Libertine, and confirms the well-wishers to Atheism.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.

well-won (wel'wun), *a.* Honestly gained; hard-earned.

My bargains and my well-won thrift.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 51.

well-worn (wel'wörn), *a.* 1. Much affected by wear or use; hence, familiar from frequent repetition; worn threadbare.

The well-worn plea that unequal acquaintanceships never prosper.

Mrs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, xv.

Down which a well-worn pathway courted us.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Properly or becomingly worn; suitably borne or maintained. [Rare.]

That well-worn reserve which proved he knew
No sympathy with that familiar cren.

Byron, Lara, I. 27.

welly (wel'i), *adv.* [An extension of *welt*.] Well-nigh; very nearly; almost. [Prov. Eng.]

Our Joseph's welly blind, poor lad.

Wavagh's Lancashire Songs.

welmt, *v. i.* [ME. *welmen*, < *welm*, *walm*, a bubbling up, a spring: see *walm*.] To well; spring.

The waters are evere fresh and newe
That welmeth up with wawls brighte.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1561.

wels (welz), *n.* The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

Welsh (welsh), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Welch*, early mod. E. also *Walsh*; < ME. *Welsce*, *Walshe*, *Wælsce*, *Walsche*, *Walse*, *Walisc*, *Welisc*, < AS. *welisc*, *welisc*, foreign, esp. Celtic, in later use applied also to the French (= OHG. *walhsic*, foreign, esp. pertaining to Rome, Roman, MHG. *welsch*, *welisch*, *walhisc*, pertaining to Rome, French, Italian, G. *wälsch*, foreign (cf. G. *Wälschland*, Italy) = Icel. *walskr*, foreign), < *wealas* (pl. *wealas*), foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen, = OHG. *walh*, MHG. *walch*, a foreigner, esp. a Roman (cf. *Wallach*); cf. LL. *Volce*, a reflex of a Celtic name. The AS. noun, in the pl. *Wealas*, lit. 'foreigners,' exists in the patricial names *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and in comp. in *walnut*; and the adj. appears as a surname in the forms *Welsh*, *Welch*, *Walsh*.] I. *a.* 1. Foreign. See *welshnut*.—2. Relating or pertaining to Wales (a titular principality and a part of the island of Great Britain, opposite the southern part of Ireland), or to its people or its indigenous Cymric language.—**Welsh clearwing**, *Trochilium scoticeforme*, a British hawk-moth whose larva feeds on the birch.—**Welsh drake**, the gadwall or gray duck, *Chauelasmus streperus*. J. P. Giraud, 1844. Also called *German duck*. See cut under *Chauelasmus*. [New Jersey.]—**Welsh glove**. See *glove*, 3.—**Welsh groin**, in arch., a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other. See *underpitch groin*, under *groining*.—**Welsh harp**. See *harp*.—**Welsh hook**, an old military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to a cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a
Welsh hook.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 372.

Welsh lay. See *lay*, 1.—**Welsh main**, a match at cock-fighting where all must fight to death. *Scott.*—**Welsh medlar**. Same as *azarole*.—**Welsh mortgage**. See *mortgage*.—**Welsh mutton**, a choice and delicate quality of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales. *Simmonds*.—**Welsh onion**, the chibol, *Allium fistulosum*; so called from the German *Welch*, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See *chibol*, 2, and *look*.—**Welsh parsley**, a burlesque name for hemp or a hangman's halter made of it.

This is a rascal deserves . . . to dance in hemp Der-
rick's coranto: let's choke him with Welsh parsley.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Welsh poppy. See *Meconopsis* and *poppy*.—**Welsh rabbit, ware, wig**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, as a plural word with the definite article, the people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes, and maintained their independence of the English till 1282–3.—2. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, forming, with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch, the Cymric group.

welsh² (welsh), *v. t. and i.* [Also *welch*; < *Welsh¹*, either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.] To cheat or practise cheating by betting or taking money as a stake on a horse-race, and running off without settling.

A late decision of the Courts has rather taken the lower
class of bookmaker by surprise—*welshing* was decided to
be an indictable offence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 850.

He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom
he has seen at his stand for many years, with the cer-
tainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk
of being *welshed*.

Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

welsher (wel'shër), *n.* [*Welsh²* + *-er*.] A swindling better or book-maker on a race-track; one who absconds without paying his losses, or what is due to others on account of money deposited with him for betting. Also written *welcher*.

The *welsher* properly so called takes the money offered
him to back a horse, but, when he has taken money
enough from his dupes, departs from the scene of his la-
bours, and trusts to his luck, a dyed wig, or a pair of false
whiskers not to be recognised. *All the Year Round*.

Welshman (welsh'man), *n.*; pl. *Welshmen* (-men). [Formerly also *Welchman*; < *Welsh* + *man*.] 1. A native of the principality of Wales, or a member of the Welsh race.—2. A local name of the black-bass and of the squirrel-fish.

welshnut (welsh'nút), *n.* [Also *walshnut*; < ME. *welshnote*, *walshnote*, lit. 'foreign nut': see *Welsh¹* and *nut*, and cf. *walnut*.] The nut of *Juglans regia*, the European walnut; also, the tree.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle

Under a *walsh-note* [var. *welsh-note*] shale.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

[Early printed editions have *walnote*.]

welsomet (wel'sum), *a.* [*ME. welsum*; < *welt²* + *-some*.] Well off; in good condition; prosperous.

Wyclif, Gen. xxiv. 21.

welsomely (wel'sum-li), *adv.* [*ME. welsumli*; < *welsome* + *-ly²*.] Prosperously; with favor or well-being.

I . . . shall be turned agen *welsomly* to the hows of
my fader.

Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 21.

welt¹ (welt), *v. i.* [*ME. welten*, roll, upset, overturn, < AS. *wyltan*, roll, etc., = OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *welzen*, G. *wälzen*, *wälzen* = Icel. *welta*, roll: see *walt*.] To roll; revolve.

Hit *walz* a wenyng vnwar [foolish] that *welt* in his mynde.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 115.

welt² (welt), *n.* [*ME. welte*, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe, a hem, a fringe; perhaps < W. *gwald*, a hem, *welt*, *gwalties*, the welt of a shoe (cf. *gwaldw*, *welt*, hem, *gwaltiesio*, form a welt).] 1. An applied hem, selvage, bordering, or fringe; especially, a strengthening or ornamenting strip of material fastened along an edge, or over or between two joined edges, often forming a rounded ridge by the insertion of a cord or the doubling outward of the material. [Now rare, except in specific or technical uses.]

Little low hedges, round like *welts*, with some pretty
pyramids, I like well.

Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Clap but a civil gown with a *welt* [a civilian's gown with a furrowed border] on the one, and a canonical cloke with sleeves on the other.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2.

A committee-man's clerk, or some such excellent rascal, clothing himself from top to toe in knavery, without a *welt* or gard of goodness about him.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, l. 1.

His coat was greene,

With *welts* of white seamde betwene.

Greene, Mourning Garment.

Specifically—(a) In a heraldic achievement, a narrow border to an ordinary or charge. (b) A strip of material sewed round or along an open edge, as of a glove.

Ho [a glove-maker] cuts pieces for the thumbs . . . and for the binding round the top and the opening just above the palm of the hand, which are called *welts*.

Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., III. 226.

(c) A strip of leather in a boot or shoe sewed round the edge of the conjoined upper leather and inner sole, preparatory to the attachment of the bottom or outer sole. See cut under *boot*. (d) In *carp.*, a strip forming an additional thickness laid over a flush seam or joint, or placed in an angle, to strengthen it, as in a curved-built vessel. (e) In *sheet-iron work*, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates forming a butt-joint. (f) In *knitting*: (1) One of the ribs at an end of the work, intended to prevent it from rolling up, as around the opening or top of a sock. (2) A separate flap, as a heel-piece, on any piece of work made in a knitting-machine. It is made independently of the work, and afterward knitted on.

Hence—2. A low superficial ridge or linear swelling, as on the skin; a weal or wale: as, to raise *welts* on a person or an animal by blows with a whip. See *welt²*, *v. t.*, 2. [Colloq.] **welt²** (welt), *v. t.* [*Welt²*, *n.*] 1. To fix a welt, or welts to or in; furnish or ornament with anything called a welt: as, to *welt* shoes.

If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt *welted* about it, and from thenceforth no stranger entereth therein. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 412.

Wit's as suitable to guarded coats as wisdom is to *welted* gowns.

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

2. To beat severely with a whip or stick, whereby welts may be raised. See *welt²*, *n.*, 2. [Colloq.]—**Welted thistle**. See *thistle*.

welt³ (welt), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *wilt*.] To wilt; wither; become soft or flabby, as from decay; become ropy or stringy, as some liquors. [Prov. Eng.]

Her oodn't lave 'ourse by rason of the Christmas bakkon
comin' on, and some o' the cider *welted*.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II.

welt⁴. Preterit of *walt*.

welt-cutter (welt'kut'er), *n.* In shoe-manuf. machine to cut notches in the edges of a v in order to admit of laying it in smooth the toe. The cutting-blade is triangular, is depressed by a treadle and raised b spring. *E. H. Knight*.

welter. Preterit of *weld³*, *welde*, older form *wield*.

welter (wel'tër), *v.* [*ME. welteren*, a vau *walteren*, *waltren*, roll over: see *walter*.] I. *trans.* 1. To roll or toss; tumble about; 1 or act waveringly, confusedly, or tumultuou used chiefly of waves, or of things compari to them.

Again the reckless and the brave

Ride lords of *weltering* seas.

Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sig

Incapable of change,

Nor touched by *welterings* of passion.

Wordsworth, Prel.

The waves

Whelmed the degraded race, and *weltered* o'er their gri

Bryant, The Ages, at

2. To roll about, as in some fluid or unsta medium; be tossed or tumbled; hence, to v low or grovel (in something).

He must not float upon his watery bier

Unwept, and *welter* to the parching wind

Without the meed of some melodious tear.

Milton, Lycidas, I

Happier are they that *welter* in their sin,

Swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime.

Tennyson, Holy G.

3. To be exposed to or affected by some v tering or floating substance or medium: saic objects at rest.

When all is past, it is humbling to tread

O'er the *weltering* field of the tombless dead.

Byron, Siege of Corinth, 1

We climbed over the crest of high sand, where
rushes lay *weltering* after the wind.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker

She fell from her horse, slain, and *weltering* in
blood.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II.

II. *trans.* 1. To roll; cause to turn or
volve.

He that *weltereth* a stone. *Bible* of 1549 (Prov. xxvi.

2. To subject to or affect by *weltering*; accomplish by or as if by wallowing. [Rare.]

Weltering your way through chaos and the murk of H

Carl

welter (wel'tër), *n.* [*Welter*, *v.*] Rolling wallowing motion; a tossing or tumbl about; hence, turmoil; ferment; hurly-bur

The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other c

troveries.

Carl

Nothing but a confused *welter* and a miver of mingled
and rain, and spray, as if the very atmosphere is writn
in the clutches of the gale. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago,

The *welter* of the waters rose up to his chin.

William Morris, Sigurd

welter-race (wel'tër-räs), *n.* A race in whi the horses carry *welter-weight*. See *welt weight*.

welter-stakes (wel'tër-stäks), *n. pl.* The stak in a *welter-race*.

welter-weight (wel'tër-wät), *n.* [Appar. < *w ter*, *v.*, + *weight*; in allusion to the heavier m tion. But in early racing-lists the first eleme is said to be *swelter*, for which then *welter* wou be a substitute. *Swelter* would allude to t overheating of the heavily weighted horses In *horse-racing*, an unusually heavy weight, e pecially as carried by horses in many steapl chases and hurdle-races. These weights som times amount to as much as 40 pounds ov weight for age.

welt-guide (welt'gid), *n.* An attachment to shoe-sewing machine for presenting the we in the machine in position for sewing in.

welting (wel'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *welt²*, *v.* 1. A sewed border or edging; a thickene edging.—2. A severe beating with a whi stick, strap, or the like. [Colloq.]

He bewhimpered his *welting*, and I scarce thought

enough for him.

G. Meredith

welt-leather (wel'tewh'er), *n.* Leather fro: the shoulders of tanned hides, used for mal ing the welts of boots and shoes.

The demand for *welt leather* is greater than the suppl

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 44

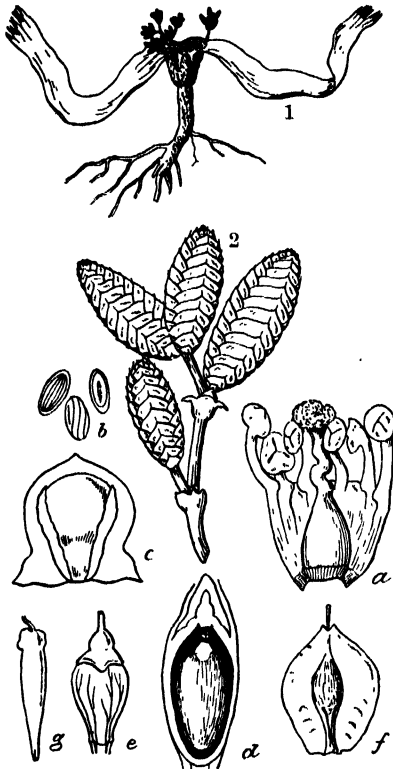
welt-machine (wel't-ma-shën'), *n.* In *sho manuf.*, a machine for cutting leather into strii suitable for welts. The welts are afterward pass through the welt-cutter. Welts may also be cut a trimmed with hand-tools called *welt-trimmers*.

welt-shoulders (wel'tshöl'dërz), *n. pl.* Sam as *welt-leather*.

welt-trimmer (welt'trim'er), *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a welt-machine.

wel-willy, *a.* See *well-willy*.

Welwitschia (wel-wich'i-ſ), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1863), named after Friedrich Welwitsch (1806-72), an Austrian botanist and traveler.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Gnetaceae*, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by diceious many-flowered imbricated cone-like spikes panicle at the margin of a short woody trunk. The only species, *W. mirabilis*, is a native of sandy regions of southwestern tropical Africa, in Benguela and Damara-land, between 14° and 23° south latitude.



Welwitschia mirabilis.

1. Entire plant. 2. Branch of the panicle. 3. Stamens—tube laid open, showing the inclosed ovule. 4. Pollen-grains. 5. Scale of cone with flower-bud. 6. Seed, longitudinal section, showing the calyptriform integument at its apex. 7. Ripe seed and base of pericarp. 8. Embryo with styliform apex of the integument of the seed. 9. Embryo.

Its thick trunk bears but two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a hard fibrous substance, and become often 6 feet long and 2 or 3 wide. They finally split into long shreds, but are still retained, it is said, through over a hundred years of growth. The mature trunk forms a tabular mass only about a foot high, but 5 or 6 feet across; the top is truncate, hard, pitted, and broken by cracks, and resembles a fungus of the genus *Polyporus*; the base is deeply sunk in the soil, and produces middle-sized roots. The panicle inflorescence is composed of rigid erect dichotomously jointed stems from 6 to 12 inches high, with two opposite scales sheathing each joint, and is developed annually from the upper side of the trunk at the base of the cotyledons. The flower-spikes are composed of brilliant scarlet scales overlapping, usually in four rows—the male with spikes 1½ inches long or under, the female larger, fewer, and thicker. Each scale contains a flower, the male a small loose membranous perianth, the filaments connate into a loosely exerted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The fruit is dry, two-winged, compressed, inclosed in a fibrous utricle. The new growth is chiefly horizontal, enlarging the stem both above and below the base of the leaf, which finally projects from a deep marginal cavity.

welyt, *a.* [ME., < AS. *welig*, *welg* (= OHG. *welagi*), rich, wealthy, < *wela*, weal: see *weal*.] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

The claws drie and scabbed olde busely
Kytte all away, and kepe up that is wely.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

wem (wem), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weam*; < ME. *wem*, *wemme*, altered, after the verb, from **wam*, **wom*, < AS. *wam*, *wom* (wamm-, womm-), spot, blot, sin, = OS. *wam* = OFries. *wam* (in *wiluwam*) = OHG. *wamm* = Icel. *wamm* = Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish. Cf. *wem*¹, v.] A spot; scar; fault; blemish; taint.

Beren your body into every place . . .
Withoute wem of yow, thurgh foul or fair.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 113.

The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without
gall or wem, for this purpose.

Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 121.

Rubbe out the wrinkles of the minde, and be not curi-
ous about the weme in the face.

Lyly, *Euphues and his England* (Arber's reprint, IV. 468).

wem¹ (wem), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *wemmen*, < AS. *wem-
man* (= OHG. *gi-wemman* = Goth. *ana-wamm-
jan*), spot, blemish, etc., < *wam* (wamm-), a spot:
see *wem*¹, *n.*] To corrupt; vitiate. *Drant*.

wem² (wem), *n.* [A shortened form of *weam*,
wame, a dial. form of *womb*.] The belly; the
wame.

He had his gang therefore command us . . .

To probe its [the Trojan horse's] wem with wedge and
beetle.

Cotton, *Scarronides*, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

wemless (wem'les), *a.* [*<* ME. *wemles*, *wemmo-
less*, < AS. *wamleas*, *womleas*, without
spot or blemish, < *wam*, spot, + *-leas* = E. *-less*.]
Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

Thou Virgin wemmoles,

Bar of thy body, and dweltest mayden pure.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 47.

wemmy (wem'i), *a.* [*<* *wem*¹ + *-y*.] Faulty;
unsound; blemished; tainted.

The mustie wheate, the sowre wine, the ratt-eaten bread,
the wemmy cheese.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

wen (wen), *n.* [*<* ME. *wen*, *wenne*, < AS. *wen*, *wæn*
(*wenn*-, *wænn*-) = OFries. *wen* = D. *wen* = LG.
won, *wœn* = G. dial. *wenne*, *wenne*, *wöhne*, a wen,
wart.] A circumscribed benign tumor of moder-
ate size, occurring on any part of the body,
but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-
defined sac inclosing sebaceous matter.

wench¹ (wench), *n.* [*<* ME. *wenche*, shortened
form of *wenchele*, orig. a child, prob. < AS. **wen-
cel*, a child, represented by the once occurring
winclo, pl., children, prob. for **wenclun*, neut. pl.
of the adj. *wenchele*, weak (found once, in
dat. pl. *wenclum*, applied to widows), var. of
wancol, *woncol*, unstable, > E. *wankle*: see *wan-
kle*. The AS. *wenche*, a wench, a daughter,
given by Somner, is an error based upon the
above forms.] 1. A child (of either sex).

Wers & wif & wenchel [man and wife and child].

Ancren Riwle, p. 384.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel;
a young woman in general. [*Wench* had originally
no depreciatory implication, and continued to be used in
a respectful sense, especially as a familiar term, long
after it had acquired such an implication in specific em-
ployment; and it is still commonly so used in provincial
English, and sometimes archaically in literature.]

William & his wirth *wenche* [a princess] than were blithe
Of the help that thei had of this wild best.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1901.

Go go away, for the *wenche* is nat dead, but slepeth.

Wyclif, *Mat.* ix. 24.

Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-star'd *wench* [Des-
demona]!

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 272.

3. Specifically—(a) A girl or young woman
of a humble order or class; especially, a mail-
servant; a working-girl.

A *wench* [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them.

2 Sam. xvii. 17.

The *wench* in the kitchen slings and scours from morn-
ing to night.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 248.

(b) A lewd or immodest woman; a mistress; a
concubine; a strumpet. [This use was early
developed, and is always indicated by the con-
text. It is obsolescent.]

I am a gentill woman, and no *wenche*.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 988.

A looking of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's
or a captain's *wench*!

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, l. 2.

(c) A colored woman of any age; a negress or
mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq.,
U. S.]

wench¹ (wench), *v. i.* [*<* *wench*¹, *n.*] To con-
sort with strumpets.

What's become of the *wenching* rogues?

Shak., *T*, and *C*, v. 4. 35.

wench², *n.* An obsolete form of *winch*² for
*wince*¹.

wencher (wen'cher), *n.* [*<* *wench*¹ + *-er*.] One
who wench; a lewd man.

My cozen Roger told us . . . that the Archbishop of
Canterbury . . . is as very a *wencher* as can be.

Peppys, *Diary*, III. 207.

wend¹ (wend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wended* (for-
merly also *went*), ppr. *wending*. *Went*, which
is really the preterit of this verb (like *sent* from
send), is now detached from it and used as pre-
terit of *go*. [*<* ME. *wenden*, < AS. *wendan*, tr.
turn, intr. turn oneself, proceed, go, = OS. *wen-
dian*, *wendeon* = OFries. *wenda* = D. *wenden*,
turn, tack, = OHG. *wentan*, MHG. *G. wenden*,
cause to turn, = Icel. *wenda*, *wend*, turn, change,
= Sw. *wända* = Dan. *wende* = Goth. *wandjan*,
cause to turn; caus. of AS. *windan*, etc., turn,

wind: see *wind*¹, v.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn;
change.

To *wenden* thus here thought.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed
upon.

Wende forthe thi course, I comaunde the.

York Plays, p. 52.

And still, her thought that she was left alone

Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*

In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.

Surrey, *Æneid*, iv. 616.

Then slower *wended* back his way

Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.

Scott, *L. of the I.*, iv. 26.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn; make a turn; go
round; veer.

For so is this worlde *went* with hem that han powere.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 280.

At the *wending* [turning of the furrow] slake
The yoke, thynne oxen neckes forto cole.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The lesser [ship] will turn her broadsides twice before
the greater can *wend* once.

Raleigh.

2. To take one's way or course; proceed; go.

For every wyght which that to Rome *went* [wendeth]

Halt nat o path or alwey o manere.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 36.

As fer as any wight hath ever *went*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 444.

Hopeless and helpless doth *Ægeon* *wend*,

But to procrastinate his lifeless end.

Shak., *C. of E.*, i. 1. 158.

Bereft of thee he *wende* astray.

Prior, *Wandering Pilgrim*, st. 12.

3. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish.

The grete townes see we wane and *wende*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2167.

He putte thee down, thou mightist not rise;

Thi strength, thi witt, awei is *went*!

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

Wend² (wend), *n.* [*<* G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (called
in Slavic *Serb*, *Sorab*, etc.: see *Serb*, *Sorab*);
a name prob. ult. connected (like *Fandal*) with
*wend*¹, *wander*.] 1. A name applied in early
times by the Germans to their Slavic neigh-
bors.—2. A member of a branch of the Slavic
race dwelling in Lusatia: same as *Sorb*².

wend³, *wendet*. Obsolete preterits of *wen*.

Wendic (wen'dik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Wend*² + *-ic*.]
1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends; *Wend-
ish*: as, the *Wendic* tongue.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

Wendish (wen'dish), *a.* [*<* G. *Wendisch*; as
*Wend*² + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the Wends;
Wendic.

The original *Wendish* towns which the conquerors found
already established . . . became German.

W. Wilson, *State*, § 441.

wenet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *wen*.

wengt, *n.* An obsolete form of *wing*.

Wenham prism. See *prism*.

wenion, *n.* Same as *wanion*.

Wenlock group. See *group*¹.

wennish (wen'ish), *a.* [*<* *wen* + *-ish*.] Hav-
ing the character or appearance of a wen; also,
affected with wens or wen-like excrescences.
Sir H. Wotton.

wenny (wen'i), *a.* [*<* *wen* + *-y*.] Same as
wennish. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

wenona (wē-nō'nā), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A
small American serpent, *Charina plumbea*, na-
tive of California and Mexico. It is a sort of sand-
snake related to and formerly placed in the family *Ery-
cidae*, but represents a different family, *Charinidae*.

went¹ (went), *n.* [*<* ME. *wente*; < *wend*¹ (cf.
*went*¹, *n.*, < *wend*¹).] 1. A turn or change of
course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling
or tossing about.

In wo to bedde he wente,

And made or it was day ful many a *wente*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 63.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortall wayes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 8.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

Hit forth wente

Down by a floury grene *wente*

Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 398.

But here my wearte toorne, nigh over spent,

Shall breath it selfe awhile after so long a *went*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 46.

3. A furlong of land. *Halliwel*.

went² (went), *v.* See *wend*¹ and *go*.

went³, *wendet*. An obsolete preterit and past
participle of *wen*.

wentle (wen'tl), *v.* [Freq. of *wend*¹ (cf. *went*¹).]
To turn; roll over. *Halliwel*.

wentletrap (wen'tl-trap), *n.* [*<* G. *wendel-
treppe*, a winding staircase, cockle-stair, a
shell so called, a wentletrap, < *wendel*, in comp.,

a turning (< *wenden*, turn: see *wend*¹, and cf. *windle*), + *treppe*, stair: see *trap*².] A shell of the genus *Scaloria* or family *Scalariidae*; a ladder-shell. See *Scalariidae*, and cut under *Scaloria*.

wept. An obsolete preterit of *weep*¹.

wepelyt, *a.* See *weeply*.

wepent, **wepnet**, **weppont**, **weppynt**, etc., *n.* Obsolete forms of *weapon*.

wept (wept). Preterit and past participle of *weep*¹.

wer¹, *n.* [Also *wer*; ME. *wer*, *were*, < AS. *wer*, a man, also a fine so called, *wergild*, = OS. *wer* = OHG. *wer* = Icel. *verr* = Goth. *wair* = L. *vir*, a man. Hence, in comp., *wergild*, *werwolf*. From the L. *vir* are ult. E. *virile*, *virtue*, etc., and the second element of *decemvir*, *dumvir*, *triumvir*, etc.] 1. A man.

Me hwet is he thes *were* that tu art to iweddet?
Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.

Ne lippe no wif to hire *were*, ne were to his wyne.
Old Eng. Homilies (E. E. T. S.), 1st ser. Moral Ode, l. 32.

2. *Wergild*.

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*.
Bosworth, Anglo-Saxon Dict.

Wer [in ancient English criminal law] was a species of fine, a price set upon a man according to his rank in life.
Stephen, Hist. Crim. Law, i. 57.

wer², *n.* An obsolete form of *weir*.

wer³, *pron.* A dialectal form of *our*¹.

werblet, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *warble*¹.

wercht, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *work*¹.

werche, *a.* Same as *wersh*.

werdt, *n.* A Middle English form of *weird*.

weret. An obsolete form of *wear*¹, *weur*², *weir*, *war*¹, *vair*.

were², *n.* See *wer*¹.

were³. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *was*. See *was*.

were-angel, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *warriangle*.

weregild, *n.* See *wergild*.

werelyet, *a.* Same as *warely*.

weremod, *n.* Same as *wormwood*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

werent. An obsolete form of *were*³.

werena (wér-nā). A Scotch form of *were* no—that is, *were* not.

werewolf, **werewolfish**, etc. See *werwolf*, etc.

wergild, **weregild** (wér'-, wér'-gild), *n.* [Also *weregild*; prop. *wergild*, repr. AS. *wergild*, *wergild*, *wergild*, also erroneously *weregild*, *weregild* (= OHG. MHG. *wergelt*, G. *wergeld*, *wehrgeld*), < *wer*, a man, + *geld*, *gild*, *gylt*, retribution, compensation: see *wer*¹ and *geld*, *n.*, *geld*², *gild*².] In Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic law, a kind of fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender freed himself from every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but, if the cause was brought before the community the plaintiff received only part of the fine, the community, or the king when there was one, receiving the remainder.

werlet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wear*².

werlish, **werishness**. Same as *wearish*, *wearishness*.

werkand, *a.* See *warkand*.

werlaughet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*¹.

Werthop's disease. Purpura hemorrhagica.

werlyt, *a.* An old form of *warely*.

wermod, *n.* An old form of *wormwood*.

wernt, *v. t.* An old form of *warn*.

werndart, *n.* [ME., < OF. *guernart*, deceitful, prob., with suffix -art, E. -ard, < "guernir, deny, < OS. *werman*, etc., deny: see *warn*.] A deceiver; a liar.

Wel thow west, *werndart*, but gif thow wolt gabbe,
Thow hast hangid on myne half elleuene tymes.
Piers Plowman (B), lll. 179.

Thus saistow, *werndart*, God give the meschaunce.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 360 (in some MSS.).

Wernerian (wér-né'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Werner* (see def.) + -i-an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining of or in conformity with the views of Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817), a German geologist, professor in the mining-school of Freiberg, Saxony, who had much influence on the development of geology at the time when this branch of science began to be seriously studied. He was the principal expounder of the so-called Neptunian theory of the earth's formation, according to which the earth was originally covered by a chaotic ocean which held the ma-

terials of all the rocks in solution, and from which ocean the various formations were precipitated one after another.

The *Wernerian* notion of the aqueous precipitation of "Trap" has since that date never held up its head.

G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central France, Pref., p. ix.

II. *n.* In geol., an advocate of the *Wernerian* theory.

My two friends agreed with me in the opinion that the error of the *Wernerians* in undervaluing, or rather despising altogether as of no appreciable value, the influence of volcanic forces in the production of the rocks that compose the surface of the globe formed a fatal bar to the progress of sound geological science which it was above all things desirable to remove.

G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central France, Pref., p. vi.

Neptune had failed to extinguish the torch of Pluto, and the *Wernerians* were retreating before the Huttonians.
Nature, XLII. 218.

wernerite (wér-nér-it), *n.* [< *Werner* (see *Wernerian*) + -ite².] A variety of scapolite.

Werner's map-projection. See *projection*.

Wernicke's fissure. The exoccipital fissure of the cerebrum; one of the so-called ape-fissures, found in apes as well as in man.

werowancet, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An Indian chief.

A *Werowance* is a military officer, who of course takes upon him the command of all parties, either of hunting, travelling, warring, or the like, and the word signifies a war-captain.
Beverley, Virginia, lll. § 46.

The Indians were also deprived of the power of choosing their own chief or *werowance*.
E. D. Neill, Virginia Carolorum, viii.

werret. A Middle English form of *war*¹, *war*².

werrelet, **werreyt**, **werryt**, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *warry*.

werreyourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *warrior*.

werset, *a.* An old spelling of *worse*.

wersh (wérsh), *a.* [Also *warsh*, *werche*; a reduced form of *wearish*.] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. [Scotch.]

Wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld.
Scott, Old Mortality, ix.

werstet, *a.* An old spelling of *worst*.

wert¹ (wért). See *was*.

wert², *n.* A Middle English variant of *wart*¹.

Wertherian (ver-tér'-i-an), *a.* [< *Werther*, the hero of Goethe's romance, "Die Leiden des jungen Werther" ('The Sorrows of Young Werther'), a type of the sentimental young German, + -i-an.] Resembling the character of Werther; characteristic of the sentiments and modes of thought exemplified by Werther.

A love-lorn swain, . . . full of imaginary sorrows and Wertherian grief. Trollope, Barchester Towers. (Hoppe.)

Wertherism (ver-tér'-izm), *n.* [< *Werther* (see *Wertherian*) + -ism.] Wertherian sentiment.

The romance of Jacobinism which thrilled in Shelley, the romance of Wertherism which glowed with sullen fire in Byron, are extinct as poetic impulses.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 468.

wervelt, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *varvels*.

werwolf, **werewolf** (wér'-, wér'-wulf), *n.*; *pl.* *wervolves*, *werewolves* (-wulfz). [Also *wehrwolf* and formerly *warwolf*; prop. *werwolf*, < ME. *werwolf* (pl. *wervolves*), < AS. *werwulf*, also erroneously *werewulf*, a werwolf (also used as an epithet of the devil) (= MD. *weerwolf*, *waerwolf*, *weyrwolf*, *wederwolf*, D. *waarwolf* = MLG. *werwulf*, *werwolf*, *werwulf* = MHG. *werwolf*, G. *werwolf*, also erroneously *währwolf* = Sw. *varulf* = Dan. *varule*, *werwolf*; cf. OF. *wareul*, *garoul*, F. *garou* (in comp. *loup-garou*, dial. *gairou*, *varou*, etc., ML. *gerulphus*, *garulphus*, < Teut.), lit. 'man-wolf' (tr. Gr. *λύκάνθρωπος*, > ML. *lycanthropus*, > E. *lycanthrope*), < wer, man, + wulf, wolf: see *wer*¹ and *wolf*.] In old superstition, a human being turned into a wolf while retaining human intelligence. This transformation was either voluntarily assumed, through infernal aid, for the gratification of cannibalism or other beastly propensities, or inflicted by means of witchcraft; and it might be made and unmade at its subject's will in the former case, or be either temporary or permanent in the latter. A voluntary werwolf was the most dangerous of all creatures, and trials of men on charge of crimes committed while in this form took place in Europe as late as the seventeenth century. But an involuntary werwolf might retain humane feelings and sympathies, and act beneficently as the protector of persons in distress or otherwise; and many medieval legends are based upon this idea. The former belief in werwolves throughout Europe (not yet entirely extinct in regions where wolves still abound) has given the general name *lycanthropy* to belief in the metamorphosis of men into beasts of any kind (generally the most destructive or obnoxious of the locality), prevalent among nearly all savage and semi-civilized peoples.

Sir Marrooke, the good knight that was betrayed by his wife, for shee made him well a seven years a werwolf.
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthur, III. cxxxix.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the werwolf thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray.
Drayton, Man in the Moon

In the old doctrine of *Werewolves*, not yet extinct in Europe, men who are versipelles or turnskins have the actual faculty of jumping out of their skins, to become for a time wolves.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 7

werwolfish, **werewolfish** (wér'-, wér'-wulf'ish), *a.* [< *werwolf* + -ish¹.] Like a werwolf; lycanthropic; having or exhibiting the appearance or propensities attributed to werwolves.

werwolfism, **werewolfism** (wér'-, wér'-wulf'izm), *n.* [< *werwolf* + -ism.] Lycanthropy also, the body of tradition and belief on this subject.

English folk-lore is singularly barren of werewolf stories. . . . The traditional belief in *were-wolfism* must however, have remained long in the popular mind, . . . for the word occurs in old ballads and romances.
S. Baring-Gould, Book of Were-Wolves, vii

weryt. An old form of *weary*¹, *warry*, *worry*, *warray*.

weryanglet, *n.* Same as *warriangle*.

wesand, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

wes (wéz). 1. A dialectal reduction of *we shall*.—2. A dialectal reduction of *we is for we are*. [Negro dialect, U. S.]

wesht, **wessht**. Obsolete preterits of *wash*.

weshelyt, *n.* Same as *wassail*.

wesilt (wé-zil), *n.* [See *weasand*.] The weasand *Bacon*.

Wesleyan (wes'-li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wesley* (see def.) + -an.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the English family to which John and Charles Wesley belonged, or to any of its members: as, *Wesleyan* genealogy or characteristics; *Wesleyan* hymnology. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703-91) or the denomination founded by him: as the *Wesleyan* Methodists; *Wesleyan* doctrine or Methodism. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* A follower of John Wesley; a *Wesleyan* Methodist. See *Methodist*.

Wesleyanism (wes'-li-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wesleyan* + -ism.] Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west (west). *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *west*, *n.*, *west* (acc. *west* as adv.), < AS. *west*, adv., *west*, *westward* (cf. *westan*, from the *west*, *westmost*, *westmost*; in comp. *west*, a quasi-adj., as in *west-dæl*, the west part, *west-ende*, the west end, etc.), = OFries. *west* = D. *west*, adv., *n.*, and *a.* (cf. OF. *west*, *ouest*, F. *ouest* = Sp. Pg. *oeste* = It. *ovest*, *n.*, *west*, < E.), = OHG. MHG. *west* (in comp.) = Icel. *vestr*, *n.*, the west, = Sw. Dan. *vest*, the west; orig. adv., the noun uses being developed from the older adverbial uses: (1) AS. *west*, adv., = D. *west* = L.G. *vest* (in comp.), to the west, in the west, west; (2) AS. *westan* = OHG. *westana*, MHG. G. *westen*, from the west, in MHG. and G. also in the west; hence the noun, MLG. *westen* = OHG. *westan*, MHG. G. *westen*, the west; (3) OS. *wester* = OFries. *wester*, D. *wester* = MLG. *wester* = OHG. *westar*, G. *wester* (in comp.), west; (4) AS. **westrene* (in comp.), western; all from Teut. stem **west* (imperfectly reflected in the first element of the LL. *Visigothæ*, West Goths), prob. connected with Icel. *við*, abode, esp. lodging-place, Goth. *vis*, rest, calm of the sea, L. *vesper*, *vespera* = Gr. *ἑσπερος*, *ἑσπερα*, evening (see *vesper*); Gr. *δωρα*, a city, Skt. *vāstu*, a house (the term *west* appar. alluding to the abiding-place of the sun at night), < √ *was*, Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*. The forms and construction of *west* agree in great part with those of *east*, *north*, and *south*.] I. *n.* 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the east, and lying on the left hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; more generally, the place of sunset. Abbreviated *W*.

As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us.
Ps. ciii. 12.

When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower.
Luke xii. 54.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 158.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunset; the tendency or trend directly away from the east; the western part or side: with *to*, *at*, or *on*: as, that place lies to the west of this; to travel to the west; at or on the west were high mountains; Europe is

bounded on the west by the Atlantic.—3. The western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the west of Europe or of England; the Canadian west; he lives in the west (of a town, county, etc.). Specifically—(a) [*cap.*] The western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient; the Occident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemisphere, or America. See *Occident*, 2. (b) [*cap.*] In the United States, formerly, the part of the country lying west of the original thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of this region; now, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of this region.

4. *Eccles.*: (a) The point of the compass toward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See *east*, n., 1. (b) [*cap.*] In church hist., the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church.—By west, westward; toward the west: as, north by west.

A shipman was ther, woning fer by weste.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 388.

Empire of the West. See *Western Empire*, under *empire*.

II. a. 1. Situated in, on, or to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the West Indies; West Virginia; the west bank or the west fork of a river; west longitude.

This shall be your west border.

Num. xxiv. 6.

Go thou with her to the west end of the wood.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 9.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a west wind.—3. *Eccles.*, situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east.—**West dial.** See *dial.*—**West End**, the western part of London; specifically, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter: often used attributively.

west (west), adv. [See *west*, n.] To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (*eccles.*), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar.

Go west, young man, and grow up with the country.

Horace Greeley.

west (west), v. i. [ME. *westen*; < *west*, n.] To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west. [Rare or obsolete.]

On a bed of gold she lay to reate

Tyl that the hote sonne gan to weste.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 266.

Twice hath he risen where he now doth West,

And wested twice where he ought rise aright.

Spenser, F. Q., V., Prolog., st. 8.

west-about (west'ā-bout'), adv. Around toward the west; in a westerly direction.

westen, n. [ME., < AS. *westen* (= OFries. *wōstene*, *wōstene*, *wōstene* = OS. *wōstinnē* = OHG. *wōstinnā*), a waste, desert, < *wōste*, waste, desert: see *waste*.] A waste; a desert. *Old Eng. Homilies*, l. 245. (*Stratmann*.)

wester (wes'tēr), v. i. [ME. *wæstren*, tend toward the west, < *west*, west: see *west*, n. Cf. *western*, *westerly*.] To tend or move toward the west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sonne

Gan westren faste and downward for to wrye.

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 906.

The winde did Wester, so that we lay South southwest with a flawne sheete.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 447.

Thy fame has journeyed westerling with the sun.

O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

westerling (wes'tēr-ling), n. [ME. *wester(n) + -ling*. Cf. *easterling*.] A person belonging to a western country or region with reference to one regarded as eastern. [Rare.]

I was set forth at the sole charge of foure Merchants of London; the Country being then reputed by your westerlings a most rookie, barren, desolate desert.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 262.

westerly (wes'tēr-li), a. [ME. *wester(n) + -ly*. Cf. *easterly*, etc.] 1. Having a generally westward direction; proceeding or directed mainly toward the west: as, a westerly current or course; the westerly trend of a mountain-chain.—2. Situated toward the west; lying to the westward: as, the westerly parts of a country.

The Hugli is the most westerly of the network of channels by which the Ganges pours into the sea.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 41.

3. Looking toward the west: as, a westerly exposure.—4. Coming from the general direction

of the west; blowing from the westward, as wind: sometimes used substantively.

The sea was crispng by a refreshing westerly breeze.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 206.

westerly (wes'tēr-li), adv. [ME. *westerly*, a.] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

From spire and barn looked westerly the patient weather-cocks.

Whittier, Huskers.

western (wes'tēr-n), a. and n. [ME. *western*, *westren*, < AS. **westerne* (in comp. *sūthan-westerne*, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. *westrōni*), < *west*, west: see *west*, and cf. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the west, or the quarter or region of sunset; being or lying on or in the direction of the west; occidental: as, the western horizon; the western part or boundary of a country.

Apollo each eve doth devise

A new apparelling for western skies.

Keats, Endymion, III.

His cheery little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly through the willow branches, on the western side of the Old Manse.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Tending or directed toward the west; extending or pursued westward: as, a western course; a western voyage.—3. Belonging to or characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case often capitalized): as, western people or dialects (as in England); a Western city or railroad, or Western enterprise (as in the United States); the Western Empire.—4. Declining in the west, as the setting sun; hence, figuratively, passing toward the end; waning.

Fie! that a gentleman of your discretion,
Crown'd with such reputation in your youth,
Should, in your western days, lose th' good opinion
Of all your friends.

T. Tomlin (?), Albumazar, v. 6.

The western sun now shot a feeble ray,

And faintly scattered the remains of day.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a western wind.—**Connecticut Western Reserve.** See *reserve*.—**Western barred owl.** *Syrnium occidentalis* (or *Strix occidentalis*), discovered by J. Kantus at Fort Tejon, California. It resembles but is specifically distinct from the owl figured under *Strix*.—**Western bluebird.** See *bluebird* and *Sialia*.—**Western chickadee.** *Parus occidentalis* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western chickadee.** Same as *chickadee*.—2.—**Western Church.** See *church*.—**Western cricket.** the shield-backed grasshopper. See *shield-backed*.—**Western daisy.** a plant, *Bellis integrifolia*, found from Kentucky southward, the only species of the true daisy genus native in the United States. Differently from *B. perennis*, the garden species, it has a leafy stem; the heads, borne on slender peduncles, have pale violet-purple rays.—**Western dowitcher.** *Macrorhamphus scolopacea*, a long-billed variety of *M. griseus*, perhaps a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—**Western Empire.** See *empire*.—**Western grasshopper.** See *grasshopper*.—**Western grackle.** See *grackle*.—**Western grebe.** the largest grebe of North America. See *grebe* under *Aechmophorus*.—**Western hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Western herring-gull.** *Larus occidentalis* of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western house-wren.** Parkman's wren (which see, under *wren*).—**Western meadow-lark.** the bird figured under *Sturnella*.—**Western mudfish.** Same as *lake-lawyer*.—1.—**Western nonpareil.** the prussiano.—**Western redtail.** *Bubo borealis calurus* (*B. calurus* of Cassin), the commonest and most characteristic representative of the hen-hawk or red-tail in most parts of western North America from the plains to the Pacific, where it runs into several local races.—**Western States.** formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies; as the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The phrase is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.—**Western wallflower.** See *wallflower*.—**Western warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Western yellow-rump.** Same as Audubon's warbler (which see, under *warbler*).

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of a western region, or of the West or Occident; specifically, a member of a Western race as distinguished from the Eastern races.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the Latin or Western Church.

westerner (wes'tēr-nēr), n. [ME. *western* + *-er*.] A person belonging to the west, or to a western region; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the western part of the United States.

westernism (wes'tēr-n-izm), n. [ME. *western* + *-ism*.] The peculiarities or characteristics of western people; specifically, a word, an idiom, or a manner peculiar to inhabitants of the western United States—that is, of the Northern States called *Western*.

A third ear-mark of *Westernism* is a curious use of a verb for a noun. *The Independent* (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

westernmost (wes'tēr-nōst), a. superl. [ME. *western* + *-most*. Cf. *westmost*.] Furthest to the west; most western. Cook, Second Voyage, i. 7.

West-Indian (west-in'di-an), a. and n. Of or pertaining to the West Indies; a native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

westing (wes't-ing), a. [Verbal n. of *west*, v.] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in plane sailing, the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See *departure*, 5.

westling¹ (wes't-ling), a. and n. [ME. *west* + *-ling*.] I. a. Being in or coming from the west; western; westerly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Soft the westlin breezes blow.

R. Tannahill, Gloomy Winter's now Awa'.

The fringe was red on the westlin hill. Hogg, Kilmeny.

II. n. An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

westling² (wes't-ling), adv. [ME. *west* + *-ling*.] Toward the west; westward.

westlins (west'linz), adv. [Also *westlines*; for **westlings*, < *westling*² + adv. gen. -s.] Same as *westling*². Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii. 1. [Scotch.]

Westminster Assembly. See *Assembly of Divines at Westminster*, under *assembly*.

Westminster Assembly's catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

westmost (wes't-mōst), a. superl. [ME. **westmost*, < AS. *westmest*, *westmest*, < *west* + *-mest*, a double superl. suffix: see *-most*.] Furthest to the west. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Westphal balance. A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of solutions and also of mineral fragments. In the case of fragments a "heavy solution" is first obtained, in which they just float. The balance consists of a bar supported on a fulcrum near the middle, and having one half of it, from whose extremity hangs a sinker, graduated into ten parts. The sinker is immersed in the liquid under experiment, and then riders are hung at suitable points on the bar until it is brought back into a horizontal position as indicated by the fixed scale at the other end. The position and size of the riders give the means of reading off at once the required specific gravity without calculation.

Westphal-Erb symptom. Same as *Westphal's symptom*. See *symptom*.

Westphalian (west-fā'li-an), a. and n. [ME. *Westphalia* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] I. a: Of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanover, the Rhenish Province, the Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a duchy, and (with larger territory) a Napoleonic kingdom from 1807 to 1813.

The Westphalian treaties, which terminated the thirty years' war, were finally signed on Oct. 24, 1648.

Amer. Cyc., XVI. 570.

Westphalian gericht. Same as *scheingericht*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

Westphal's foot-phenomenon. A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles following a sudden pushing up of the toes and ball of the foot, thereby putting the tendo Achillis on the stretch; ankle-clonus.

Westphal's symptom. See *symptom*.

westre, v. i. An old form of *wester*.

Westringia (wes'trin'ji-ā), n. [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. P. Westring, a physician of Linköping, Sweden, who died in 1833.]

A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Prostantherae*. It is characterized by a calyx with five equal teeth, a corolla with the upper lip flatish, and anther-connectives without an appendage. There are 9 or 11 species, all natives of extra-tropical Australia. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin flowers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. *W. romarinifolia*, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

West-Virginian (west-vēr-jin'jī-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to West Virginia, one of the United States, set apart from Virginia during the civil war, and admitted to the Union in 1863.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of West Virginia.

westward (wes't-wārd), adv. [ME. *westward*; < AS. *westweard*, *westweard*, westward, < *west*, west, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] 1. Toward the west; in a westerly direction: as, to ride or sail westward.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

Ep. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America

2. Toward the ecclesiastical west. See *west*.

Mass is celebrated by the priest standing behind the altar with his face *westward*.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 106.

Westward ho! to the west: an old cry of London watermen on the Thames in hailing passengers bound westward, taken as the title of a play by Dekker and Webster and of a novel by Charles Kingsley.

*Oh, There lies your way, due west.
Vio. Then westward-ho!*

Shak., T. N., III. 1. 140.

westward (west'wärd), *a.* [*< westward, adv.*] Being toward the west; bearing or tending westward: as, a *westward* position or course; the *westward* trend of the mountains.

westwardly (west'wärd-li), *a.* [*< westward + -ly*.] Bearing toward or from the west; *west-erly*. [*Rare.*]

On the 19th, the [ice]-pack was driven in by a *westwardly* wind, and . . . this open space was closed.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 259.

westwardly (west'wärd-li), *adv.* [*< westward-ly, a.*] In a direction bearing toward the west: as, to pass *westwardly*.

westwards (west'wärdz), *adv.* [*< ME. "westwardes" (= D. westwaerts = G. westwärts); as westward + adv. gen. -s.*] Same as *westward*.

westy¹, *a.* [*ME., also westig, < AS. wēstig, desert, < wēste, a desert, waste: see waste*.] Waste; desert. *Layamon, l. 1120.*

westy² (wes'ti), *a.* Dizzy; giddy. *Ray; Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westy* head,
And palish carcass, on his brothel bed.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. l. 158.

wet¹ (wet), *a.* [*E. dial. and Sc. also wet and wat; < ME. wet, wet, wat, < AS. wāt = OFries. wēt, wēt = Icel. vatr = Sw. vāt = Dan. vaad, wet, moist; akin to AS. wæter, etc., water, and to Goth. wato, etc., water: see water*.] 1. Covered with or permeated by a moist or fluid substance; charged with moisture: as, a *wet* sponge; *wet* land; *wet* cheeks; a *wet* painting (one on which the paint is still semi-fluid).

Ziff the Erthe were made moyst and *wet* with that
Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

I, forced to go to the office on foot, was almost *wet* to the skin, and spoiled my silk breeches almost.

Peppys, Diary, II. 298.

In the greenest growth of the Maytime,
I rode where the woods were *wet*.

Swinburne, An Interlude.

2. Filled with or containing a supply of water: as, a *wet* dock; a *wet* meter. See phrases below.—3. Consisting of water or other liquid; of a watery nature.

Be your tears *wet*? Yes, 'faith. I pray, weep not.

Shak., Lear, IV. 7. 71.

4. Characterized by rain; rainy; drizzly; showery: as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season (used especially with reference to tropical or semitropical countries, in which the year is divided into *wet* and *dry* seasons).

Wet October's torrent flood. *Milton, Comus, l. 930.*

As to the Seasons of the Year, I cannot distinguish them there [in the torrid zone] no other way than by *Wet* and *Dry*.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 2.

5. Drenched or drunk with liquor; tipsy. [*Colloq.*]

When my lost Lover the tall Ship ascends,
With Music gay, and *wet* with Jovial Friends.

Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. In *U. S. polit. slang*, opposed to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: as, a *wet* town. Compare *dry*, 13.—A *wet* blanket. See *blanket*.—A *wet* boat, a boat that is crank and ships water readily.

"Why don't you go forward, sir? . . . she is sure to wet us abaft." . . . "Thank you, but . . . (with an heroic attempt at sea-slang) I like a *wet* boat."

C. Reade, Love me Little, xvii.

A *wet* day. Same as a *rainy* day (which see, under *rainy*). Ergo, saith the miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against a *wet* day."

Fuller, General Worthless, xi. (Davies.)

Wet bargain. Same as *Dutch bargain* (which see, under *bargain*).—**Wet bob,** a boy who goes in for bouting in preference to cricket, foot-ball, or other land-sports. [*Eton College slang.*]

Everything is enjoyable at Eton in the summer half. The *wet-bobs* on the river, in all their many trials of strength, . . . and the "dry-bobs" in the playing-fields, with all the excitement of their countless matches.

C. E. Pascoe, Every-day Life in Our Public Schools, p. 62.

Wet brain, a dropsical condition of the brain and its membranes, sometimes observed in post-mortem examinations of those who have died of delirium tremens.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer* (with out).—**Wet cooper.** See *cooper*.—**Wet dock,** a dock or basin at a seaport furnished with gates for shutting in the tidal water, so as to float vessels berthed in it at a proper level for loading and unloading.—**Wet goods,** liquors:

so called in humorous allusion to *dry* goods. [*Slang, U. S.*]

—**Wet meter,** a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through a body of water. The wet meter regulates the flow of gas more steadily than the dry meter, but is more difficult to keep in order.—**Wet plate, in photog.,** a plate coated with collodion and sensitized with a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver: so called because it is necessary, in this process, to perform all the operations of making the picture, and to including the final fixing of the plate, before the coating of collodion dries. For some thirty years, from about 1850, this was by far the most important photographic process in use, but it is now almost wholly superseded by the various rapid dry-plate processes. The phrase is also used attributively to note the process or anything connected with it. See *collodion process*, under *collodion*.—**Wet port,** a seaport as a place of entry for foreign goods, in distinction from a *dry port*, or land-port, a place of entry for goods transported by land. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 729.*—**Wet preparation,** a specimen of natural history immersed in alcohol or other preservative fluid.—**Wet provisions,** a class of provisions furnished to a ship, including salt beef and pork, vinegar, molasses, pickles, etc.—**Wet puddling.** See *puddling*. 2.—**Wet Quaker,** a Quaker who does not strictly observe the rules of his society.

Socinians and Presbyterians,

Quakers, and Wet-Quakers, or Merry-ones.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. 213.

Wet Quakerism. See *Quakerism*.—**Wet steam.** See *steam* and *open*, 13.—**Wet way, in chem.,** the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis and assay in which the substance to be examined is first dissolved in some liquid and then treated with liquid reagents: the opposite of *fire-assay*, or treatment in the dry way. In the ordinary analysis of minerals, the substance is first finely pulverized and then dissolved in an acid, after which further treatment follows. If insoluble in an acid, it is fused with potassium or sodium carbonate, after which treatment the fused mass is soluble, either wholly or in part, the silica (if the mineral is a silicate) separating out and being removed by filtering, after which the process is continued the same way as when the substance is soluble without the necessity of a preliminary attack by an alkali at a high temperature. Ordinary analyses of minerals are made in the wet way, assays of ores not infrequently in the dry way.—**With a wet finger,** with little effort or trouble; very easily or readily: probably from the practice of wetting the finger to facilitate matters, as in turning over a leaf of a book, or rubbing out writing on a slate.

Walk you here; I'll beckon; you shall see

I'll fetch her with a *wet* finger.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. 2.

wet¹ (wet), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc. also wet and wat; < ME. wet, wete, wæte, wate, < AS. wēta, m., wēte, f. (= Icel. Sw. wēta = Dan. væde), wet, moisture, < wēt, wet: see wet*¹, a.] 1. That which makes wet, as water and other liquids; moisture; specifically, rain.

I se wel how ye swete;

Have heer a cloth and wype away the *wete*.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

Upon whose [a river's] weeping margent she was set;
Like usury, applying *wet* to wet.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 40.

Aft ha'e I run your errands, lady,
When blawin bath wind and *wet*.

Lady Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 88).

The gable-end of the cottage was stained with *wet*.

T. Hardy, Three Strangers.

2. The act of wetting; specifically, a wetting of the throat with drink; a drink or dram of liquor; indulgence in drinking. [*Slang.*]

No bargain could be completed without a *wet*, and no friendship or enmity forgotten without recourse to the bottle.

A. C. Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 30.

3. In *U. S. polit. slang*, an opponent of prohibition; one who favors the traffic in liquor.—**Heavy wet.** See *heavy*¹.

wet¹ (wet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wetted* or *wet*, ppr. *wetting*. [*< ME. weten, wēten (pret. wette, wætte, pp. wet), < AS. wētan, wētan, ge-wētan (= Icel. Sw. wēta = Dan. væde), wet, moisten, < wēt, wet: see wet*¹, a.] 1. To make wet; moisten, drench, or soak with water or other fluid; dip or soak in a liquid.

Ne *wette* hir fingers in hir sauce depe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 129.

2. To moisten with drink; hence, figuratively, to inaugurate or celebrate by a drink or a treat of liquor: as, to *wet* a new hat. [*Slang.*]

Down came all the company together, and away! the ale-house was immediately filled with clamour, and scoring one mug to the Marquis of such a place, oil and vinegar to such an Earl, three quarts to my new Lord for *wetting* his title.

Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

Then we should have commissions to *wet*.

C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, II. 3.

To *wet down* paper, in *printing*, to dip paper in water, or sprinkle it in small portions, which are laid together and left under pressure for a time to allow the moisture to spread equally through the mass. The dampness of the paper fits it for taking the ink readily and evenly in the process of printing, and prevents it from sticking to the type. The finest printing, however, is done with dry paper, and ink of a suitable quality for such use.—To *wet one's* line. See *line*².

I have not yet *wetted* my line since we met together.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

To *wet one's* whistle. See *whistle*.—**Wetting-out** steep. Same as *rot's* steep (which see, under *steep*).—**Wetting the block,** among English shoemakers, the

act of celebrating by a convivial supper, on the 3d Monday in March, the cessation of work by candle-light *Hallowe'en*.

wet², *v. and n.* A Middle English form of *wit*; *wetandi*. A Middle English present participle of *wit*.

wetandly, *adv.* A Middle English form of *witlingly*.

wet-bird (wet'bērd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. See cut under *chaffinch*. [*Local, Eng.*]

wet-broke (wet'brōk), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the moist and imperfectly felted stock or pulp as it leaves the wire cylinder, and before it has been smoothed out on the forwarding-blanket. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-cup (wet'kup), *n.* A cupping-glass whe used in the operation of wet-cupping. Sometimes it is specially constructed with a lance or scarificator, which can be used to incise the skin after the oil has been applied.

wet-cupping (wet'kup'ing), *n.* The application of a cupping-glass simultaneously with incision of the skin, by means of which a small quantity of blood is withdrawn. See *cupping*, 1.

wetel. A Middle English form of *wet*¹, *wet*¹.

wether (weθ'ēr), *n.* [*E. dial. also wedder < ME. wether, weθir, wedyr, < AS. wīther, wether, a castrated ram, = OS. wīthar, wīthe = D. wedder, weder = OHG. wīdar, MHG. wīder. G. wīdder = Icel. vethr = Sw. vādur = Dan. væder, vædder, a ram, = Goth. wīthrus, a lamb akin to L. vitulus, a calf, Skt. vatsa, calf, young lit. 'a yearling,' connected with Skt. vatsar, and Gr. έτος, a year, L. vetus, aged, old: see veal and veteran*.] A castrated ram.

And softer than the wolle is of a *wether*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 63.

wether-hog (weθ'ēr-hog), *n.* A young wether [*Prov. Eng.*]

wethewynd, *n.* A Middle English form of *withwind*.

wetly (wet'li), *adv.* [*< wet*¹ + *-ly*².] In a *wet* state or condition; moistly.

"Love," she says, very sweetly, while, for the last time her blue eyes *wetly* dwell on him.

Rhoda Broughton, Joan, II. 11.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being wet; also, the capacity for communicating moisture or making wet: as, the *wetness* of the atmosphere or of steam.

The *wetness* of the working fluid [steam] to which the action of the walls of the cylinder gives rise is essentially superficial.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 488.

wet-nurse (wet'nērs), *n.* A woman employed to suckle the infant of another. Compare *dry-nurse*.

wet-nurse (wet'nērs), *v. t.* [*< wet-nurse, n.*] 1. To act as a wet-nurse to; suckle.

Or is he a mythus—ancient word for "humbug"—Such as Livy told about the wolf that *wet-nursed* Romulus and Remus? *O. W. Holmes, Professor, l.*

Hence—2. To coddle as a wet-nurse does; treat with the tenderness shown to an infant.

The system of *wetnursing* adopted by the Post Office authorities in the case of the telegraph service has not been one of uniform success. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVII. 206.*

wet-pack (wet'pak), *n.* A means of reducing the temperature in fever by wrapping the body in cloths wet with cold water, and covering these with a blanket or other dry material.

wet-press (wet'pres), *n.* In *paper-making*, the second press in which wet hand-made paper is compacted and partially dried. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-salter (wet'sāl'tēr), *n.* A salter who prepares or deals in wet provisions. See *wet provisions*, under *wet*¹. Compare *dry-salter*.

The Parade . . . smelt as strong about Breakfast Times as a *Wet Salter's* Shop at Midsommer.

Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1708), III. 86.

wet-shod (wet'shod), *a.* [*< ME. wet-shod, wat-shod, wete-shodde; < wet*¹ + *shod*¹.] Wet as regards the shoes; wearing wet shoes.

There [in the battle] men were *wetshodde*

Alle of Brayn & of blode.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 690.

Unless to shame his Court Flatterers who would not else be convinc'd, Canute need not to have gone *wet-shod* home.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

So he went over at last, not much about *wet-shod*.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

wetter (wet'ēr), *n.* One who wets, or practises wetting, for some purpose; specifically, in *printing*, a workman who wets down paper. See phrase under *wet*¹, *v. t.*

wetter-off (wet'ēr-ōf'), *n.* In *glass-making*, a workman who detaches formed bottles from the blowing-iron by applying a moistened tool to the neck.

wetting-machine (wet'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A mechanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simplest of which is a flexible and vibrating rose-noodle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampened by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

wetish (wet'ish), *a.* [*wet* + *-ish*.] Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

we-uns. See under *we*.

weve¹, *v.* An old spelling of *weave¹*.

weve², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *waive*.

wev¹, *v.* See *weave²*.

wev², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weevil*.

wex¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *wax¹*.

wey¹ (wā), *n.* [*ME. weie, waie, weie, wæge*, *AS. wæg* (= *OHG. wāga* = *Ice. vág*), a weight, *weagan*, raise, lift; see *weigh¹*, *n.*, and cf. *weight¹*.]

1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. But a wey of wool is 64 tods, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30½, or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heads of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ounce, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it is 256 pounds, or 32 cloves of 7½ pounds. But locally it was 8 hundredweight, or 416 pounds.

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt one ton, which is 40 bushels. But another statute of the same monarch makes a wey of meal 48 bushels of 84 pounds each; and in Devonshire a wey of lime coals, or culm was sometimes 48 double Winchester bushels. So in South Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases.

[Eng. in all uses.]

wey², **weyet**, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *weigh¹*.

wey³, *n.* An obsolete form of *way¹*.

weyet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weigher*.

Weymouth pine. See *pinet*.

weyvet, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wezand¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weasand*.

w. f. In printing, an abbreviation of *wrong font*: a mark on the margin of a proof, calling attention to the fact that the letter or letters, etc., opposite differ from the rest in size or face.

W. G. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand*, prefixed to various titles of office among Freemasons and similar orders: as, *W. G. C.* (*Worthy Grand Chaplain or Conductor*).

wh. See *W*, 1.

wha (hwā), *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *who*.

whaap, *n.* See *whaup*.

whack (hwak), *v.* [*A var. of thuck²*, appar. suggested by *whap*, *whop*, *whip*, etc., the form *thuck* being intermediate between *thuck²* and *whack*.] 1. *trans.* To give a heavy or resounding blow to; *thwack* [Colloq.]

A traveller, coming up, finds the missing man by *whacking* each of them over the shoulder.

W. A. Clouston, Book of Noodles, II.

2. To divide into shares; apportion; parcel out [Slang.]

They then, as they term it, *whack* the whole lot.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 152.

II. intrans. 1. To strike, or continue striking, anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]—

2. To make a division or settlement; square accounts; pay: often in the phrase *to whack up*. [Slang.]

The city has never *whacked up* with the gas company. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XIII. 9.

At last Long J.—and I got to quarrel about the *whacking*; there was cheating a goin' on.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 172.

whack (hwak), *n.* [*whack*, *v.*] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.

Sometimes a chap will give me a lick with a stick just as I'm going over; sometimes a reg'lar good hard *whack*. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 564.*

2. A stroke; a trial or attempt: as, to take a *whack* at a job. [Slang.]—3. A piece; a share; a portion. [Slang.]

This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called "his *whack*") of pleasure.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

My word! he did more than his *whack*;

He was never a cove as would shirk.

G. Walsh, A Little Tin Plate (A Century of Australian Song, p. 500).

4. Appetite. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

whacker (hwak'er), *n.* [*whack* + *-er*.] Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.* [Slang.]

whacking (hwak'ing), *a.* [*Ppr. of whack*, *v.*; cf. *whopping*, etc.] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a *whacking* fish or falsehood. Often

used adverbially: as, a *whacking* big fish. [Colloq.]

whahoo (hwā-hō'), *n.* Same as *wahoo*, but applied specifically to the winged elm.

whaint¹, **whaintset**. Middle English forms of *quaint*, *quaintise*.

whaisle, **whaisle** (hwā'zē), *v. i.* [*A dial. freq. of wheeze*.] To breathe hard, as in asthma; wheeze. [Scotch.]

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,

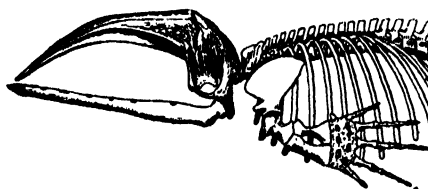
An' gart them *whaisle*.

Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

whake, **whaker**. Dialectal forms of *quake*, *quaker*.

whale¹ (hwāl), *n.* [*ME. hwal, wal, qual, qual*, *AS. hwal* (pl. *hwalas*) = *MD. wal* = *Ice. hvalr* = *Sw. Dan. hval*, a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. *D. walvisch* = *OHG. walfisc*, *MHG. wal-visch*, *G. walfisch* = *Ice. hvalfiskr* = *Sw. Dan. hvalfisk*, a whale (see *whale-fish*); cf. *OHG. walarā*, *MHG. walre*, a whale; cf. also *MHG. G. wels*, shad. Hence

ult. in comp. *E. walrus, narwhal, horsewhale*; ulterior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale¹*, as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel¹*; others connect it with *L. balena*, a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order *Cetacea* or *Cete* (which see); an ordinary cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean*; a marine mammal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *dolphins*, *porpoises*, etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (a) *Whale* is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of animals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family *Baleenidae* alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) *Balea* proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) *Neobalea*, based on *N. marginata*, a whalebone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) *Rachianectes*, with one species, *R. glaucus*, the gray whale; (4) *Megaptera*, the hump-backed whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) *Balenoptera*, the true finners, or rorquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera have been named (as *Agaphetus* for certain so-called scrag-whales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (b)



Skeleton of Southern Right Whale.

ordinal group—from 4 to about 80 feet in linear dimension. The size of the larger whales has been grossly exaggerated in many of the accounts which find popular credence. Adult right whales of different species range from 20 to 50 feet in length, only the polar whale attaining the latter dimension; the common humpback is from 40 to 50 feet long; the sperm-whale reaches 80 feet; and the rorquals of several species range from 40 to 80 feet, the maximum length being reached only by the blue rorqual, which is the largest of known animals.—**Arctic whale**, the polar whale, *Balea mysticetus*; that right whale which is of circumpolar distribution, as distinguished from any such whale of temperate North Atlantic or North Pacific waters, or from which the latter are sought to be distinguished, as the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *northwest*, or *Biscay whale*.—**Atlantic whale**, the right whale of temperate North Atlantic waters. It is not distinct from the southern right whale, *Balea australis*, though so named, as *B. clausenae*, and as *B. biscoyensis*, the Biscay whale.—**Australian whale**, as the New Zealand whale.—**Baleen whale**, any whalebone whale, as a right whale. See cuts under *Baleenidae* and *whalebone*.—**Biscay whale**, *Balea biscoyensis*, long the object of a special fishery by the Basques, conducted as early as the tenth century.—**Black whale**. (a) Any baleen whale, as distinguished from a sperm-whale. (b) See *blackfish*, 2. *black-whale*, and *Globicephalus*.—**Blue whale**, *Sibbald's whale*: the large rorqual.—**Bone-whale**, any baleen whale.—**Bottle-headed whale**, a siphonoid whale; a cetacean of the family *Ziphiidae*.—**Bottle-nosed whale**. See *bottlenose*, 1 (b), and cut at *Ziphius*.—**Bow-head whale**, the polar whale, or bow-head.—**Bull whale**, any adult male whale; a bull.—**Calif-whale**, any young whale.—**California whale**, the gray



California Gray Whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*).

whale. See *Rachianectes*.—**Calling whale**, a calling whale; a pilot-whale. — **Cape whale**, the southern right whale; *Balaena australis*. — **Cow whale**, any adult female whale; a dam. — **Denticete whales**, the toothed whales. — **Digger whale**, the gray whale. — **Down whale**, a whale under water, as in sounding. — **Finback whale**, a finner-whale; a orqual; any whale of the family *Balenopteridae*. See cut under *orqual*. — **Fin-whale** or **finner-whale**, a finback whale; any whalebone whale with a dorsal fin, as a humpback or orqual; a furrowed whale. See *Balenoptera*, *Megaptera*, and cut under *orqual*. — **Furrowed whale**, a whalebone whale with the skin of the throat plicated, or thrown into ridges and furrows, and a dorsal fin; distinguished from *smooth whale*. The humpbacks and the finners or orquals are furrowed whales. See *Balenopteridae*. — **Giant sperm-whale**, the sperm-whale proper. See cut under *sperm-whale*. — **Gray whale**, the (California) whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*, a large finner-whale or orqual of the Pacific coast of North America. It has many local names, as *devil-fish*, *grayback*, *hardhead*, *musel-digger*, *ripsack*, etc. See *Rachianectes*. — **Great polar whale**, the polar or Greenland right whale. — **Greenland whale**, the right whale of the North Atlantic; the great polar whale, *Balaena mysticetus*. — **Humpbacked whale**. See *humpback* and



Humpbacked Whale (*Megaptera boops*).

Megaptera. — **Japan or Japanese whale**, *Balaena japonica*, a right whale of the North Pacific. — **Killer-whale**. See *killer*, 3, and *Orca*. — **Loose whale**, a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has been fastened to, but has made its escape. — **Mysticete whales**, the toothless or baleen whales; whalebone whales. See *Mysticete*, *Megapterinae*, *Balenidae*. — **New Zealand whale**, *Neobalaena marginata*, a whalebone whale of Polynesian and Australian waters, not yet well known, having the smooth throat of the right whales, a dorsal fin, very long and slender white baleen, small flippers with only four digits, and various osteological peculiarities. It is of smallest size among the baleen whales, being only about 20 feet long. — **Northwest whale**, the right whale of the northwestern coast of North America, *Balaena sieboldi*, as distinguished from the southern right whale. Also called *Pacific right whale*. — **Pilot-whale**. Same as *calling-whale*. — **Polar whale**, the right whale of the Arctic Atlantic waters, or Greenland whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, more fully called *great polar whale*, and by many local names, as *bow-head*, *steep-top*, *ice-breaker*, *ice-whale*, etc. — **Pygmy sperm-whale**, a toothed whale of the genus *Kogia*; a porpoise sperm-whale (which see, under *sperm-whale*). — **Right whale**, a whalebone whale of the restricted genus *Balaena*: so called, it is said, because this is the "right" kind of whale to take. Right whales inhabit all known seas, and those of the main divisions of the waters of the globe have been specified by name, as the *Arctic*, *polar*, or *Greenland right whale*, the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *southern*, the *north-west*, etc. These have received several technical names, as *B. mysticetus* of the Arctic ocean, *B. bisayensis* or *circarctica* of the North Atlantic, *B. australis* of the South Atlantic, *B. japonica* of the North Pacific, *B. antipodarum* of the South Pacific, and others. It is not likely that more than two valid species are represented in this synonymy: (a) *B. mysticetus* is of circumpolar distribution in the northern hemisphere. It attains a length of from 40 to 50 feet, has no dorsal fin, flippers of medium size, and very long narrow flukes, tapering to a point and somewhat falcate. The greatest girth is about the middle, whence the body tapers rapidly to the comparatively slender root of the tail. The throat is smooth; the head is of great size; and the eye is situated very low down and far back, be-



Polar Right Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*).

tween the base of the flipper and the corner of the mouth. The profile of the mouth is strongly arched, and its capacity is enormous, exceeding that of the thorax and abdomen together. This cavern is fringed on each side with baleen hanging from the upper jaw; the plates are 350 to 400 on each side, the longest attaining a length of 10 or 12 feet; they are black in color, and finely frayed out along the inner edge into a fringe of long elastic filaments. When the jaws are closed, the baleen serves as a sieve to strain out the multitudes of small mollusks or crustaceans upon which the whale feeds, and which are gulped in with many barrels of water in the act of grazing the surface with open mouth. About 300 of the slabs on each side are merchantable, representing 15 hundredweight of bone from a whale of average size, which yields also 15 tons of oil; but some large individuals render nearly twice as much of both these products. (b) The southern right whale, *B. australis*, differs from the polar whale in its proportionately shorter and smaller head, greater convexity of the arch of the mouth, shorter baleen, and more numerous vertebrae. It inhabits both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in temperate latitudes, and in the former waters was the object of a fishery during the middle ages for the European supply of oil and bone. This industry gave way to the pursuit of the polar whale about the beginning of

the seventeenth century. This whale has long been rare in the North Atlantic, but has occasionally stranded on the European coast, and more frequently on that of the United States. A similar if not identical right whale is hunted in temperate North Pacific waters. Right whales are rare and not pursued in tropical seas, but are objects of the chase in various parts of the south temperate ocean. See cuts above, and under *Balenidae*. — **Rudolphi's whale**, the small finner-whale or orqual, *Balenoptera borealis*. See *orqual*. — **Siebold's whale**, a very large finner-whale, the blue orqual, *Balenoptera sieboldi*, one of the two or three largest of all animals. See *orqual*. — **Siebold's whale**, a right whale of the North Pacific, nominally *Balaena sieboldi*. See *northwest whale*, above. — **Smooth whale**, a whalebone whale having no plications of the skin of the throat and no dorsal fin, as a right whale; distinguished from *furrowed whale*. See *Balenidae*. — **Southern right whale**, *Balaena australis* of the South Atlantic, admitted as a distinct species from the polar right whale. See *Atlantic whale*, above. — **South Pacific whale**, a southern right whale, *Balaena antipodarum*. — **Sowerby's whale**, a ziphioid whale, *Mesoplodon sowerbii*, of the Atlantic. — **Spermaceti whale**, the sperm-whale. — **Sulphur whale**, *Sulphur-bottomed whale*. Same as *sulphur-bottom*. — **To bone a whale**, to strike a bone, as the shoulder-blade, in lancing a whale. — **Toothed whale**, a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in one or both jaws; any member of the division *Denticete* or *Odontoceti*; distinguished from *whalebone whale*. — **To throw a tub to a whale**. See *tub*. — **Very like a whale**, an expression of ironical assent to an assertion or a proposition regarded as preposterous: from the use of the phrase by Polonius in humoring Hamlet's supposed madness:

Ham. Methinks it [a cloud] is like a weasel.

Pol. It is backed like a weasel.

Ham. Or like a whale?

Pol. Very like a whale.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 399.

Whalebone whale, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone; any member of the *Balenidae*, as a right whale, humpback, or orqual, whether furrowed or smooth. — **Whale of passage**, a migratory whale, or a whale during its migration. — **Whale's bone**, ivory: perhaps because supposed to come from the bones of the whale, at a time when the real source of the material was little known, or when most of the ivory used in western Europe consisted of the teeth of the walrus, confounded with the whale, and possibly those of the sperm-whale, which, though of comparatively small size, are of fine quality. The term was in common use for several centuries.

Her hands so white as *whales bone*,

Her finger tip with Cassidone.

Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,

To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone*.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 332.

White whale, a whale of the family *Delphinidae* and genus *Delphinapterus*, as *D. leucas*; a beluga. The species named inhabits Arctic and subarctic waters, and is prized for its fine oil and valuable skin. The latter makes a kind of leather used for mast-bays and some military accoutrements. Also called *whitefish*. See cut under *Delphinapterus*. — **Ziphioid whales**. See *Hyperoodon*, *Ziphius*, *Ziphiinae*. (See also *calling-whale*, *ice-whale*, *scrap-whale*, *sperm-whale*.)

whale¹ (hwāl' bāk), v. i.; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [*whale¹*, n.] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

Cruising and *whaling* in the bays is full of excitement and anxiety. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

whale² (hwāl', r. t.; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [A var. of *whale¹*, the change of initial *w* to *wh* being perhaps due to association with *whack*, *whap*, *whip*, etc.] To lash with vigorous stripes; thrash or beat soundly. [Colloq.]

I have whipped you, Antipodes [a horse], but have I *whaled* you? T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan For any scientific gent to *whale* his fellow-man.

Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

whaleback (hwāl' bāk), n. 1. Same as *turtleback*. — 2. A vessel of which the upper deck is rounded: generally without upper works. Such vessels were first used on the great lakes.

whale-barnacle (hwāl' bār' nā-kl), n. A cirriped of the family *Coronulidae*, parasitic upon whales, as *Coronula diadema*. See cut under *Coronula*.

whale-bird (hwāl' bērd), n. 1. One of the blue petrels of the genus *Prion*, several species of which inhabit the southern ocean. *P. vittatus*, one of the best-known, is notable for the expanse of its beak, the edges of which are beset with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which



Whale-bird (*Prion vittatus*).

gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, feed upon the offal; they are chiefly of the petrel and gu families.

2. The turnstone, *Streptilas interpres*. Hearne [Hudson's Bay]. — 3. The red or gray phalarope. Kumlén. [Labrador.]

whale-boat (hwāl' bōt), n. A long narrow boat sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the pursuit of whales, and, from its handy and sea worthy qualities, also for many other purposes. It is usually from 20 to 30 feet long. A pair of these boats is commonly carried by ocean passenger-steamers in addition to their heavier boats.

whalebone (hwāl' bōn), n. and a. [*ME. whal bone, gwale-bon*; < *whale¹* + *bone¹*.] I. n. 1. The elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family *Balenidae* (hence called *whalebone* or *bone whales*) forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which see). The term is misleading, for the substance is in no sense bone, but a kind of horn; and its trade-name *whale-fin* is equally inaccurate, for it has nothing to do with the fins of the whale. Whalebone grows in several hundred close-set parallel plates along each side of the upper jaw of the baleen whale, and thus in the situation occupied by the teeth of ordinary mammals; it is entirely shut in by the lips when the mouth is closed. Each one of the plates of both rows then bends with a strong sweep backward, and when the mouth is opened straightens out, so that there is always a heavy fringe on each side of the cavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale scoops in from the surface of the sea. The longest baleen plates are those of the polar whale, some of which may exceed 12 feet in length. The plates in different species differ in color from a dull grayish-black through various streaked or veined colorations to somewhat creamy white. Whalebone stands quite alone among animal substances in a particular combination of lightness, toughness, flexibility, elasticity, and durability, together with such a cleavage (due to the straightness of its parallel fibers) that it may be split for its whole length to any desired thinness of strips. A sulphur-bottom whale has yielded 800 pounds of baleen, of which the longest plates were 4 feet in length. In the California gray whale the longest bone is from 14 to 16 inches, of a light or whitish color, coarse-grained, and heavily and unevenly fringed. The baleen of a finback is of a light lead-color streaked with black, attaining a length of 2 feet 4 inches and a width of from 12 to 14 inches, with a fine fringe from 2 to 4 inches long; it is somewhat ridged crosswise. That of the sharp-headed finner is entirely white, with a short thin fringe; it has been found to consist of 270 pairs of plates, the longest being 10 inches in length. Whalebone is or has been used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.

2. Something made of whalebone or baleen; a piece of whalebone prepared for some regular use; as, the *whalebones* of a corset. — 3. Specifically, a whalebone riding-whip.

They're neck and neck; they're head and head:

They're stroke for stroke in the running;

The *whalebone* whistles, the steel is rod,

No shirking as yet, or shunning.

A. L. Gordon, Visions in the Smoke.

4†. In the middle ages, ivory from the narwhal, walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See *whale's bone*, under *whale¹*, n.

To tell of hir tethe that tryetly were set,

Also qwyte & qwen as any *gwalle bon*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3055.

II. a. Made of or containing whalebone. Their ancient *whalebone* stays creaked.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 398.

Whalebone whale. See I., 1, and phrase under *whale¹*.

whale-brit (hwāl' brit), n. Same as *brit²*, 2.

Compare *whale¹*, n., 1.

whale-built (hwāl' bilt), a. Constructed on the model of a whale-boat.

The Canadian fishing-boats are *whale-built*. Perley.

whale-calf (hwāl' káf), n. The young of the whale. Also *calf-whale*.

whale-fin (hwāl' fin), n. In com., a plate or lamina of whalebone; whalebone collectively. [Both *whale-fin* and *whalebone* are misnomers, due to original ignorance of the source and nature of the material.]

A duty was imposed upon *whale-fins*, which, notwithstanding the double duty on fins imported by foreigners, went far toward the ruin of the Greenland trade.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 61.

whalefish (hwāl' fish), n. [= *D. walvisch* = OHG. *walfisc*, MHG. *walvisch*, G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk*; as *whale¹* + *fish¹*.] A whale.

There be many *whalefishes* and flying fishes.

R. Eden, in First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii).

whale-fisher (hwāl' fish' ēr), n. A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 211.



Four plates of baleen, seen obliquely from within.

whale-fishery (hwāl'fish'ēr-i), *n.* 1. The occupation or industry of taking whales; also, the men, vessels, etc., engaged in this pursuit.—2. A locality that is or may be resorted to for the taking of whales; a place where whale-fishing is conducted, or where whales abound.

whale-fishing (hwāl'fish'ing), *n.* The act or occupation of taking whales; whaling.

whale-flea (hwāl'fē), *n.* Same as *whale-louse*.

whale-food (hwāl'fōd), *n.* Same as *whale-bait*. See *brit*², 2, *whale*¹, *n.*, and cuts under *Citona* and *Limacina*.

whale-head (hwāl'hēd), *n.* A remarkable grallatorial bird of Africa, related to the herons and storks: so called on account of the size of the head and monstrous shape of the beak; the whale-headed stork, or shoebill, *Baleniceps rex*, the only representative of the family *Balenicipidae*. See cut under *Balenicipidae*.

whale-headed (hwāl'hēd'ed), *a.* Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's: noting the shoebill. See *whale-head*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 759.

whale-hunter (hwāl'hun'tēr), *n.* A whaler.

Other . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the *whale-hunters* use to traueil. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

whale-lance (hwāl'lāns), *n.* The lance used in striking a whale. It may be either a hand-lance or a bomb-lance, but the term is more frequently applied to the former.

whale-line (hwāl'lin), *n.* Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoon-lines in the whale-fishery. It forms the tow-line of a whale-boat, with which a whale is made fast to the boat by means of the toggle-iron.

Whale-line is three-stranded rope, 2½ inches in circumference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yards per strand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

whale-louse (hwāl'lous), *n.* Any small external parasite of a whale; a fish-louse or epizoid crustacean infesting whales; especially, a lamodipod of the family *Cyamidae*, as *Cyamus ceti* and other species of this genus. See cut under *Cyamus*. Also *whale-flea*.

whaleman (hwāl'man), *n.*; pl. *whalemen* (-men). One who whales; a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

Hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by *whalemen*. *The Century*, XL. 523.

whale-oil (hwāl'oil), *n.* The oil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetacean. (a) Common oil, or train-oil, is that procured from the blubber of any baleen whale; it has a rank odor, and varies in color from honey-yellow to dark brown, according to the character of the blubber and the method of trying-out. It includes several chemically different substances, the more solidifiable of which may be extracted under pressure and cold, and constitute *whale-tallow*, the fluid residuum being called *pressed oil*. (b) Sperm-oil or spermaceti-oil is obtained from the sperm-whale and other toothed cetaceans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the animal, leaving the liquid oil, of a clear yellow color. (See *spermaceti*.) Sperm-oil when refined is much used as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and that from various cetaceans is often named from them, as grampus-oil, porpoise-oil, etc.—**Black whale-oil**. (a) Oil from the baleen whales, including the orquals; train-oil. (b) Oil discolored in running machinery.—**Pressed whale-oil**. See *def.* (a).

whaler¹ (hwāl'ēr), *n.* [*< whale*¹ + *-er*¹.] A person or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing whales.

For a *whaler's* wife to have been "round the Cape" half a dozen times, or even more, was nothing extraordinary. *The Century*, XL. 511.

But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first *whaler* back this season, came in port. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, v.

whaler² (hwāl'ēr), *n.* [*< whale*² + *-er*¹.] Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

whale-rind (hwāl'rind), *n.* The skin of a whale. It is thick, tough, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

whalery (hwāl'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *whaleries* (-iz). [*< whale*¹ + *-ery*.] 1. The industry of taking whales; whaling.

The *whalery* not being sufficiently encouraging. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 7.

2. An establishment for carrying on whale-fishery or any of its branches. [Rare.]

They set up a glass-house, a tanyard, a saw-mill, and a *whalery*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 12.

whale's-food (hwāl'z'fōd), *n.* Whale-bait. See *brit*², 2, *whale*¹, *n.*, 1, and *Citona*.

whale-shark (hwāl'shārk), *n.* 1. A shark of the family *Rhinodontidae*, *Rhinodon typicus*, one of the very largest sharks, and native of warm

seas. See the technical names.—2. The basking-shark (which see, with cut).

whale-ship (hwāl'ship), *n.* A ship built for or employed in the business of whale-fishing; a whaling-ship or whaler.

Smeerenberg . . . was the grand rendezvous of the Dutch *whale-ships*. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p. 190.

whale-shot (hwāl'shot), *n.* [*< MD. walschot*, spermaceti, *< wal*, whale, + *schot*, what is cast: see *whale*¹ and *shot*.] Spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

whale's-tongue (hwāl'tung), *n.* A misnomer of the acorn-worms, or species of *Balanoglossus*, mistranslating the technical generic name.

whaling¹ (hwāl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whale*¹, *v.*] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds, as, a *whaling-ship*; a *whaling-voyage*; *whaling-grounds*; *bay-whaling*; *shore-whaling*.—**Whaling company**, a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boat-steerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-gear, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lay" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonus of \$200 or \$300 for the term engagement, which is one year, and they are also exempt from all expenses of the company. *C. M. Scammon*.

whaling² (hwāl'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whale*², *v.*] Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a *whaling lie*. [Slang.]

whaling-gang (hwāl'ing-gang), *n.* The crew of a whale-boat.

whaling-gun (hwāl'ing-gun), *n.* Any mechanical contrivance for killing whales by means of an explosive and a projectile, as the bomb-gun, swivel-gun, darting-gun, and whale-rocket.

whalingman (hwāl'ing-man), *n.* A whaler.

whaling-master (hwāl'ing-mās'tēr), *n.* A captain of a whaling-craft, or one who is in command of a whaling-station.

whaling-port (hwāl'ing-pōrt), *n.* A port of entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

whaling-rocket (hwāl'ing-rok'et), *n.* A special form of rocket used in whaling to carry a harpoon and line, and an explosive shell, into the body of a whale.

whaling-station (hwāl'ing-stā'shōn), *n.* In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. *C. M. Scammon*. [Western coast of U. S.]

whall (hwāl), *n.* See *wall*³.

whallabee (hwāl'ā-bē), *n.* Same as *wallaby*.

whally¹ (hwāl'i), *a.* [For **wally*; *< wall*³ + *-y*¹.] Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucoma. Compare *wall-eye*.

A bearded Gote, whose rugged heare And *whally* eles (the signe of gelosy) Was like the person selfe whom he did beare. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. iv. 24.

whaly (hwāl'i), *a.* [*< whale*¹ + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

The ocean's monarch, whom Ioue did anoint, The great controller of the *whaly* rancke. *Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis*, st. 39.

whame (hwām), *n.* [Cf. *whamp*.] A fly of the genus *Tabanus*; a breeze or burrel-fly. See *breeze*¹. *Derham*.

whammel (hwām'el), *v. t.* Same as *whemmlv*.

whamp (hwomp), *n.* [Cf. *whame* and *wop*, dial. var. of *wasp*.] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]

whampee, *n.* Same as *wampee*.

whang¹ (hwang), *n.* [A var. of *thwang*, now *thong*: see *thong*.] 1. A thong, especially a leathern thong.

He's taen four-and-twenty braid awrrows, And laced them in a *whang*-O. *Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. A tough leather, such as is used for thongs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of sealskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck, racoon, etc.

whang² (hwang), *v.* [Cf. *Sc. whank*, beat, flog, also cut off large portions; prob. a var. of *whack*, confused with *whang*¹.] 1. *trans.* 1. To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also, to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.]

—2. To cut in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

My uncle set it [a cheese] to his breast, And *whang'd* it down. *W. Beattie, Tales*, p. 8. (*Jamieson*.)

II. intrans. To make or give out a banging noise.

wharfing

Bang, *whang*, *whang*, goes the drum.

Browning, Up at a Villa.

whang² (hwang), *n.* [*< whang*², *v.*] 1. A blow or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Colloq.]

The *whang* of the bass drum.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 317.

2. A cut; a piece; a slice; a chunk.

Of other men's lether men take large *whanges*. *Ray, Proverbs* (ed. 1678), p. 386.

W! sweet-milk cheese, in mony a *whang*. *Burns, Holy Fair*.

3. Formerly, in Maine and some other parts of New England, a house-cleaning party; a gathering of neighbors to aid one of their number in cleaning house.

whangam (hwang'gam), *n.* A feigned name of some animal (probably meant for *whang'em*).

A *whangam* that eats grasshoppers had marked . . . [this one] for its prey, and was just stretching forth to devour it. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xciv.

whang-leather (hwang'leth'ēr), *n.* See *leather* and *whang*¹, 2.

whank (hwangk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whang*². [Scotch.]

whap, whapper, etc. See *whop*, etc.

whappet¹ (hwop'et), *n.* [*< whap* + *-et*.] A blow on the ear. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

whappet² (hwop'et), *n.* [A var. of *wappet*, a yelping cur.] A snarling, worthless dog; a cur.

To feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets*. *Dent, Pathway*, p. 248. (*Nares*.)

As the sturdy steed dashes out the little *whappet's* brains. *Rev. S. Ward, Sermons*, p. 55.

wharf (hwārf), *n.*; pl. *wharves*, *wharfs* (hwārvz, hwārfs). [Early mod. E. also irreg. *warf*; *< ME. wherf*, a wharf, *< AS. *hwearf*, *hwērf*, a dam or bank to keep out water (cf. *mere-hwearf*, the sea-shore), = *D. werf*, a wharf, yard, = *Icel. hvarf*, a shelter, = *OSw. hwarf*, *hw. varf*, a ship-builder's yard, = *Dan. værft*, a wharf, dockyard (G. *werft*, a wharf, *werf*, a bank, wharf, *< D. and Dan.*); prob. orig. a dam or bank to 'turn' or keep out water, and partly identical with *AS. hwearf*, *hwērf*, a turning, exchange, a space, a crowd, = *OS. hwarf*, a crowd, = *D. werf*, turn, time, = *Icel. hvarf*, a turning, = *OSw. hwarf*, turn, time, order, layer, etc., *< AS. hweorfan* = *Icel. hveirfa* = *OSw. hveirfa*, turn: see *whereve*. Cf. *whirl*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harbor or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be moored alongside, as for loading or unloading, or while at rest. A wharf may be parallel with and contiguous to the margin, when it is more especially called a *quay*; or it may project away from it, with openings underneath for the flow of water, when it is distinctively called a *pier*. (See cuts under *piework*.) In England wharves are of two kinds: (a) *legal wharves*, certain wharves in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer, or legalized by act of Parliament; and (b) *sufferance wharves*, places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American seaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property.

The *wharves* stretched out towards the centre of the harbor. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, xvi.

Out upon the *wharfs* they came, Knight and burgher, lord and dame. *Tennyson, Lady of Shalott*, iv.

2. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed That roots itself in ease on *Lethæ wharf*. *Shak., Hamlet*, I. 5. 88.

wharf (hwārf), *v. i.* [*< wharf*, *n.*] 1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. *Evelyn*.—2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

wharfage (hwārf'āj), *n.* [*< wharf* + *-age*.] 1. Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant *wharfage*; to find *wharfage* for a ship.—2. Charge or payment for the use of a wharf; the charges or receipts for accommodation at a wharf or at wharves. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 135.

wharf-boat (hwārf'bōt), *n.* 1. In the United States, a boat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations where actual wharves do not exist, or where they are impracticable from the great variation in the height of the water. Floating platforms similarly supported, called *floats*, are used in some European and other river-ports for landing goods and passengers.

2. A boat employed about a wharf or wharves.

wharfing (hwārf'ing), *n.* [*< wharf* + *-ing*¹.] 1. A structure in the form of a wharf; materials

of which a wharf is constructed; wharves in general.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of *wharfing* against rivers running into it. *Boehyn, Sylva*, 1. 2. (*Latham*.)
The San Marco glided into a bayou under a high *wharfing* of timbers, where a bearded fisherman waited. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 763.

2. In *hydraulic engin.*, a method of facing sea-walls by the use of sheet-piling anchored to the bank.

wharfinger (hwâr'fin-jér), *n.* [For **wharfager* (with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer, scavenger*, etc.), < *wharfage* + *-er*.] A person who owns or who has charge of a wharf; one who makes a business of letting accommodation for vessels at his wharf.

wharfman (hwâr'f'man), *n.*; pl. *wharfmen* (-men). A man employed on or about a wharf; one performing or having charge of work on a wharf.

An organization of *wharfmen*, who form a species of close corporation. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. II. 548.

wharf-master (hwâr'f-mâs'tér), *n.* A wharfinger. [Western U. S.]

wharf-rat (hwâr'f-rat), *n.* 1. The common brown or Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*, when living in or about a wharf, considered with reference to its being in many places an imported animal, first naturalized in wharves after leaving the ship which brings it, or to the special size, ferocity, or other distinctive character it acquires under the favorable conditions of environment afforded by wharves, shipping, and storehouses. Hence—2. A fellow who loafs about or haunts wharves, making a living as best he can, without regular or ostensible occupation. [Cant.]

wharl (hwîrl), *n.* [A var. of *whorl* or *whirl*. Cf. *wharrow*.] A part of a spindle; a spindle (?). [Prov. Eng.]

[A patent for] placing ropes on *wharles* of machinery. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 476.

wharl (hwîrl), *v. i.* [A var. of *whirl*, used in sense of *whirl*, i. e. roll; cf. *bur2*.] To speak with the uvular utterance of the *r*; be unable to pronounce *r*.

All that are born therein [Carleton] have a harsh and rattling kind of uttering their words with much difficulty and *wharling* in their throat. *Fuller, Worthies*, II. 225.

wharl2 (hwîrl), *n.* [Cf. *wharl2*, *v.*] See the quotation.

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the ancient original Race or Families are distinguished by a Shibboleth upon their Tongues in pronouncing the Letter R, which they can not utter without a hollow Jarring in the Throat, by which they are as plainly known as a Foreigner is by pronouncing the Th: this they call the Northumberland R or *Wharle*; and the Natives value themselves upon that Imperfection, because, forsooth, it shows the Antiquity of their Blood. *Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain*, III. 233. (*Davies*.)

wharlet, *n.* A dialectal variant of *quarrel2*.
With ablasters also amyt full streight,
Whappet in *wharles*, whellit the pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4743.

wharp (hwârp), *n.* [An erroneous form of *warp*.] Same as *trent-sand*. [Local.]

wharrow-spindle (hwâr'ô-spin'dl), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle represented with a small handle at the top, projecting at right angles as if intended to whirl the spindle by. *Berry*.

whart (hwârt), *v.* Same as *thwart1*.

Whartonian (hwâr-tô-ni-an), *a.* [Commemorating the English anatomist Thomas *Wharton* (died 1673).] Noting certain anatomical structures discovered or described by Wharton.—*Whartonian duct*. See *duct*.

Wharton's duct. See *duct*.
Wharton's gelatin, **Wharton's jelly**. See *gelatin of Wharton*, under *gelatin*.

wharves, *n.* Plural of *wharf*.

what1 (hwot), *proff.* [ME. *what*, *whet*, *whæt*, *quat*, *qvæt*, *hwæt*, *hwet* (gen. *whas*, *whos*, dat. *wham*, *whom*, acc. *what*, *whet*), < AS. *hwæt* (gen. *hwæa*, dat. *hwam*, *hwæm*, acc. *hwæt*) = OS. *hwæt*, *hwæt* = OFries. *hwet* = D. *wat* = MLG. LG. *wat* = OHG. *hwaz*, *waz*, MHG. *waz*, G. *was* = Icel. *hvat* = Dan. *hwad* = Goth. *hwa*, *what* (interrogative and indefinite, also interjectional); = L. *quid*, *what* (indefinite), somewhat, = Zend *kad* = Skt. *kat*; neut. of the pron. *who*: see *who*. *Whose* is historically the gen. of *what* not less than of *who*; and it is still so used (namely, as equivalent to *of which*), although many authorities object, and it is becoming less common.]

A. interrog. 1. Used absolutely as an interrogative pronoun. (a) Applied to inanimate things.

Quæt hast thu don . . . sin Saterdag at non?
Ref. Antig., I. 292.

Thenne asoyred thay hym skete, & asked ful loude,
"What the deuel hate thou don, doted wrecch?"
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 196.

Shame then it was that drove him from the Parliament,
but the shame of *what*?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Folks at her House at such an Hour!
Lord! *what* will all the Neighbourhood say?
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

I believe they are in actual consultation upon *what*'s for supper.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II. 1.

What can restrain the agony of a mother's heart?
Irving, Granada, p. 40.

(b) Applied to animals (and sometimes in contempt to persons) with the force of inquiry after the nature or kind: as, *what* is that running up the tree? (c) Applied to persons: nearly equivalent to *who*, but having reference to origin or character, rather than to name or identity.

"What is this woman," quod I, "so worthily atired?"
"That is Mede the mayde," quod she.
Piers Plowman (B), II. 19.

Thise twayne come to the messagers, and hem asked
what thei were, and thei answered that thei sholde some knowe, yet it pleased hem to a-byde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 129.

What's he that walks alone so sadly, with his hands behind him?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

Eminent titles may, indeed, inform who their owners are, not often *what*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, Ded.

(d) Used in various elliptical and incomplete constructions: as, *what*! equivalent to *what did you say?* or *what is it?* (e) Used in exclamation, to express surprise, indignation, etc.

Hwat! wulle ge this pes to-breke,
And do than kinge awuche schame?
Owl and Nightingale, 1. 1780 (Morris and Skeat, I. 191).

"What!" quod the prest to Perkyn, "Peter! as me think-oth,
Thow art lettred a litel; who lerned the on boke?"
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 130.

But *what*, shall the abuse of a thing make the right vse odious?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 54.

What! are the ladies of your land so tall?
Tennyson, Princess, II.

(f) Expressing a summons.
La. Cap. Nurse, where's my daughter? call her forth to me.
Nurse. . . I bade her come. *What*, lamb! *what*, lady-bird!

God forbid! Where's this girl? *What*, Juliet?
Shak., R. and J., I. 3. 3.

Qua. [Within.] *What*, Simplicius!
Sim. I come, Quadratus. *Marston, What you Will*, v. 1.

Chamberlain, call in the music, bid the tapsters and maids come up and dance; *what*! we'll make a night of it.
Decker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

(gt) A general introductory notion, equivalent to 'well,' 'lo,' 'now,' etc., and constituting a mere expletive.

What, welcome be the cut, a Goddess name!
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 854.

What, will you walk with me about the town?
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 22.

2. Used adjectively and lending an interrogative force to the proposition in which it occurs.

(a) Inquiring as to the individual being, character, kind, or sort of a definite thing or person.

Allas! *what* woman will ye of me make?
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1306.

What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?
Mark iv. 41.

What news on the Rialto?
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 39.

What good should follow this, if these were done?
What harm, undone? *Tennyson, Passing of Arthur*.

(b) Inquiring as to extent or quantity: equivalent to the question *how much*?

"What money have you got, Copperfield?" he said. . .
I told him seven shillings.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

(c) Used intensively or emphatically with a force varying from the interrogative to the exclamatory: often followed by the indefinite article: as, *what* an idea!

What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness?
2 Pet. III. 11.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty!
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 315.

What confusion and mischief do the avarice, anger, and ambition of Princes cause in the world!
Boehyn, Diary, March 24, 1672.

Oh, Amos Cottle! — Phœbus! *what* a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Oh, *what* a dawn of day!
How the March sun feels like May!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

What an (and) if? Same as *what if?*
And *what an if?*

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks?
Shak., Tit. And., IV. 4. 2.

What else? *what* else can or could be the case: an elliptical expression expecting no answer, and hence sometimes equivalent to a strong affirmation.

Licio. But canst thou blow it?
Huntman. What else? *Lyly, Midas*, IV. 3.

What . . . for? what for? *what . . .* as? *what* kind of? in such phrases as, *what* for a man is he?—that is, *what* kind of man, in looks or character? It is equivalent to the German idiom *was für ein*, and as reflecting that idiom is used in the English of the Pennsylvania Germans and their

neighbors, being in exclamatory use equivalent to *what*. The earlier idiom *what . . . for* is now rare.

What's he for a man?

Peele, Edward I. (ed. Dyce), p. 383.

What is he for a fool that betroths himself to unquietness?
Shak., Much Ado, I. 3. 49.

What ho! an exclamatory summons or call.

Gads. What, ho! chamberlain!
Cham. [Within.] At hand, quoth pick-purse.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 52.

What if? elliptical for *what would happen if?* *what would you say if?* *what matters it if?* etc.

What if this mixture do not work at all?
What if it be a poison? *Shak., R. and J.*, IV. 3. 21.

What if he dwells on many a fact as though
Some things Heaven knew not which it ought to know? . . .
Such are the prayers his people love to hear.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

What is thee? *what* is the matter with thee?

Lefdy, what is the? . . .
Me were lefse to beo ded
Thane Iseo the make such chere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

What not, elliptical for *what may I not say?* implying 'everything else; various other things; et cetera; what you will': as, the table was loaded with toys, pictures, and *what not*. Hence *what-not*, *n.*

Such air is unwholesome, and engenders melancholy, plagues, and *what not*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 150.

Thou art like to meet with, in the way which thou goest, . . . lions, dragons, darkness, and, in a word, death, and *what not*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

College A cannot compete with College B unless it has more scholarships, unless it changes the time of election to scholarships, or *what not*.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 617.

What of? (a) Elliptical for *what comes of?*—that is, *what care you (I, we, etc.)?* does it matter in any way?

All this is so; but *what of* this, my lord?
Shak., Much Ado, IV. 1. 78.

(b) Elliptical for *what say or think you of?*

To-day? but *what of* yesterday?
Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.

What's his (its) name? *what do you call it?* etc., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, either because the name has escaped his memory, or because the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound: as, tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to be off. See *what-d'ye-call-it*.

Good even, good Master *What-ye-call't*.
Shak., As You Like It, III. 3. 74.

What's to do here? See *do!*—*What* though? See *though*.

B. rel. 1. A compound relative pronoun, meaning 'that which,' or having a value including the simple relative pronoun *which* with the demonstrative pronoun that preceding: as, '*what* I have written I have written' (that is, *that which* I have written I have written). It is no longer used of persons, except in the anomalous phrase *but what*.

Mekli than to Mellors he munged [told] *what* he thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2578.

Loke up, I seye, and telle me *what* she is
Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 862.

I am *what* I was born to be, your prince.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

A host of second-rate critics, and official critics, and *what* is called "the popular mind" as well.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, VI. 5.

What, as strictly equivalent to the relative *which*, never had much vogue, and has long been a vulgarism; but its genitive (whose) has survived, in preference to *whic*as, as we should have modernized the medieval quhlikes.

F. Hall, False Philology, p. 7, note.

What was formerly and in vulgar speech is still used as a simple relative, equivalent to *that* or *which*: as, if I had a denkey *what* wouldn't go.

Offer them peace or aught *what* is beside.
Peele, Edward I. (Old Plays, II. 87).

The matter *what* other men wrote.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 142.

I fear nothing
What can be said against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

What has also the value of *whatever* or *whoever*: as, come *what* will, I shall be there.

What in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 97.

Let come *what* come may, . . .
I shall have had my day.
Tennyson, Maud, xi.

2. Used adjectively, meaning 'that . . . which,' or having compound relative value: as, I know *what* book you mean (that is, I know *that* book *which* you mean); he makes the most of *what* money he has (that is, he makes the most of *that* money *which* he has): applied to persons and things. (a) That . . . who or which; those . . . who or which.

Shal nat be told for me . . .
 . . . *what* jewels men in the tyr the caste.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 3067.

(b) What sort of; such . . . as.

Thorow his prayer they may be censed of synne
What tyme they entre the chapelle with-In.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.
Anno 1476, at what time the Switzers took their revenge
upon Charles Duke of Burgundie. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 42.
And heavenly quires the hymenean sung,
What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, in naked beauty.
Milton, P. L., iv. 712.

Now a merchant may wear what boots he pleases.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(c) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also quat brother or suster die, and he may nought be
broughte . . . wyt his owne catelle, he sal be broughte wyt
the brotherhede.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 44.

I never said aught but this, That what rule, or laws, or
custom, or people were flat against the word of God are
diametrically opposite to Christianity.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

(d) How much. [Colloq.]

When a man beta he doesn't well know what money he
uses.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxvii.
But what, but that; but who; who or that . . . not.

There was scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles
round but what had found him successful.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Not a writer . . . that mentions his name but what
tells the story of him.
Bentley, Dias, on Euripides, § 4.

There are few madmen but what are observed to be
afraid of the strait waistcoat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiv. 28, note.

What ast, that which.

Here I do bequeathe to thee,
In full possession, half that Kendal hath
And what as Bradford holds of me in chief.
Old Plays, II. 47.

What dones! (what dones is literally 'what made,' dones
being the genitive of *don*, E. *done*, pp. of *do*, make, used
in the genitive in imitation of *kinnes* in *what kinnes*, of
what-kind, of what sort; what kind.

And when I seighe it was so slepyng, I went
To warne Pilates wyt what dones man was Iesus;
For Iuwes hateden hym and han don hym to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 298.

What that, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also that
what.

Him ne dret [dreadeth] nagt to do zenne, *huet* that hit
by [be].
Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

What luttles [little] that he et.
Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), p. 396.

What schulde I telle . . .
And of moche other thing what that then was?
Rob. of Brunne, Prol.

What that a king himselte bit [bids].
Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 4.

That what is extremely proper in one company may be
highly improper in another.
Chatterfield.

O, indef. (a) Something; anything; obsolete
except in such colloquial phrases as *I'll tell
you what* (by abbreviation for *what it is, what
I think, or the like*).

Al was us never broche ne rynges,
Ne ellis what [var. *nought* and *ought*] fro women sent.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1741.

Wot you what, my lord?
To-day the lords you talk of are beheaded.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 92.

I'll tell you what now of the devil.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

I tell you what—Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a
real angel. He's to swear and she's to pray!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 518.

(b) A thing; a portion; an amount; a bit; as,
a little what.

Thanne she a lytel what smyllynge seyde.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

Then the kyngs anone called his seruaut, that hadde
but one lofe and a lytell whatte of wyne.
Fabyan, Chron., clxxii.

They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely what as serves the simple clowne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 7.

To know what's what. See *know*.
what¹ (hwot), adv. and conj. [*ME. what*; *what*, *pron.*] I. adv. 1. Why?

What sholde he studie, and make himselven wood,
Upon a book in cloistre alwey to poure?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 184.

What is the shepe to blame in youre syght
Whane he is shorne of his flees & maade alle bare,
Thoughe folke of mayce for her wolles fyght?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Ah! what should she fight?
Fewe women win by fight.

Gascogne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 97.
What should I don this [imperial] robe, and trouble you?
Shak., Tit. And., I. i. 189.

But what do we suffer misshaped and enormous prela-
tism, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformi-
ties with the fair colours, as before of martyrdom, so now
of episcopacy?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

2. To what degree? in what respect?

For what is a man advantaged if he gain the whole
world and lose himself? *Luke* ix. 25.

For what are men better than sheep or goats . . .
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3†. How; how greatly; to what an extent or
degree; how remarkably: exclamatory and in-
tensive.

O! what I am fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt!
York Plays, p. 3.

What . . . what, in some measure; in part; partly by;
in consequence of; partly: now followed by *with*: indefi-
nite and distributive in value.

Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,
And steleth from us, what prively slepeinge,
And what thurgh negligence in our wakinge,
As dooth the stream, that turneth never agayn,
Descending fro the montaigne into playn.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, I. 21.

Than woot I wele she myghte nevere fayle
For to ben holpen, what at youre instance,
What with hire other frendes generance.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1441.

Than sente Gawein aboute to eury garnyson thourgh
the reame of Logres, and assembled xxxiii what oon what
other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 277.

Most men, as it happens in this world, either weakly,
or falsely, princip'ly, what through ignorance, and what
through custom of licence, both in discoure and writing,
by what hath bin of late written in vulgar, have not
seem'd to attain the decision of this point.
Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

With omission of the second what (so frequently):

What for hire kynrede and hir nortelre.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 47.

What with pride, projects, and knavery, poor Peter was
grown distracted.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

II. conj. 1. So much as; so far as.

Ector, with ful many a bolde baroun,
Cast on a day with Grekes for to fighte,
As he was wont to greve hem what he myghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 85.

To helpe youre frendis what I may.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6300.

Mr. Brown, being present, observed them [Indians] to
be much affected, and one especially did weep very much,
though covered it what he could.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

2. That. (a) In *alwhat*, until (compare *although*, etc.).

The kinges hem wenten and al seghen [they saw] the
sterre that yede bi-fore hem. *al-wat* hi kam over the huse
war ure louerd was. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

That heused me akth; ich ne asel by an eyse [I shall
not be at ease] *al-huel* ich hadde ydrunko.
Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(b) In the phrase *but what*: but that; that . . . not.

The Abbot cannot be humbled but what the community
must be humbled in his person. *Scott*, Monastery, x.

Not a thing stolen but what the sea gave it up.

J. H. Newman.

what² (hwot), a. [*ME. hwat*, quick, *< AS. hwæt*,
keen, sharp, bold (= OS. *hwat* = Icel. *hwatr*, keen). Cf. *whet*.] Quick; sharp; bold.

Ther weoren eorles swithe *whate*. *Layamon*, I. 1187.

whatabouts (hwot'a-bouts), n. The matters
which one is about or occupied with. [Colloq.]

You might know of all my goings on, and *whatabouts* and
whereabouts, from Henry Taylor.

Southey, To G. C. Bedford, March 3, 1830.

what-d'ye-call-it, what-d'ye-call-'em (hwot'-
dye-kāl'it, -əm). A word substituted for the
name of a thing, because of forgetfulness or
ignorance, or in slight contempt. [Colloq.]

There is no part of the body, an' please your honour,
where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than
upon the knees, . . . there being so many tendons and
what-d'ye-call-'ems all about it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

whate'er (hwot-ār'), pron. A contracted form
of *whatever*.

He strikes *whate'er* is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 623.

whaten, whatten (hwot'n), a. [*Sc.* also *what-
an*, and (with the indef. article) *whatna*; *< what*¹ + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection.] What; what
kind of. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Lord save us! only look at him sitting asleep. *Whaten*
a face!
Noctes Ambrosianae, Oct., 1828.

whatever (hwot-ev'ér), pron. and a. [*what*¹ + *ever*.] I. pron. A. indef. rel. Anything
which; no matter what; all that.

To effect

Whatever I shall happen to devise.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 380.

The very best will variously incline,
And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.
Whatever is, is right. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 145.

The board was expected to make itself thoroughly ac-
quainted with *whatever* concerned the colonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 9.

B. interrog. What? as, *whatever* shall I do?
[Vulgar, but common in recent British collo-
quial use.]

II. a. rel. Of what kind or sort it may be;
no matter what; any or all that: applied to
persons and things: as, *whatever* person is ap-
pointed must be satisfactory to the court.

I'll forgive you,
Whatever torment you do put me to.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 84.

The knowledge of the theory of logic has no tendency
whatever to make men good reasoners.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Whatever side he was on, he could always find excellent
reasons for it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

what-like (hwot'lik), indef. rel. a. Of what
appearance or character. [Colloq. or provin-
cial.]

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows
what-like the home and *what-like* the friend is likely to turn
out.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, III. 2.

Whatman paper. See *paper*.

whatna (hwot'nā), a. Same as *whaten*.
[Scotch.]

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But *whatna* day o' *whatna* style,
I doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be as nice wi' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad.

whatness (hwot'nes), n. [*< what*¹ + *-ness*.] In
metaph., a quiddity. [Rare.]

what-not (hwot'not), n. [*< what not* (see *what*¹);
the stand being so called as used to hold shells,
photographs, bric-a-brac, "and *what not*": see
under *what*¹.] 1. A stand or set of shelves on
which to keep or display small articles of cu-
riosity or ornament, as well as books, papers,
etc.; an étagère.

What cheerfulness those works of art will give to the
little parlors up in the country, when they are set up with
other shells on the *what-not* in the corner!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 51.

2. Anything; no matter what; what you please.
See *what not*, under *what*¹, A. [Colloq.]

I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's
fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and *what-nots*.
Thackeray, Philip, ix.

whatreck (hwot'rek), adv. [Short for *what
reck if* 'what care I?'] Nevertheless. [Scotch.]

I wot he was na slaw, man; . . .
But yet, *what-reck*, he, at Quebec,
Montgomery-like did fa' man.
Burns, The American War.

whatso (hwot'sō), a. and pron. [*< ME. what-
so, whatso, whatse, hwatse, quat so, what so, < what*¹ + *so*. Cf. *whoso*.] I. a. Of whatever
character, kind, or sort; no matter what (per-
son or thing): an indefinite relative use.

What man so vs metes may vs sone knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2565.

II. pron. No matter what or who; *whatso-
ever*; *whosoever*.

But it were any persone obstinat,
Whateo he were, of heigh or lowe estat,
Him wolde he anribben sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 522.

"In exitu Israel de Egypto!"
Thus sang they all together in one voice,
With *whateo* in that Psalm is after written.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Purgatorio, II.

Sometimes written as two separate words.

Quyt is she
From yow this yor, *what* after so befall.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 664.

whatso'er (hwot-sō-ār'), pron. A contracted
form of *whatsoever*.

whatsoever (hwot-sō-ev'ér), a. and pron. [*< ME. whatsoever*; *< what*¹ + *so* + *ever*. Cf. *what-
so* and *whatsomever*.] I. a. Of whatever na-
ture, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form
of *whatever*, still separable and used as a cor-
relative phrase.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am therewith to be
content. *Phil* iv. 11.

Goodness guide thy actions *whatsoever*!
Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, III. 3.

The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads,
in *what* part of the World soever we be.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by *whatsoever* method
possible. *The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II. pron. What thing or things soever; no
matter what thing or things; whatever or who-
ever.

I will knowe the soth [truth], *what-so-ever* it coste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 87.

Youth, *whatsoever* thou art, thou art but a scurvy fellow.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 163.

For 'tis not Courage (*whatsoever* men say),
But Cowardize, to make ones Self away.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Trophies.

whatso'm, a. and pron. Same as *whatsom-
over*.

whatsomever (hwot'sum-ev'er), *a.* and *pron.* [*<* ME. *whatsomever*, *whatsomever* (confused with *whatsoever*); *<* *what*¹ + *som* (*<* Dan. *som*, as so) + *ever*. Cf. *howsoever*.] *Whatsoever*. [Now vulgar.]

Whatsomever woo they fele,
They wol not pleyne, but concele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5041.

Doughtir, loke that thou be waare, *whatsomever* thee bitide,
Make not thin husbonde poore with spendinge ne with pride.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

whatten, *a.* See *whaten*.

whattie (hwot'i), *n.* Same as *whisky*.

whault, *n.* See *wail*³.

whaup (hwáp), *n.* [*Sc.* also *whaup*, *quhuap*, *quhuap*, *awp*; said to be so called from its cry.] A curlew. [*Scotch*.]—*Great whaup*, the curlew, *Numenius arguata*. Also called *stock-whaup*.—*Little whaup*, *May whaup*, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*: so called from its relative size and the time of its appearance. Also called *tang-whaup*.

whave (hwäv), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *whaved*, *ppr.* *whaving*. [*Prob.* a dial. var. of *quave*.] 1. To turn (pottery) when drying. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To cover, or hang over. [*Prov. Eng.*]

whawl, *v. i.* [*A* var. of *wawl*, *waul*.] To cry as a cat: same as *waul*.

The cats *whawled*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, l. 269.

whaylet, *a.* A corrupt Middle English spelling of *hail*², *hale*².

whay-worm (hwä'wérn), *n.* [*Also* *whoy-worm*; perhaps a dial. reduction of *wheatworm*.] 1. A pimple. [*Arr.* (*raven Gloss.*, ii. 252. (*Halliwell*)).]—2. A whim. Compare *maggot*.

And so marched toward London, where the Essex men, having wyde *whay-wormes* in their hedges, joined them with him.
Hall, *Edward IV.*, t. 33. (*Halliwell*.)

whel (hwë), *pron.* A form of *who*. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

whet, *n.* See *wie*.

wheadlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wheelde*.
wheel¹ (hwël), *n.* [*<* ME. *wheel*, *whele*, *whele*, a pimple, wheel (cf. dim. *wehke*, a little wheel); *<* AS. **hwēlc*, wheel (Somner); origin and status uncertain; cf. AS. *hwēlan* (**hwēlan* f), wither, pine away; cf. W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheel, pimple.] 1. A pimple; a pustule.

He must drie his face very well, for feare of *wheales* and wrinkles.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 194.

All *wheales* and itching pimples which are ready to breake forth.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xxii. 25.

Specifically—2. An elevation of the skin, of varying size, usually elongated in form, caused by a stroke, as of a rod or whip, or constituting an eruption, as that of urticaria. See *urticaria*.

wheel² (hwël), *v.* [*<* ME. *wheelen*: see *wheel*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* To produce a wheel upon.

His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks *wheeled* and puffed.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 2.

II. intrans. To suppurate; form a sore or pustule.

Now gins the leprous cores of ulcered sins
Wheale to a head. *Marston*, *Ant. and Mel.*, II., v. 1.

wheel² (hwël), *n.* [*Also* *huel*, *wheel*, *whel*, *wheyl*; *<* Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine; cf. W. *chwyl*, a turn, course, while, *cheylo*, turn, revolve, run a course, bustle, *chuel*, a course, turn.] A mine. [*Cornwall*, *Eng.*]

wheal-worm (hwël'wérn), *n.* [*<* *wheel*¹ + *worm*.] 1. The itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*.—2. The acarine *Leptus autumnalis*, or some similar harvest-bug: so named from the wheals or pimples produced by its bite. See cut under *harvest-mite*.

weasser (hwë'zör), *n.* [*Said* to be connected with *weasel*.] The red-breasted morganaser, *Mergus serrator*. [*Local*, New Eng.]

wheat (hwët), *n.* [*<* ME. *whete*, *wete*, *whæte*, *hwete*, *hucte*, *queta*; *<* AS. *hwæte* = OS. *hwēti* = MD. *weite*, D. *weit* = MLG. *wēten*, *weiten*, LG. *weten* = OHG. *weizci*, MHG. *weizze*, G. *weizen*, also OHG. *weizi*, MHG. *weize*, G. dial. *weissen* = Icel. *hveiti* = Sw. *hwete* = Dan. *hvæde* = Goth. *hwaiteis*, wheat; cf. Lith. *kwetys*, Lett. *kweesch*, wheat (*prob.* *<* Teut.); lit. 'that which is white' (with ref. to the color of the grain or the meal), *<* AS. *hwit*, etc., white: see *white*¹.] A cereal grain, the product of species of *Triticum*, chiefly of *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*). The origin of the plant is not clearly known, but it is thought by many to be derived from a grass, *Eglops ovata*, of the Mediterranean region, now classed as a species of *Triticum*. The wheat-plant is a grass closely related to barley and rye, having a dense four-sided spike, and grains longitudinally furrowed on one side, turgid on the other. In some varieties the palea bears awns, in others not, the varieties being respectively called *bearded* and *beardless* or *bald*. Some are planted in the spring—spring or summer wheat—others in the fall, maturing the next season—

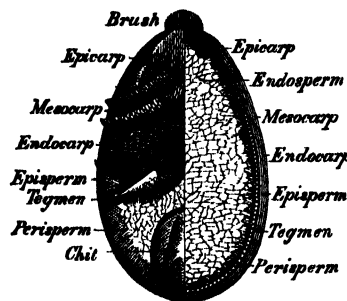
winter wheat. The product of the latter was formerly preferred, but with recent methods of manufacture spring



Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).

1, the complete plant of the variety *sativum*; 2, the spike of the same; 3, the spike of the variety *aestivum*; 4, a grain germinating. a, part of the rachis; b, the floret of the variety *aestivum*; c, the flower, showing two lodicules, the stamens, and the stigmas.

wheat is equally valued. The varieties are further classified as *white* and *red* or *amber*, referring to the color of the grain; among winter wheats, at least, the white are more esteemed. The grain is highly nutritious, containing some 67 per cent. of carbohydrates, 13 per cent. of



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

albuminoids, together with small quantities of the mineral substances, potash, soda, etc., required by the animal system, with only 14 per cent. of water. For use it is chiefly converted into flour; the finest but not the most nutritious flour is nearest pure starch. The richer elements lie nearest the skin, and these are secured in "Graham" flour, which properly includes the whole grain, and by recent milling processes which appropriate all but the outside. Wheat was formerly made in England into a dish called *frumenty* or *furmenty*, by boiling it entire in milk, and seasoning. It is now largely used in America in the form of cracked, crushed, or rolled wheat, or wheat-grits. Wheat has been known from antiquity, being mentioned in Scripture; it is traceable to ancient Egypt, and is recorded as introduced into China about 2700 B. C. It now furnishes the principal breadstuff among all civilized nations. It is adaptable to various conditions and widely grown in temperate regions; it is not excluded by cold winters, but requires a mean summer temperature of not less than 57°. Among the principal countries which produce a surplus are the United States, Canada, Russia, Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, and Turkey. The varieties are very numerous, and there are several more or less strongly marked races, one of which is spelt.

The asse of the melle, thet ase bietheliche berth bere
[as blithely beareth barley] ase hute.
Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

We maun gar *wheat-flour* serve us for a blink; . . . it's no that ill food, though far frae being ase hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney atmeal is.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xx.

Amber wheat. See *def.*—*Arras wheat*. See *Emmer wheat*, below.—*China wheat*, a spring wheat grown in the United States, said to have been derived from a grain found in a tea-chest.—*Clock wheat*, a variety of the race known as *Triticum turpimum*.—*Cow-wheat*, a plant of the genus *Melampyrum*, particularly *M. arvense*, with beautifully variegated flowers in a long spike. The American cow-wheat is *M. Americanum*, an inconspicuous plant.—*Dinkel wheat*, spelt.—*Emmer wheat*, the race called *Triticum dicoccum*, including the Arras wheat of Abyssinia. Its varieties flourish in poor soil, are remarkably exempt from diseases, and make excellent starch.—*Guinea wheat*. See *Turkey wheat*, below.—*Indian wheat*. (a) A former name in England for Indian corn, *Zea Mays*. See cut under *Zea*. (b) *Fagopyrum Tataricum*, which is cultivated to some extent in the United States, particularly in the northwest.—*Oil of wheat*. See *oil*.—*One-grained or single-grained wheat*, a wheat with one seed to each spikelet.—*Triticum monococcum*, which appears to be a true species. Also called *St. Peter's corn*.—*Red wheat*. See *def.*—*Revet or rivet wheat*,

a variety of the race *Triticum turpimum*.—*Sabbasen's wheat*, buckwheat. Compare *arvensis*.—*Single-grained wheat*. See *one-grained wheat*, above.—*Spring wheat*, summer wheat. See *def.*—*Tatary wheat*, the India or Indian wheat, *Fagopyrum Tataricum*.—*Tee wheat*. Same as *China wheat*.—*Turkey wheat*, Turkish wheat, Indian corn, vaguely supposed to come from Turkey (compare *turkey*). Also called *Guinea wheat* and *Indian wheat*.

There grows in several parts of Africa, Asia, and America a kind of corn called *Mays*, and such as we commonly name *Turkey wheat*. They make bread of it which is hard of digestion, heavy in the stomach, and does not agree with any but such as are of a robust and hall constitution.
L. Lemery, *Treatise on Foods* (1704), p. 71. (*Davies*.)

We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which grows to the height of six or seven feet. It is made into flour for the use of the common people, and goes by the name of *Turkey wheat*.
Smollett, *Travels*, viii.

Wheat-aphid or -aphis, a wheat plant-louse (see below).—**Wheat bulb-fly**, *Hylemyia arctica*, a European fly of the family *Anthomyiidae*, whose larva infests the stems of wheat.—**Wheat bulb-worm**, the larva of an osmid fly, *Meromyza americana*, which affects the stems of wheat in the United States and Canada, stunting the ears, and prematurely ripening the kernels.—**Wheat-outworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Lophygnia frugiperda*. Also called *grass-worm* and *fall army-worm*. See *Lophygnia*. C. V. Riley.

—**Wheat-dampening machine**, a machine for washing grain to free it from smut and dirt, and afterward drying it. E. H. Knight.—**Wheat eel-worm**, a nematode worm of the family *Anguillulidae*, *Tylenchus tritici*, which causes the disease known as *ear-cockle*, *purples*, or *false ergot* in wheat in Europe. It produces round dark-colored distorted growths in the ear of wheat. Also called *wheat-worm*.

—**Wheat gall-fly**, the adult of the wheat joint-worm. See *Isosoma*, 1, joint-worm, 2, and cut under *wheat-fly*.—**Wheat-head army-worm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Leucania albilinea*. See *Leucania*.

—**Wheat plant-louse**, one of several aphids, or *Aphididae*, which infest wheat, as *Siphonophora avenae* and *Toxoptera granivorus*.—**Wheat straw-worm**, the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.—**Wheat whisky**. See *whisky*².—**Wheat-wireworm**. See *wireworm*.—**White wheat**. See *def.*—**Winter wheat**. See *def.* (See also *mummy-wheat*, *not-wheat*.)

wheat-bird (hwët'bërd), *n.* The chaffinch or wheat-sel-bird. [*Local*, British.]

wheat-brush (hwët'brush), *n.* In milling, a grain-scouring machine. It consists essentially of two brushes in the form of disks placed close together in a hopper, one brush remaining stationary, and the other revolving rapidly as the grain is delivered between them. The grain is carried to the periphery of the brushes by centrifugal force, and falls into a chamber beneath, whence the dust is removed by a suction-blast. E. H. Knight.

wheat-bug (hwët'bug), *n.* Either one of two bugs, *Miris tritici* and *M. dolabratus*, found commonly on wheat in England. *Curtis*, *Farm Insects*.

wheat-caterpillar (hwët'kat'er-pil-lër), *n.* A small caterpillar which eats the kernels of wheat in the field: supposed to be *Asopia costalis*. T. W. Harris.

wheat-chafer (hwët'chä'fër), *n.* A beetle, *Anisoplia austriaca*, which does great damage to European wheat-fields, particularly those of Russia.

wheat-cracker (hwët'krak'ër), *n.* A mill for cracking wheat to make grits.

wheat-drill (hwët'dril), *n.* See *drill*¹, *n.*, 3.

wheat-duck (hwët'duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Marca americana*, found in large flocks in wheat-fields. G. Trumbull, 1888. [*Oregon*.]

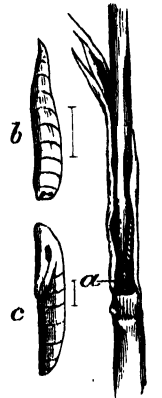
wheat-ear (hwët'ër), *n.* [*<* *wheat* + *ear*².] An ear of wheat.

Gold flashed out from the *wheat-ear* brown,
And flame from the poppy's leaf.
Eliza Cook.

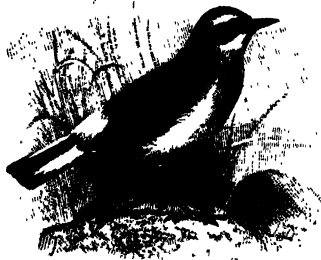
Wheat-ear stitch, in *embroidery*, a fancy stitch; a variety of chain-stitch by which is produced a pattern somewhat resembling an ear of grain with stiff beard.

wheatear (hwët'ër), *n.* [*A* corruption, simulating *wheat* + *ear*² (also used in the form *white-ear*, with the first element unaltered), of *whit-earse*, or rather of its earlier form **whiterse* (taken as a plural, whence the supposed singular *white-ear*): so called from its white rump, *<* *white*¹ + *arse*. The name is equiv. to *whitetail*, formerly *whittail*, and the F. name *cul blanc*.] A chat of the genus *Saxicola*, *Saxicola ananthe*, the stonechat, fallow-finch, or whitetail, an oscine passerine bird abundant in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and found sparingly in North America.

The wheatear is 6½ inches long, and 12½ in extent; it varies much in plumage with sex, age, and season. The adult male in summer has the upper parts French gray, with conspicuous white rump and white base of the black tail; the under parts are some shade of buff, often whitish;



the wings are blackish; a broad glossy-black bar on the side of the head includes the ears, and is surmounted by a white stripe; the bill and feet are black, the eyes dark-



Wheat-eater (*Saxicola ornata*), adult male.

brown. The female is brownish, darkest on the upper parts, with wings and tail like those of the male; the young resemble the female, but are spotty. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are four to seven, greenish-blue, usually spotted, sometimes faintly speckled. The wheat-eater shares with both the British species of *Pratincola* the name *stonechat*, which is more appropriate to this bird than to either of the bushchats; it is more fully specified as *white-rumped stonechat*, and also called *whiterump*, *whitetail*, *stone-clatter* (from its Gaelic name *clacharan*, which survives in Scotland and in books), *fallow-finch*, and by other local names.

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking larks, wheat-eaters, and other small birds?

Swift, Directions to Servants (Cook).

Although the wheat-eater's colors are somewhat chaste, still their bold contrast, and the manner in which they are distributed, make the bird a very pretty one.

Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 302.

wheat-eel (hwēt'ēl), *n.* [Appar. < *wheat* + *eel*, but perhaps a dial. form of **wheat-evil*, < *wheat* + *evil*.] Ear-cockle or purples, a disease of wheat caused by the eel-worm, *Tylenchus tritici*.

wheaten (hwē'tn), *a.* [*ME.* *wheten*, *hucen*, *hwæten*, < *AS.* *hwæten* (= *MD.* *weiten*, *D.* *weizen* (meel) = *G.* *weizen* (brod)), < *hwæte*, wheat, + *-en*, *E.* -en².] Of, pertaining to, or made from wheat: as, *wheaten* straw. Specifically—(a) Made of the stalks, straw, or husks of wheat.

There wayted Summer naked starko, all saue a *wheaten* hat.

Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

Peace should still her *wheaten* garland wear.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 41.

(b) Made of the grain or flour of wheat.

More hi unyt anak (she finds more relish) in ane zoure epple thanne in ane *wheatene* thone [loaf].

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them [cakes and wafers].

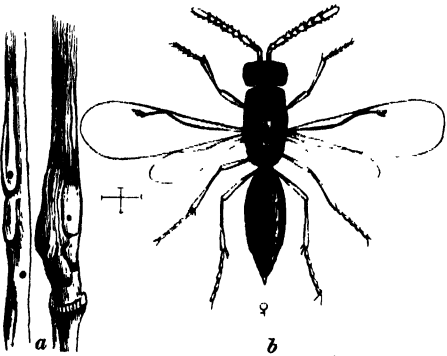
Ex. xxix. 2.

His diet was of *wheaten* bread.

Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

wheat-field (hwēt'fēld), *n.* A field of wheat.

wheat-fly (hwēt'fli), *n.* 1. Any one of several flies of the family *Oscinidae*, common upon wheat in Europe and North America, as *Oscinis frit*, *Chlorops tenuipus*, and *C. lineata*.—2. The Hessian fly.—3. The wheat-midge.—4. Improperly, a wheat plant-louse in the winged form. Compare *greenfly*, 2.—5. The wheat gall-



Wheat Gall-fly (*Isosoma hordae*).
a, wheat-stalks with galls produced by the larva; b, female fly (cross shows natural size).

fly, a variety of *Isosoma hordae*, whose larva is the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.

wheat-grader (hwēt'grā'dēr), *n.* In milling, a machine for cleaning, separating, and grading wheat according to the size and shape of the grains; a grain- or wheat-separator. *E. H. Knight*.

wheat-grass (hwēt'grās), *n.* The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*; also, any wild grass of the genus *Agropyrum* or *Triticum*.

wheatland (hwēt'land), *n.* Land sown with wheat.

Beyond the wheatlands in the northern pines.

A. Langman, The Academy, Nov. 23, 1899, p. 335.

wheat-maggot (hwēt'mag'gt), *n.* The larva of any one of the dipterous insects affecting the wheat-plant.

wheat-midge (hwēt'mij), *n.* 1. A dipterous insect of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, *Diplosis tritici*, which lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and whose minute reddish larvæ devour the kernels. It is originally a European insect, but has been imported into the United States and Canada. The larva is known in England as the *red maggot*.
2. A dipterous insect, *Lasioptera obfusca*. *Encyc. Dict.*

wheat-mildew (hwēt'mil'dū), *n.* A name applied in England to the common rust (*Puccinia graminis*), found on various grasses, and especially on wheat and oats. In the United States it is applied to *Erysiphe graminis*, a true powdery mildew.

wheat-mite (hwēt'mit), *n.* Same as *flour-mite*.

wheat-moth (hwēt'mōth), *n.* One of several small moths whose larvæ devour stored wheat, as the Angoumois grain-moth (*Gelechia cerealella*), the Indian-meal moth (*Ephestia interpunctella*), the Mediterranean flour-moth (*Ephestia kühniella*), or the wolf-moth (*Tinea granella*).

wheat-pest (hwēt'pest), *n.* A dipterous insect, the frit-fly, *Oscinis vastator*.

wheat-riddle (hwēt'rid'li), *n.* A grain- or wheat-separator.

wheat-rust (hwēt'rūst), *n.* Same as *red rust* and *black rust* (see both, under *rust*).

wheat-scourer (hwēt'skour'er), *n.* In milling, a cleaning-machine which receives the grain as passed from the smutter, and removes any hairs or loose parts of the outer bran. One form consists of a stiff brush with a grooved burstone revolving against it below, the wheat passing between the two. *E. H. Knight*.

wheat-sel-bird (hwēt'sl-bērd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*: so called from its congregating in autumn about the time of sowing wheat. *J. H. Gurney*. See cut under *chaffinch*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

wheat-separator (hwēt'sep'a-rā-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for freeing wheat from mustard-seed, cockle, grass-seed, etc. The grain is made to pass over a series of inclined plates pierced with holes which allow the passage of the smaller seeds but retain the wheat. *E. H. Knight*.

Wheatstone bridge. See *resistance*, 3.

wheat-thief (hwēt'thēf), *n.* The corn grower or bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, a grain-field weed of Europe and parts of Asia, introduced in North America.

wheat-thrips (hwēt'thrips), *n.* Any one of several species of thrips found abundantly upon wheat, and commonly supposed to injure the wheatlands, as *Thrips cerealeum* of Europe, and *Limothrips tritici* and *L. gramineæ* of the United States.

wheat-weevil (hwēt'wē'vl), *n.* 1. The grain-weevil.—2. The rice-weevil. See also *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

wheat-worm (hwēt'wērm), *n.* Same as *wheat eel-worm* (which see, under *wheat*).

wheazer, *v. i.* An old spelling of *weeche*.

whedert, *pron.* An old spelling of *whether*¹.

whedle (hwē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wheddled*, pp. *wheddling*. [Formerly *weadde*; perhaps for **weedle*, < *G.* *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan (hence fawn, flathra, wag the tail, brush, MHG. *wedel* (wadel), OHG. *wedil* (wadal), fan, winnowing-fan, lit. instrument for blowing; with formative -del (-thlo-), < OHG. *wehan*, MllG. *G. wehen*, blow: see *wind*². Similar uses occur with *Dan. logre*, wag the tail, also fawn upon one; with *leel*, *flathra*, wag the tail, fawn upon; with *OF. coueter*, wag the tail, etc. It is not clear how a *G.* word of this kind could get into *E.*; but the German wars of the 17th century brought in a number of words, and this may have been taken up as a slang term. Some refer *whedle* to *W. chwedl*, talk, gossip, < *chwedl*, a fable, story, discourse; but the resemblance is superficial.] *I. trans.* 1. To entice, especially by soft words; gain over by coaxing and flattery; cajole; coax; flatter; hence, to coax; take in.

I admire thy Impudence, I could never Have had the Face to have *wheddled* the poor Knight so.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, I. 1.

And so go to her, begin thy new employment: *wheddle* her, jest with her, and be better acquainted one with another.

Wycherley, Country Wife, II. 1.

I am not the first that he has *wheddled* with his dissembling Tongue.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

It is (probably) the best Conduct not to bear away Quarters, till you have *wheddled* the Enemy into your Wake.

W. Mountaine, Seaman's Vade-Mecum (ed. 1761), p. 120.

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

I have . . . a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheddled* out of her.

Congreve, Way of the World, III.

II. intrans. To flatter; coax.

His business was to pump and *wheddle*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 385.

If that *wheddling* Villain has wrought upon Foible to detect me, I'm ruin'd. *Congreve*, Way of the World, III. 4.

In a fawning, *wheddling* tone. *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia, IV.

wheddlet (hwē'dl), *n.* [*wheddle*, *v.*] 1. One who *wheddles*; a cajoling or coaxing person.

Hip. Methinks you might believe me without an oath. You saw I could dissemble with my father, why should you think I could not with you?

Ger. So young a *wheddle*!

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, IV. 1.

2. A piece of cajolery; a flattering or coaxing speech; a hoax.

Why, hast thou lost all Sense of Modesty?

Do'st thou think to pass these gross *wheddles* on me too?

Etherege, She Would if She Could, I. 1.

wheddler (hwē'dl'er), *n.* [*wheddle* + -er¹.] One who *wheddles*.

wheddlesome (hwē'dl-sum), *a.* [*wheddle* + -some.] Coaxing; cajoling. [Rare.]

Anything more irresistibly *wheddlesome* I never saw.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 88.

wheddling (hwē'dling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wheddle*, *v.*] The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or deluding by flattery.

He wrote several pieces, viz. "The English Rogue," "The Art of *Wheddling*," &c. *Aubrey*, Lives (Meriton).

wheel¹ (hwēl), *n.* [*ME.* *wheel*, *whele*, *whol*, *wheel*, *qwel*, *hwel*, *hwegel*, *hwocol*, < *AS.* *hwēol*, *hwōl*, contr. of *hweowol*, *hweohl* (= *MD.* *wēel*, *wiel*, *D.* *wiel* = *LG.* *wēel*, *wel* = *leel*, *hwōl* = *OSw.* *hwīgul*, *Sw.* *hwjūl* = *Dan.* *hwjūl*, a wheel); Teut. appar. **hwehula*, **hwehula*, perhaps = (*G.* *κικλος*, a wheel, circle: see *cycle*¹). The *leel*, *hwel*, orb, disk, can hardly be related.] 1. A circular frame or solid disk turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to vehicles, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, connecting it with the periphery or circular ring. (See *car-wheel* (with cut); also cuts under *car-track* and *felly*.) Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations for a great variety of purposes, as for transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner, etc.

The carters over-ryden with his carte,

Under the *whel* ful lowe he lay adoun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), I. 1165.

Snack went the whip, round went the *wheels*,

Were never folks so glad:

The stones did rattle underneath,

As if Cheapside were mad. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Any instrument, apparatus, machine, or other object shaped like a wheel: as, a mill-wheel, a spinning-wheel, or a potter's wheel.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels*.

Jer. xviii. 3.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c., employ her, the plough of some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardness of him.

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, viii. 1.

Turn, turn, my *wheel*! This earthen jar

A touch can make, a touch can mar.

Longfellow, Keramos.

The meal-sacks on the whiten'd floor,

The dark round of the dripping *wheel*.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(a) *Naut.*, a circular frame with handles projecting from the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains which connect with the rudder for steering a ship; a steering-wheel. Where a ship is steered by steam, in place of an ordinary wheel a small wheel is used, by turning which steam is admitted to the engines which turn the barrel on which the wheel-ropes are wound. (b) An instrument of torture. See to break on the wheel, under *break*.

The lifted axe, the agonizing *wheel*,

Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel.

Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 435.

(c) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning by the reaction of the escaping gases. See *catherine-wheel*, 3, and *pinwheel*, 3. (d) *pl.* Figuratively, a carriage; a chariot. [Poetical.]

How now, noble Pompey! What, at the *wheels* of Cæsar? art thou led in triumph?

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 47.

I earth in earth forgot these empty courts,

And thee returning on thy silver *wheels*.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

(e) One of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability.

Huanne the Iheuedi of hap [lady of fortune] heth hire *hwegel* y-went [turned] to the mainne.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Now y am vndre Fortunes *whele*,

My frendis forsaken me Euerychoon.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The next turn of the *wheel* gave the victory to Edward IV.

J. Gardner, Richard III., I.

(7) A bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

A plucky long man with a fifty-six inch *wheel*, who crowned his effort with the difficult performance of bringing his machine to a stand-still before dismounting, and holding it so for several minutes. *The Century*, XIX. 494.

(g) In *zool.*: (1) The characteristic organ of a wheel-animalcule; the trochal disk of a rotifer; a wheel-organ (which see). See *cut* under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, and *trochal*. (2) Some discoid or wheel-shaped calcareous or silicious concretion, as of an echinoderm or a sponge; a wheel-spicule.

3. A circular course or motion; a whirling round; a revolution; rotation; also, a wheeling, turning, or bending.

The lead, withouten faille,
Is, lo, the metal of Saturne.
That hath a full large *wheel* to turne.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1450.

Satan, bowing low, . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel.

Milton, P. L., iii. 741.

4. A motive power; in the plural, machinery; hence, a principle of life or motion.

The *wheels* of weary life at last stood still.

Dryden and *Lee*, *Edipus*, iv. 1.

That power who bids the ocean ebb and flow, . . .
Builds life on death, on change duration founds,
And gives the eternal *wheels* to know their rounds.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 168.

When . . . the heart is sick,
And all the *wheels* of Being slow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

5†. The burden of a song; a refrain: perhaps in allusion to its regular recurrence. *Stevens*.

Oph. [Sings.] You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it!

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 172.

6. A factory for grinding cutlery. [Prov. Eng.]

This branch of trade [cutlery grinding] is, in Sheffield, conducted in distinct establishments called *wheels*.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 784.

7. A dollar. *Tufts*. [Thieves' jargon.]—8. In embroidery and fancy needlework, an opening, not necessarily circular, filled with radiating bars or brides of thread. It is a common form of decoration for collars and similar washable garments. Sometimes the radiating lines are interspersed with loops, festoons, and the like, or are of different lengths, so that a part of the opening will be filled with more bands than another part, producing diversity of pattern.

9. See *ward*², 11.—Adhesion of wheels to rails. See *adhesion*.—Aerohydrodynamic wheel. See *aerohydrodynamic*.—Bastard wheel. See *bastard*.—Big wheel. Same as *large wheel*. See *spinning-wheel*.—Blank wheel, a wheel having no teeth. —Cardiac wheel. See *cardiac*.—Center-discharge wheel, a turbine in which the water enters from the chute to the periphery of the buckets, passes inward, and is discharged at the center, about the axis. —Chilled wheel. See *chill*¹. —Eccentric wheel. See *eccentric*. —Elliptical wheel. Same as *elliptical*. —Engaged wheel. See *engaged*. —Epicycloidal wheel. See *epicycloidal* (with out). —Fifth wheel. (a) In *mech.* See *fifth*. (b) Figuratively, something superfluous or useless. —Foundling-wheel, a cylindrical box revolving on an upright axis, placed in an aperture in the door or wall of a foundling-asylum. It enables any person to confide an infant to the care of the asylum without being seen.

The *ruota* or *foundling-wheel* still exists in 1222 of the communes, being frequent in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 449, note.

Impulse-wheel, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impulse of a jet.—Intermittent, internal, lapidary wheel. See the adjectives.—Large wheel. See *spinning-wheel*.—Long wheel, a workman's name for a grindstone driven by a belt and a hand-wheel 5 or 6 feet in diameter, which is turned by a laborer stationed behind the grinder.—Mansell wheel, a railroad-wheel in which the hub is composed of two wrought- or cast-iron rings bolted together. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—Middle-shot wheel, in *hydraul.*, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about the middle of its height. See *cut* under *breast-wheel*.—Multiple wheel, a form of sash-wheel.—Multiplying wheel, a form of multiplying gearing; a geared wheel for converting slower movement into more rapid movement. Compare *cut* under *lantern-wheel*.—Mutilated wheel. See *mutilated* (with out).—Non-circular wheel, a wheel having a perimeter which is not circular, but is elliptical, scroll-shaped, hyperbolic, etc. Two such wheels are employed for transmitting a velocity of variable ratio between a pair of parallel axes. *E. H. Knight*.—Persian wheel, a water-lifting wheel; a bucket-wheel or noria; an apparatus in which buckets, jars, or box-chambers are arranged in a radial position on a large wheel, which by its revolution dips the vessels in the water, fills them, and raises each in turn to empty its load on another level. It is used especially for irrigation. Compare *cut* under *noria*.—Pitch-back wheel, a form of water-wheel in which the water, before descending into the buckets, is turned at an angle with its course in the flume: a kind of breast-wheel in which the water-supply is near the top of the wheel.—Potters' wheel. See *potter*¹ (with out).—Savart's wheel, an acoustical instrument, consisting of a toothed wheel which can be rapidly rotated so as to strike against a card and produce a tone, the vibration-number of which can be accurately determined from the number of the revolutions of the wheel. Compare *stren* (with out).—Saxon wheel. See *spinning-wheel*.—Skew

wheel. See *skew*¹, 2.—Small wheel. See *spinning-wheel*.—Spiral wheels, in *mech.*, a form of gearing in which the teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter at an angle with their respective axes. By this construction the teeth become in fact small parts of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders (whence the name). Wheels of this kind are often used when the two shafts require to pass each other. When the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.—Split wheel. See *split gear*, under *split*.—Sun-and-planet wheels. See *run*¹.—To break a butterfly (fly, etc.) upon a (the) wheel, to subject one to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense and the importance of the offender; hence, to employ great means or exertions for the attainment of trifling ends.

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel,
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?

Pope, *Prolog.* to *Satires*, l. 208.

He was sorry . . . for the excellent people, and deplored the necessity of breaking mere house-fias on the wheel.

Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, ii. 21.

To break upon the wheel. See *break*.—Toothed wheels. See *toothed*.—To put a spoke in one's wheel. See *spoke*¹.—To put one's shoulder to the wheel. See *shoulder*.—To slack over the wheel. See *slack*¹.—To steer a trick at the wheel. See *steer*¹.—Under-shot wheel. See *under-shot*.—Variable-speed wheels. See *variable*.—Waved wheel, in *mech.*, a friction-wheel having a waved or convoluted surface, and imparting a reciprocating motion to an arc or lever pressing against its side. *E. H. Knight*.—Wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers, consisting in its primary form of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened. A rope is usually attached to the wheel; the axle is turned by means of a lever; and the rope acts as in the pulley—that is, also upon the principle of the lever.—Wheel barometer, a modification of the siphon barometer. See *barometer*.—Wheel conching. See *conching*¹, 5.—Wheel crossbow, a crossbow in which the bow is bent by the revolutions of a wheel acting as a windlass. See *cut* under *moulinet*.—Wheel-cutting machine. (a) A gear-cutting machine. (b) A device for dividing a circle into any number of equal parts. *E. H. Knight*.—Wheel-facing machine, a machine with adjustable cutters and rolls for facing the sides of wheels, making the felices of uniform thickness, and forming a bevel. *E. H. Knight*.—Wheel-finishing machine, a form of slotting-machine for planing off the inner face of locomotive-wheel tires. The cutter is carried at the end of a vibrating lever.—Wheel of life. See *zoetrope*.—Wheel press, in the manufacture of locomotives and railway-cars, a powerful screw-press or hydraulic press by which wheels are forced on to turned bearings of axes with a frictional binding stress sufficient to hold them in place firmly without keys, set-screws, or other holding devices.—Wheels within wheels, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, etc. Compare *Ezek.* i. 16.

It was notorious that, after this secretary retired, the king's affairs went backwards; *wheels within wheels* took place.

Roger North, *Lord Gullford*, II. 65.

Wheel tax. See *tax*.—Wire wheel, a brush-wheel made of wire instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. *E. H. Knight*. (See also *breast-wheel*, *bull-wheel*, *catharine-wheel*, *cop-wheel*, *crown-wheel*, *dial-wheel*, *flange-wheel*, *measuring-wheel*, *pinwheel*.)

wheel¹ (hwél), v. [*ME.* **whelen*, *whielen*, *hweolen*; < *wheel*², n.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to turn, or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

So had he seen, in fair Castle,
The youth in glittering squadrons start;
Suddenly the flying jennet wheel,
And hurl the unexpected dart.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 8.

The sun gradually *wheeled* his broad disk down into the west.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 438.

The Sun files forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows *wheel'd* in her ellipses;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Tennyson, *Golden Year*.

To *wheel* the wild scrub cattle at the yard
With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 406.

2. To convey on wheels or in a vehicle mounted on wheels.

You shall clap her into a post-chaise, . . . *wheel* her down to Scotland.

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, l.

"*Wheel* me a little farther," said her ladyship. "They will follow." I obeyed her again, and *wheeled* her away from the house with extreme slowness.

D. Christie Murray, *Weaker Vessel*, xxxviii.

3. To make or perform in a circle; give a circular direction or form to.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and roll'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheel'd* their course. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 501.

The silvered kite
In many a whistling circle *wheels* her flight.

Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk*.

4. To provide with a wheel or wheels: as, to *wheel* a cart. *Imp. Dict.*—5. To cause to move on or as on wheels; rotate; cause to turn: as, to *wheel* a rank of soldiers.

Let fall the curtains, *wheel* the sofa round.

Cooper, *Task*, iv. 37.

6†. To turn on a wheel.

Fortune on lotte
And under oft gan hem to *whielen* bothe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 120.

7. In *tanning*, to submit to the action of a pin-wheel. See *pinwheel*, 2.

The skins next go into the England wheel vat . . . and are *wheeled*.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 530.

8. To shape by means of the wheel, as in pottery. See *potter's wheel* (under *potter*¹), and *throw*¹, v. t., 2.—9. To break upon the wheel. See *break*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; rotate; revolve.

His Glory found

Thou first Mobile,

Which mak'st all *wheel*!

In circle round. *Hewell*, *Letters*, I. v. 11.

The moon . . . not once *wheeling* upon her own center.

2. To change direction of course, as if moving on a pivot or center.

As he to flight his *wheeling* car address'd,
The speedy jav'lin drove from back to breast.

Pope, *Iliad*, v. 53.

Steady! steady! the masses of men
Wheel, and fall in, and *wheel* again,
Softly as circles drawn with pen.

Leigh Hunt, *Captain Sword and Captain Pen*, II.

3. To move in a circular or spiral course.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.

Pope.

The poor gold fish eternally *wheeling* round his crystal wall.

De Quincy, *Secret Societies*, II.

The swallow *wheeled* above high up in air.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 15.

4. To take a circular course; return upon one's steps; hence, to wander; go out of the straight way.

Spies of the Volscies
Held me in chase, that I was forced to *wheel*
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.

Shak., *Cor.*, i. 6. 19.

5. To travel smoothly; go at a round pace; trundle along; roll forward.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls.

Milton, P. L., xii. 183.

Through the rough copse *wheel* thou with hasty stride;
I choose to saunter o'er the grassy plain.

Wordsworth, *River Duddon*, xxx.

6. To move on wheels; specifically, to ride a bicycle or tricycle; travel by means of a bicycle or tricycle. [Colloq.]

The sun, gladdened by the sweet air, shone on the fields and woods, and the ugly barracks and pretty cottages by which we *wheeled*.

J. and E. R. Pennell, *Canterbury Pilgrimage* on a Tricycle.

7. To change or reverse one's opinion or course of action: frequently with *about*.

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to *wheel about* to the other extreme.

South.

Plato and Aristotle were at a losse,
And *wheel'd about* again to spell Christ-Crosse.

G. Herbert, *The Temple*, *The Church Militant*.

wheel², n. An old spelling of *wheel*¹.

wheel³, n. See *wheel*².

wheel⁴ (hwél), n. An erroneous dialectal form of *wheel*².

wheelage (hwél'āj), n. [*wheel*¹ + *-age*.] A duty or toll paid for carts, etc., passing over certain ground.

wheel-animal (hwél'an'i-māl), n. A wheel-animalcule.

wheel-animalcule (hwél'an-i-māl'kūl), n. A rotifer. See *Rotifera* (with *cut*), also *cut* under *Floscularia*, *Rotifer*, and *trochal*.

wheel-band (hwél'band), n. The tire of a wheel.

The chariot tree was drown'd in blood, and th' arches by the seat
Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the *wheel-bands* beat.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xi. 466.

wheel-barometer (hwél'bā-rom'e-tēr), n. See *barometer*.

wheelbarrow (hwél'bar'ō), n. [*ME.* *whel-barowe*; < *wheel*¹ + *barrow*².] A barrow with one wheel or more, on which it runs. The most common form has one wheel in front and two legs at the rear on which it rests, and two handles by which a person lifts the legs from the ground and carries a part of the load, while he pushes forward the vehicle on the wheel. Express and railroad barrows have two and often three or four wheels, only a small part of the load or none of it being carried by the person using the barrow, or truck, as it is more commonly called. Barrows of this class are commonly made with the wheels toward the middle and handles at each end for convenience in using on narrow steamboat-landings and station-platforms.

Carriola, . . . a *wheel-barrow*.

Florio.

My author saith he saw some sixteen or twenty carpenters at work upon an engine, or carriage, for six muskets, manageable by one man, and to be crowded before him like a *wheelbarrow* upon wheels.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 37.

wheel-base (hwēl'bas), *n.* In locomotives and railway-cars, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail.

The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid wheel-base of the truck.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.

wheel-bearer (hwēl'bār'ēr), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

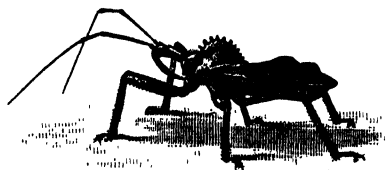
The little wheel-bearer, Rotifer vulgaris.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 202.

wheel-bird (hwēl'bērd), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so named from its chirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also *spinner* and *wheeler*. Compare like use of *reeler*, 2, and see cuts under *goatsucker* and *night-jar*. [Local, Scotland.]

wheel-boat (hwēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

wheel-box (hwēl'boks), *n.* A box inclosing a wheel, either to lessen the noise of its action or for purposes of safety.

wheel-bug (hwēl'bug), *n.* A large reduvioid bug, *Prionidius cristatus*, common throughout



Wheel-bug (*Prionidius cristatus*), female, natural size.

the southern United States, having a semicircular toothed thoracic crest like a cogged wheel. It is predaceous, and destroys great numbers of injurious insects, such as willow-slugs, web-worms, cut-worms, and cotton-caterpillars. Also called *devil's-riding-horse*.

wheel-carriage (hwēl'kar'āj), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway-car, wagon, cart, etc.

wheel-case (hwēl'kās), *n.* In pyrotechnics, a case made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolving-pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

wheel-chain (hwēl'chān), *n.* A chain used for the same purpose as a wheel-rope.

wheel-chair (hwēl'chār), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-colter (hwēl'kōl'tēr), *n.* See *colter*.

wheel-cross (hwēl'krōs), *n.* A variety of the ring-cross, in which a small circle occupies the center of the larger one, the arms of the cross radiating from it. The name *wheel-cross* has been founded upon a supposed intentional resemblance to a wheel, as of the sun-carriage. *Worsaae, Danish Arts, p. 66.*

wheel-cultivator (hwēl'kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* In agri., a form of cultivator supported on wheels.

wheel-cut (hwēl'kut), *a.* Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-cutting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-cutting (hwēl'kut'ing), *n.* The process or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-draft (hwēl'drāft), *n.* In steam-engin., a continuous draft or current of smoke and hot air passing around in one direction, as distinguished from a *direct*, a *reverting*, or a *split draft*.

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* [*wheel* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

The wheel'd seat
Of fortunate Cæsar.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

The knights appear to have rejected with particular obstinacy the innovation of the wheeled spur.

Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xxii.

wheel-engraving (hwēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* In glass-manuf., same as *glass-engraving*.

wheeler (hwēl'ēr), *n.* [*wheel* + *-er*.] Hence the surname *Wheeler*. 1. One who wheels.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an off-bearer.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.—3. A wheel-horse, or other animal driven in the place of one.

We saw the vehicle turn over altogether, one of the wheelers down with its rider, and the leaders kicking.

Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

4. A worker of wheelwork on sewed muslin. *Imp. Dict.*—5. That which is provided with a wheel or wheels: used in composition: as, a stern-wheeler; a side-wheeler.

The fast eight-wheelers have the Westinghouse automatic brake on drivers and tender.

The Engineer, LXIX. 260.

6. Same as *wheel-bird*. [Prov. Eng.]—Near (or high) wheeler, the horse (or mule) on the left-hand side, often ridden.—Off wheeler, the horse (or mule) on the right-hand side; that one which the driver never rides.

wheelerite (hwēl'ēr-it), *n.* [Named after Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A.] A fossil resin found in New Mexico.

wheel-fire (hwēl'fir), *n.* In chem., a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

wheel-firing (hwēl'fīk'sing), *n.* See *firing*, 3.

wheel-guard (hwēl'gārd), *n.* 1. A circular guard for a sword or dagger. *Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 258.*—2. In a vehicle, a hood to protect the axle from mud, and prevent mud from entering between the axle-box and the spindle; a cuttoo-plate, dirt-board, or round-robin.—**Wheel-guard plate**, in a vehicle, and also on an artillery-carriage, one of the iron plates fixed on either side of the box or the stock to prevent chafing by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *gun-carriage*.

wheel-head (hwēl'hēd), *n.* In seal-engraving, the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

wheel-hoe (hwēl'hō), *n.* A form of hand-cultivator consisting of a frame mounted on wheels, and carrying one or a number of blades serving as hoes.

wheel-horse (hwēl'hōrs), *n.* A horse harnessed next to the fore wheel of a vehicle—that is, attached to the pole or shafts—as in a four-in-hand or a tandem; hence, figuratively, a person who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

In the next room Poelman and Kilianus and Raphaelengius plodded like wheel-horses in dragging obscure texts out of the muddy roads in which copyists and commentators had left them.

The Century, XXXVI. 245.

Whenever . . . offices are to be filled, we desire such men as he, and not old political hacks and . . . wheel-horses, should fill them.

The Nation, XIII. 287.

wheel-house (hwēl'hous), *n.* Naut., same as *pilot-house*.

Wheelhouse's operation for stricture. See *operation*.

wheeling (hwēl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wheel*, *v.*] 1. The act of traveling or of conveying a load on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

The sleighing is not as good as it was, and the state of the streets admits wheeling.

Upper Ten Thousand, ii.

2. Specifically, the art or practice of riding on a bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

Wheeling bridge case. See *casel*.

wheel-jack (hwēl'jak), *n.* 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel.—2. An apparatus of which the lifting-bar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and hand-crank.

wheel-jointer (hwēl'join'tēr), *n.* A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wheel-lathe (hwēl'lāth), *n.* A power-lathe for turning railway-wheels and similar large work.

—**Double wheel-lathe**, a wheel-lathe so made that it can work upon a pair of wheels without removing them from the axle.



Wheel-lack.

a, lock-plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; b, wheel, with grooves of V-section to form circumferential edges; c, chain connecting the axle of b with the extremity of the mainspring d; e, trigger; f, flash-pan; g, the serpentine holding the flint; A, spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing, or holds it away when winding up the lock; h, sear and sear-spring, the sear engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; i, wrench, fitted to the axle of b, for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the priming-powder.

wheel-lock (hwēl'lok), *n.* 1. A lock for firing a gun by means of the friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of sulphuret of iron (pyrites). The wheel was turned by a spring, which was released by a trigger, or trigger, and wound up again by means of a spanner. See cut in preceding column, and cut under *primer*.

2. A combination-lock or letter-lock.—3. A form of brake; a wagon-lock.

wheelman (hwēl'mān), *n.*; pl. *wheelmen* (-men).

1. The man at the wheel of a vessel; a steersman.—2. One who uses a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

In the parlors the costumes of the wheelmen seemed not so much out of place.

The Century, XIX. 490.

wheel-ore (hwēl'ōr), *n.* A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cog-wheel.

wheel-organ (hwēl'ōr'gan), *n.* The characteristic organ of the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, formed by the anterior part of the body: so called from the movement of its cilia. It represents the persistence, in the adult, of a primitive circlet of cilia of embryonic worms, etc. (See *telotrocha*, *trochosphere*, and cuts under *Rotifer*, *Kotifera*, *trochal*, and *veliger*).

wheel-pit (hwēl'pīt), *n.* 1. A pit inclosed by the piers which support a large fly-wheel or driving-wheel, affording the requisite space for the motion of the wheel.—2. A whirlpool. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

wheel-plate (hwēl'plāt), *n.* In a plate car-wheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), *n.* See *plow*.

wheel-race (hwēl'rās), *n.* The part of a race in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rib (hwēl'rib), *n.* A projection cast usually on the inner side of plate car-wheels to strengthen them. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-rope (hwēl'rōp), *n.* A rope leading from the wheel or steering-engine to the tiller, by which motion is given by the helmsman to the tiller and consequently to the rudder. Chains are sometimes used for this purpose.

wheel-seat (hwēl'sēt), *n.* The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

wheelseed (hwēl'sēd), *n.* See *Trochocarpa*.

wheel-shaped (hwēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel. Specifically—(a) In bot., expanding into a flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube; rotate: as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla. See cuts under *rotate* and *Stapelia*. (b) In zool., rotate; rotular; discoid: as, the *wheel-shaped* apicula of holothurians. — **Wheel-shaped bodies, plates, or apicula**, certain calcareous formations in the skin of some echinoderms; wheel apiculae. They are circular disks with the appearance of spokes radiating from a hub to the tire. See cut under *Holothuroidea*.

wheelman (hwēl'z'mān), *n.*; pl. *wheelmen* (-men). A steersman or helmsman.

The wheelman of a steamer. *Sci. Amer. Supp., LIV. 256.*

wheel-spicule (hwēl'spik'ul), *n.* One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. *Encyc. Brit.*

wheel-stitch (hwēl'stich), *n.* In embroidery, a stitch used in making a pattern of radiating lines crossed by an interlacing thread, etc., which begins at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating lines.

wheelstone (hwēl'stōn), *n.* A screwstone; an entochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily.

wheel-swarf (hwēl'swārf), *n.* The material worn off the surface of a grindstone and that of the articles which are being ground in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, especially at Sheffield, England. It consists of silicious particles mixed with those of more or less oxidized steel. Wheel-swarf is used in the manufacture of blister-steel, the surface of the last layer of charcoal in the cementation pot being coated with it, this, when heated, partly fuses, and forms an air-tight covering to the charcoal and bars of iron beneath.

wheel-tire (hwēl'tir), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See *tire*, 7.

wheel-tooth (hwēl'tōth), *n.* A cog.

Some persons have a mistaken impression that the object to aim at in constructing *wheel-tooth* is to make them roll on one another without any rubbing friction.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 274.

wheel-tree (hwēl'trē), *n.* Same as *paddletree*.

wheel-urchin (hwēl'ēr'chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar.

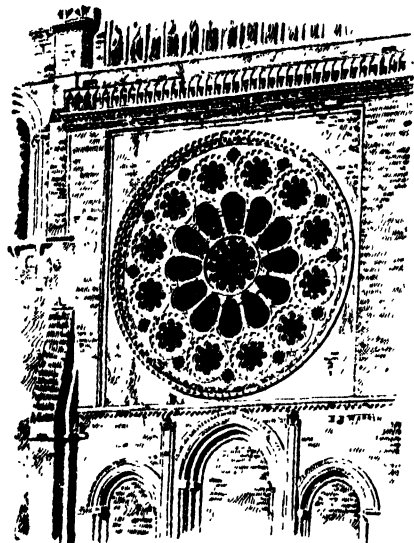
wheelway (hwēl'wā), *n.* A road or space for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Nearer the wheelway and upon the outer edges of the public road, where the plowshare never disputes their right to the soil, grew a perfect tangle of wild-flowers.

The Century, XXXVIII. 570.

wheel-window (hwēl'win'dō), *n.* A large circular window with tracery radiating from the

middle, so that the form of a wheel is more or less closely suggested. It is practically the same as *rose-window*, though the attempt is sometimes made to re-



Wheel-window in western façade of Chartres Cathedral, France; end of 12th century.

strict the name *wheel-window* to examples in which straight spokes are particularly suggested. Also called *catharine-wheel*.

The transept façade has sometimes a *wheel window* at the clerestory level, as at Lincoln, and sometimes it has such a window in the gable, as at York and Beverley.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

wheelwork (hwēl'wōrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, as in watches and clocks, in embroidery, etc.

wheel-worn (hwēl'wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheels.

The chariots abounding in her *wheel-worn* streets.
Cruiser, Exposition, l. 21.

wheelwright (hwēl'rit), *n.* [*< ME. wheelwright, quelerwite; < wheel¹ + wright.*] A person who works at or with a wheel; specifically, a man whose occupation is to make wheels, wheeled carriages, etc.

A wifman of so much myzth,
So wonder a *wheelwright*,
Sey I never with sygh.
MS. Laud. 108, fol. 287 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).

The basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the *wheelwright* putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

Wheelwrights' machine, an adjustable machine for doing some of the various operations by which a wagon-wheel is made, as boring the hubs and felloes and tenoning the spokes.

wheely (hwē'li), *a.* [*< wheel¹ + -y¹.*] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. J. Phillips, Cider, II.

when¹ (hwēn), *n.* [Also *whin*; *< ME. *whene, < AS. hwæne, hwēne*; secondary form of *ME. whon, quon, hwan, hwon, wān*. *< AS. hwon, adv., a little, somewhat.*] A little (originally used adverbially); a small number; hence, a quantity. [Scotch.]

There will be a *when* idle gowks coming to glower at the hole as lang as it is daylight. Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

when² (hwēn), *n.* A dialectal form of *queen¹*. That es called the *when* of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole. (Halliwell.)

when-cat (hwēn'kat), *n.* [*< when² + cat¹.*] A queen or female cat. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

whoeeze (hwēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whoeezed*, ppr. *whoeezing*. [Formerly also *whoeeze*; *< ME. hwæsen, < AS. hweāsan* (pret. *hwæðs*), *whoeeze*; perhaps akin to Icel. *hveisa* = Sw. *hvisa* = Dan. *hvæse*, hiss, *whoeeze*, and to the imitative E. words, *whisper*, *whistle*. Cf. Skt. *√ was*, puff, breathe, L. *queri* (pp. *questus*), complain: see *quest¹*, *querulous*. For the alleged connection with *weasand*, see *weasand*.] To breathe hard; puff and blow; breathe with difficulty and audibly.

Catarrhs . . . *whoeezing* lungs. Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 24. The patient [in asthma] . . . begins to *whoeeze* during sleep, and is only aroused when the dyspnoea becomes severe. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 91.

whoeeze (hwēz), *n.* [*< whoeeze, v.*] A puffing or blowing, especially as in labored breathing.

The fat old dog on the portico gave a gentle *whoeeze* of recognition. The Atlantic, LXVI. 185.

whoeezily (hwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a wheezing manner; as if with difficulty of breathing.

"The potman was a-listening," he said, *whoeezily*; "I could see it by the way he 'eld 'is 'ed."
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xii.

wheezy (hwē'zi), *a.* [*< wheeze + -y¹.*] Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

So Fred was gratified with nearly an hour's practice of . . . favorite airs from his "Instructor on the Flute"—a *wheezy* performance, into which he threw much ambition and an irrepressible hopefulness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xi.

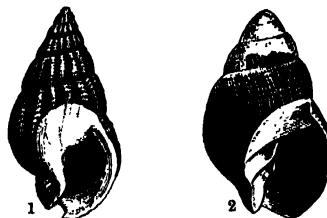
wheft (hweft), *n.* Naut., an erroneous form of *waft*, 4.

whelk¹ (hwelk), *n.* [*< ME. whelke, quelke*, dim. of *wheel¹*.] A wheel; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oyment that wolde clense and byte,
That him mighte helpen of his *whelkes* whyte.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 632.

(One) Bardolph, if your majesty know the man; his face is all bubukies, and *whelkes*, and knobs, and flames o' fire. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 108.

whelk² (hwelk), *n.* [An erroneous modern form of *welk³*, *< ME. welk, wilk, wyke* (> OF. *welke*), *< AS. wiloc*, later *weoluc*, *weluc*, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. **wilo*, *< wealcian*, roll, walk: see *walk, v.*] A gastropod of the family *Buccinidae* in a broad sense; a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spi-



1. *Nassa reticulata*. 2. *Nassa obsoleta*. (Both natural size.)

ral gibbous shell whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose whorls are more or less varicose or whelked. A very common whelk to which the name may have originally or especially applied is *Buccinum undatum*. See also cuts under *Buccinum*, *caneriscioal*, *mdamental*, *ribbon*, and *Siphonostomata*. Also *welk*.

A deal table, on which are exposed . . . oysters . . . and divers specimens of a species of snail (*welks*), we think they are called, floating in a somewhat billous-looking green liquid. Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xii.

Live *whelks*, the lips-beard dripping fresh,
As if they still the water's lip heard.
Browning, Popularity.

The *whelk* and barnacle are clinging to the hardened sand. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II.

Reversed whelk, *Fulgur perversa*.—**Ribbon whelk**, one of the large whelks which spin out a ribbon or ruffle of egg-cases, as *Fulgur* (or *Buyscon*) *carica* and *Spyctopus canaliculatus*; a hairy whelk. [Local, U. S.].—**Rough whelk**, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, the borer or drill. See cut under *Urosalpinx*. (See also *dog-whelk*.)

whelked (hwelkt), *a.* [An erroneous form of *welked*, early mod. E. *wealked*; *< whelk², welk³, + -ed².*] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked or covered with ridges like those of a whelk.

Horns *whelk'd* [var. *welk'd*, *welk'd*] and waved like the onraged sea. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 71.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its *whelked* and furrowed bole, and try to clasp it round. A. S. Palmer, Word Hunter's Note-Book, iv.

whelk-tingle (hwelk'tin'gl), *n.* A kind of dog-whelk, *Nassa reticulata*, common on the English coast. See cut under *dog-whelk*. [Eng.]

whelky¹ (hwel'ki), *a.* [*< whelk¹ + -y¹.*] Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shining bald pate and *whelky* red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment. S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

whelky² (hwel'ki), *a.* [Prop. *welky*; *< whelk², + -y¹.*] Formed like a whelk; hence, knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearlys esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 106.

whelm (hwelm), *v.* [*< ME. whelmen*, an altered form (due to the influence of the different word *weim*, or a lost noun, **whelm* for **whelfm*) of *whelven*, turn, overturn, cover by something turned over, overwhelm, = OS. *be-hwelbian* = D. *welven* = MHG. *welben*, G. *wölben*, arch over, cover, = Icel. *hvalfa*, *hölfa*, turn upside down, = Sw. *hvalfa* = Dan. *hvalve*, arch over; associated with AS. *hwealf*, arched, convex, *hwealf*, a vault, = Icel. *hvalf*, *höl*, a vault, arch, = Sw.

hvalf = Dan. *hvalf*, a vault, arch; cf. Gr. *κόλως*, bosom, gulf (see *gulf*).] I. *trans.* 1. To throw over so as to cover. [Prov. Eng.]

I *whelme* an hollowe thyng over an other thyng. Jo met desaus. . . . *Whelme* a platter upon it, to save it from fyes. Palgrave, p. 780.

Hill upon hill *whelmed* upon it [the church], nay, [it lay] like a grain of corn between the upper and lower mill-stone, ground to dust between tyrants and heretics. Donne, Sermons, xvii.

2. To engulf; submerge; cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; overwhelm.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 143

We perish'd, each alone;
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And *whelm'd* in deeper gulfs than he.
Couper, The Cast-away.

Drawn thro' either chasm . . .
Roll'd a sea-haze, and *whelm'd* the world in gray.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Hence, to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpowering disaster.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked Fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 43.

To *whelm*
All of them in one massacre.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To pass or roll over so as to cover or submerge.

The waves *whelm'd* over him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, l. 1.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* [*< ME. whelp, welp, hweolp, hwelp, < AS. hwelp = OS. hwelp = D. welp = LG. welp = OHG. hwelf, welf, MHG. welf = Icel. hvelpr = OSw. hwalp, Sw. valp = Dan. hvalp*, a whelp, the young of dogs, wolves, lions, and other beasts.] 1. The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dog; a cub: sometimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young or old.

The Lion of Prude [Pride] haueth swuthe monie *hweolpes*. Ancren Riwle, p. 198.

Youre rede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes . . .
Of grete bestes, that they wol hem byte.
Of contek, and of *whelpes* grete and lyte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 112.

A bear robbed of her *whelpes*. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

The son [Caliban] that she did litter here,
A *treckled whelp* hag-born. Shak., Tempest, l. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, *whelp*, and hound,
And curs of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog.

2. A youth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.

On one of the back benches . . . sat the villainous *whelp*, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son. Dickens, Hard Times, III. 7.

3†. A kind of ship.

25 July, 1685. About six hour I went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . . This ship is manned with sixty men. Brereton, Travels, p. 164. (Davies.)

Four of the king's ships and six merchant ships are to go for the coast of Ireland, to beat the Turks thence. And the occasion was this: Captain Plumley was sent thither with one of the ships royal and two *whelpes* to seek out Nutt the pirate. Court and Times of Charles I., II. 186.

4. Naut., one of several longitudinal projections from the barrel of a capstan, windlass, or winch, provided to take the strain of the chain or rope which is being hove upon, and afford a firmer hold.—5. One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. E. H. Knight.

whelp (hwelp), *v.* [Also Sc. *whalp*; *< ME. whelpen, hwelpen, hweolpen*; *< whelp, n.*] I. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as the female of the dog and various beasts of prey.

They [sharks] spawn not, but *whelp*, like the Dogge or Wolfe, and at night or towards stormes receiue their young into their mouths for satefie. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

It is a Bitch-otter, and she has lately *whelp'd*. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

II. *trans.* To bring forth, as a bitch, lioness, and many beasts of prey; hence, to give birth to; originate: used in contempt.

Then said Lycurgus, you are witnesses that these two dogges were *whelp'd* in one day, . . . of one syre and dam. Guenara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 22.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a scheme
Of hopes abortive?
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 301.

He was nane o' Scotland's dogs,
But *whelp'd* some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for cod.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

whemet, a. and v. An obsolete variant of *queme*. **whemmel, whemmle** (hwem'l), v. t. [Also *whammel*, Sc. *quhemle*, *whamle*, *whommel*, a freq. (or perhaps orig. transposed) form of *whelm*.] To *whelm*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] **whemmel, whemmle** (hwem'l), n. An overturn; an overthrow. [Scotch.]

Nae doubt — ay, ay — it's an awfu' *whemmle* — and for aye that held his head sae high, too. *Scott, Rob Roy*, xlii.

when (hwen), *adv. and conj.* [*ME. when, whan, whon, gvan, gven, gwan, wan, won, hwon, whenne, whanne, hwenne, hwanne, hwoonne, wenne, wanne, wonne, wane, wone*, < AS. *hwænne, hwoonne, when*, = OS. *hwan* = OFries. *hwanne* = ML. *wan* = OHG. MHG. *wanne, hwanne, G. wann, when, wenn*, when, if, = Goth. *hwan*, when; orig. a case of the interrog. pron. (cf. Goth. *hwana*, acc. masc.), Goth. *hwaz* = AS. *hwā*, etc., who? see *who*. Cf. L. *quid, quom*, when, as related to L. *quis*, who? Gr. *πότε*, when? from same pron. base. Hence ult. *whence*? *whence*.] **I. interrog. adv.** At what time? at which time?

When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming? *Mat. xxiv. 3.*

One [window] to the west, and counter to it, And blank; and who shall blazon it? *when* and how? *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

When was formerly used exclamatorily, like *what*, to express impatience.

Why, *when*, I say? . . . Off with my boots, you rogues! you villains, *when*? . . . Out, you rogue! you pluck my foot away. *Shak., T. of the S.*, iv. 1. 146.

Why, *when*? begin, sir: I must stay your leisure. *Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women*, v. 1.

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand. *When*, parson, *when*! what, can you find no more? *Munday (and others), Sir John Oldcastle*, iv. 1.

II. rel. conj. 1. At the or any time that; at or just after the moment that; as soon as.

When Gawein saugh hem come, he seide now may we a-bide to longe. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, iii. 587.

When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted oriel glimmers white, . . . Then view St. David's ruin'd pile. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, ii. 1.

2. At which time.

I am at London only to provide for Monday, *when* I shall use that favour which my Lady Bedford hath afforded me, of giving her name to my daughter. *Donne, Letters*, xlii.

The Moors fought valiantly for a short time, until the alaydes of Marabella and Casares were slain, *when* they gave way and fled for the rear-guard. *Irvine, Granada*, p. 79.

A time *when* the idols of the market-place are more devoutly worshipped than over Diana of the Ephesians was. *Lovell, Harvard Anniversary.*

When in this sense is sometimes used with ellipsis of the time preceding.

I know *when* seven justices could not take up a quarrel. *Shak., As you Like It*, v. 4. 103.

They were apprehended, and expected ever *when* to be put to death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 213.

3. At the same time that; whereas; while on the contrary: used adversatively, to denote contrast or incompatibility.

You rub the sore, *When* you should bring the plaster. *Shak., Tempest*, ii. 1. 139.

How shall I please thee, how deserve thy smiles, *When* I am only rich in misery? *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii. 2.

How then can any man be as a Witness, *when* every man is made the Accuser? *Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 38.

When was formerly followed by *as* and *that* used redundantly. See *whenever*.

When that Aprille with his shoures soote The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., i. 1.

Quene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.)*, i. 26.

When is often used as a quasi-pronoun, meaning 'which time,' introducing a dependent clause after *since*, *till*, or similar connective denoting time.

Shortly . . . I'll resolve you, . . . These happen'd accidents: *till when*, be cheerful. *Shak., Tempest*, v. 1. 250.

Since when, his brain that had before been dry, Became the well-spring of all poetry. *Sir J. Davies, Dancing.*

Thy steeds will pause at even — *till when*, farewell. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound*, iii. 2.

When all comes to all. See *all*.

whenas (hwen-az'), *conj.* [*< when + as*.] 1. **When.** [Archaic.]

Come, give me now a bag for my bread, . . . And one for a penny, *whenas* I get any. *Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads)*, v. 326.

Whenas in alls my Julia goes, Till then, methinks, how sweetly flows That liquefaction of her clothes! *Herrick, Upon Julia's Clothes.*

2. **Whereas; while.** [Rare.]

Whenas, if they would enquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

Fit professors indeed are they like to be to teach others that godliness with content is great gain, *whenas* their godliness of teaching had not been but for worldly gain. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.*

whence (hwens), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. whens, whennes, whannes, huannes*, with adv. gen. -es, < *whenne*, whence: see *whence*.] **I. interrog. adv.** From what place? from what source, origin, or antecedents?

First Outlaw. Whence came you? *Val. From Milan.* *Shak., T. G. of V.*, iv. 1. 18.

II. rel. conj. From what place; from which place or source.

Thes goot (spirit) him aseweth huet he is, . . . and *huannes* he conth, and huyder he geth. *Ayenbide of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 115.

I wot wel what ge ar & *whennes* ge come. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.)*, i. 3122.

Look unto the rock *whence* ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit *whence* ye are digged. *Isa. li. 1.*

Now we may perceive the root of his hatred *whence* it springs. *Milton, Elkonoklastes*, iv.

We know not *whence* we live, Or why, or how. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam*, ix. 33.

Here was square keep, there turret high, . . . *Whence* oft the Warder could descry The gathering ocean-storm. *Scott, Marmion*, v. 33.

From whence, whence: a common pleonasm.

From whence come wars and fightings among ye? *Jas. iv. 1.*

A place *From whence* himself does fly. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 2. 8.

O, how unlike the place *from whence* they fell. *Milton, P. L.*, i. 75.

Of whence, whence: a pleonasm. [Rare.]

He asked his airy guide, What and of *whence* was he, who prussed the hero's side, *Dryden, Aeneid*, vi. 1183.

whence-ever (hwens-ev'er), *conj.* [*< whence + ever*.] *Whencesoever. Prior. (Worcester.)* [Rare.]

whenceforth (hwens-förth'), *conj.* [*< whence + forth*.] *Forth* from which place; whence. [Rare.]

Before them stands the God of Seas in place, . . . And striketh the rocks with his three-forked mace; *Whenceforth* issues a warlike steed in sight. *Spenser, Muioptimos*, i. 316.

whencesoever (hwens-sö-ev'er), *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whens-soever*; < *whence* + *so* + *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

This Cytie of Jherusalem is in a fayre emyent place, for it stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from *whens soever* a man comyth thide he must nedes ascende. *Sir R. Gwyforde, Pylgrimage*, p. 22.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

where'er (hwen-är'), *conj.* A contracted form of *whence'er*.

whenever (hwen-ev'er), *conj.* [*< ME. when ever*; < *when + ever*.] At whatever time; at what time soever.

Ser, on to hir loggyng, *When ever* it please yow, I shall be your gyde; for she is here by vpon the Ryuer side *Generydes (E. E. T. S.)*, i. 1246.

Whenever you have need, You may be armed and appointed well. *Shak., Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 15.

whenne (hwen-ä), *adv.* An obsolete form of *when*.

whenne (hwen-ä), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. whenne, hwenne, hwaunc, whanenc, woneue, wanne, hwenne, etc.*, < AS. *hwanan, hwanon, hwanon* (= OS. *hwanen, hwanan* = OHG. *wanana, wanan*, MHG. *G. wannen*, whence); with adv. formative -an. < *hwenne*, etc., when: see *when*. Cf. *hence, thence*, similarly formed.] **I. interrog. adv.** Whence?

II. rel. conj. Whence.

Sei me hwet art thu ant *hwenne* ant hwa the hider sendo. *St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 38.

whennest, *adv. and conj.* A Middle English form of *whence*.

whenso (hwen-sö'), *adv.* [*< ME. whenso, hwense*; < *when + so*.] *When*; *whenever*. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), i. 85. [Archaic.]

In a far-off land is their dwelling, *whenso* they sit at home. *W. Morris, quoted in The Academy*, Feb. 9, 1889, p. 85.

whensoever (hwen-sö-ev'er), *conj.* [*< when + so + ever*.] At what time soever; at whatever time.

Mercifully assist our prayers which we make before thee in all our troubles and adversities, *whensoever* they oppress us. *Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.*

where (hwär), *adv. and conj.* See *where*.

where (hwär), *adv. and conj.* See *where*.

where (hwär), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wher, where*, contraction of *wheder, E. whether*.] A contracted form of *whether*.

Where he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe. *Piers Plowman (C)*, i. 186.

Off hir Image enquired I no thing; *Where* she be of duk or of markola hy, Forsoth I wyll hyr haue, she is me pleasyng. *Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.)*, i. 850.

I know not *where* I am or no; or speak, Or whether thou dost hear me. *B. Jonson, New Inn*, v. 1.

whereabout (hwär-a-bout'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where + about*.] **I. interrog. adv.** About what? concerning what? near what or which place? as, *whereabout* did you drop the coin?

II. rel. conj. About which; concerning which; on what purpose.

Let no man know anything of the business, *whereabout* I send thee. *1 Sam. xxi. 2.*

I must not have you henceforth question me *whereabout* I go, nor reason *whereabout*. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 3. 107.

hwær, < AS. *hwær*, *hwär* = OS. *hwär*, *hwär* = OFries. *hwär* = D. *waar* = MLG. *wär*, *wör*, LG. *waar*, *woor* = OHG. *wär*, *hwär*, MHG. *wär*, *G. war* (in comp., as in *war-um*, *war-in*), also reduced, OHG. MHG. *wä*, *G. wo* = Icel. Sw. *hvar* = Dan. *hvor* = Goth. *hwar*, where?; cf. Lith. *kur*, where? L. *cur*, OL. *quor*, sometimes *cor* (usually explained as a contraction of *quā re*), why? Skt. *karhi*, at what time? when?; from the pronominal base represented by *who*, *what*: see *who*, *what*. Cf. *there*, as related to *that*.] **I. interrog. adv.** 1. At or in what place? in what position, situation, or circumstances?

Hwer sculo [shall] we win [wine] finden? *Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris)*, i. 241.

If there were no opposition, *where* were the trial of an unfained goodness and magnanimity? *Milton, Church-Government*, i. 7.

Where sooner than here, *where* louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised? *D. Webster, Speech*, New York, March 10, 1831.

2. To which place? whither?

Where is become Cesar, that lorde was of al; Or the riche man clothid in purpur & in pal? *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

Where runn'st thou so fast? *Shak., C. of E.*, iii. 2. 71.

3. From what source? whence?

Where have they this mettles? Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? *Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 5. 15.

Where away? (*naut.*), a query from the officer of the deck as to the direction of any object reported by the lookout.

II. rel. conj. 1. At or in which place, or the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, etc.

Asketh him Hwat beo ordre, and *hwar* he finde in holt write religion openliker descrued. *Anceren Ricle*, p. 8.

He enforces hym to seke Ihesu in the joy of the worlde, *where* neuer he sull be fundene. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 5.

Bare ruh'd choirs, *where* late the sweet birds sang. *Shak., Sonnets*, lxxiii.

2. To which place; whither; to a place such that.

Oh, cousin! thou hast led me *where* I never Shall see day more. *Shirley, The Wedding*, ii. 2.

3. Wherever.

Where the lordes and chof men wax soe barbarous and bastardlike, what shall be hoped of the peasantes? *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. *Mat. vi. 21.*

Now *where* nothing is, there nothing can come to be. *J. Behme, Aurora*, xix. 438.

4. Whereas.

His [Armagnac's] wealth doth warrant a liberal dower, *Where* Reiguer sooner will receive than give. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 47.

It was observed that those who were born after the beginning of this Mortality (the plague) had but twenty-eight Teeth, *where* before they had two and thirty. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 131.

Where, frequently having the force or function of a relative or other pronoun (*which, what, etc.*), is often used in composition with a following preposition: as, *whereby*, 'by what'; 'by which'; *wherewith*, 'with what'; 'with which.' It was also formerly used after certain adverbs or adjectives in a general sense, as it still is in *everywhere*, *somewhere* (which see), Middle English *widder-where* (astray, at random), in forms corresponding to similar compounds of *there* (see *there*).

Thus I wente *wyden-where*, howel to seche. *Piers Plowman (A)*, ix. 58.

where (hwär), *n.* [Formerly also *where*; < *where*.] *Adv.*, as used in *everywhere, somewhere*.] **Whereabout; situation; place.**

Finding the Nymph asleepe in secret *where*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, iii. iv. 19.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind: Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find. *Shak., Lear*, i. 1. 264.

where (hwär), *conj.* [*< ME. wher, where*, contraction of *wheder, E. whether*.] A contracted form of *whether*.

Where he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe. *Piers Plowman (C)*, i. 186.

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I must not have you henceforth question me *whereabout* I go, nor reason *whereabout*. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 3. 107.

whereabout (hwär'a-bout'), *n.* [*< whereabout, adv.*] The place where one is; one's present place.

Thou . . . firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout*.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 1. 58.

From a rifted crag or ivy tod . . .
Thou giv'st for pastime's sake, by shriek or shout,
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, vii.

whereabouts (hwär'a-bouts'), *adv. and conj.* [*< whereabout + adv. gen. -s.*] Same as *whereabout*.

whereabouts (hwär'a-bouts'), *n.* [*< whereabouts, adv.*] The place where one or where anything is; location; locality.

I feel as if it were scarcely discreet to indicate the *whereabouts* of the château of the obliging young man I had met on the way from Nîmes; I must content myself with saying that it nestled in an enchanting valley.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 171.

whereagainst (hwär'a-genst'), *conj.* [*< where¹ + against.*] Against which.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, *where against*
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 118.

whereas (hwär-uz'), *conj.* [*< where¹ + as¹.*]
1. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inference or something consequent, as in the preamble to a law or a resolution.

Whereas, A consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of administrative reform . . . is absolutely essential to the vitality and success of the . . . party; . . .

Resolved, That . . . the character, record, and associations of its candidates . . . should be such as to warrant entire confidence.

Quoted in *Appleton's Annual Cyc.*, 1884, p. 767.

2. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; when in fact.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 37.

If I were wise only to mine own ends, I would certainly take such a subject as of it self might catch applause, *whereas* this hath all the disadvantages on the contrary.
Milton, Church-Government, II., Pref.

3^d. Where.

Soone he came *where* as the Titanessee
Was striving with faire Cynthia for her seat.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

He, spying her, bounded in, *whereas* he stood.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, I. 88.

whereat (hwär-at'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where¹ + at.*] *I. interrog. adv.* At what? as, *whereat* are you offended? *Johnson.*

II. rel. conj. At which.

Even at this word she hears a merry horn,
Whereat she leaps that was but late forlorn.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 1028.

He now prepared
To speak; *whereat* their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half inclose him round.
Milton, P. L., I. 616.

Whereat erewhile I wept, I laugh. *Greene, Song.*

whereby (hwär-bi'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wharbi (= D. waarbij = (i. wobel); < where¹ + by¹.*]
I. interrog. adv. By what? how? why?

Wharbi selatow [sayest thou] so?

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2256.
Whereby shall I know this? *Luko I. 18.*

II. rel. conj. By which, in any sense of the word by.

You take my life
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 377.

But this word *Werowance*, which we call and construe for a King, is a common word, *whereby* they call all commanders.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 143.

The mind . . . has a power to abstract its ideas, and so they become essences, general essences, *whereby* the sorts of things are distinguished.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne, *whereby* she fell
Delivering soul'd dispatches. *Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

where'er (hwär-är'), *adv.* A contracted form of *wherever*.

wherefore (hwär'fôr), *adv. and conj.* [Early mod E. *wherefore*; *< ME. wherefore, wherefor, waarfor* (= D. waarvoor = G. wofür = Sw. hvarför = Dan. hvorfor); *< where¹ + for¹.*]
I. interrog. adv. For what reason, thing, or purpose? what for? why?

Wherefore was I born?
If that my cousin king be King of England,
It must be granted I am Duke of Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 122.

If Princes need no palliations, as he tells his Son, *wherefore* is it that he himself hath so oft'n us'd them?
Milton, Sikonoklastes, xxvii.

II. rel. conj. For which cause or reason; in consequence of which; consequently.

Dedes therof mak the cause ther-on be,
Off the lordes yifte the encheson may se,
Wherefor he it yaf, and for wat reason.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 558.

He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent.
... *Wherefore* let us beseech him to grant us true repentance.
Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

The night was as troublesome to him as the day; *wherefore*, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

To do *wherefore*, to make a return; give or furnish an equivalent.

No wollemongere, ne no man, ne may habbe no stal in the heye-stret of Wynchestre bote he do *warfore*.
English Güde (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

= *Syn. Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

wherefore (hwär'fôr), *n.* [*< wherefore, adv.*] The reason or cause. [*Colloq.*]

Dispute learnedly the whys and *wherefores*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 1.

The way and the *wherefore* of it all
Who knoweth? *Jean Ingelow.*

wherefrom (hwär-from'), *conj.* [= Sw. *hvarifrån* = Dan. *hvorfra*; as *where¹ + from.*] From which; whence.

In each a squared lawn, *wherefrom*
The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

A larger surface *wherefrom* material can be washed into the lagoon.
Nature, XLII. 148.

wherehence, *conj.* [*< where¹ + hence.*] Whence. [*Rare.*]

He had lived two years at Campostella, . . . *wherehence* he then came.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

wherein (hwär-in'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wher-in, hwerinne* (= D. *waarin* = G. *woarin* = Sw. *hvari* = Dan. *hvor*); *wherein*; *< where¹ + in¹.*]
I. interrog. adv. In what? In what thing, time, respect, etc.?

But ye say, *Wherein* have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. *Mal. III. 8.*

How looked he? *Wherein* (that is, in what clothes) went he?
Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 224.

II. rel. conj. 1. In or within which or what; in which thing, time, respect, etc.

This zenne (sin) is the dyules panne of helle, *hwerinne* he maketh his fringes (fryings).

Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

You naked trees, whose shady leaves are lost,
Wherein the byrds were wont to build their bowrs.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

The Alfantica is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, *wherein* lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Milton seems to have known perfectly well *wherein* his strength lay.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

2. In that in which; in whatever.

Wherein it doth impair the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 180.

whereinsoever (hwär-in'sō-ev'ér), *conj.* In whatever place, point, or respect.

Whereinsoever ye shall percieve yourselves to have offended, . . . there to bewall your own sinfulness.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion office, Exhortation.

whereinto (hwär-in'tō or -in-tō'), *adv.* [*< where¹ + into.*] *I. interrog. adv.* Into what?

II. rel. conj. Into which.

Where's that palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak., Othello, III. 3. 137.*

I watched my opportunitie to get a shore in their Boat,
whereinto the darke night I secretly got.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 212.*

wheremid, *conj.* [*< ME. whermid, hwermid, wermid* (= D. *waarmede* = G. *womit* = Sw. *hvarmed* = Dan. *hvormed*); *< where¹ + mid².*]
Wherewith.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nigte
Wer-mide his hongor a quenche migtte.
Rel. Antiq., II. 274.

That is the dyeules peni *hwerimde* he bayth (buyeth).
Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

whereness (hwär'nes), *n.* [*< where¹ + -ness.*] The state or property of having place or position; ubication.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing.
N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra.

Ubication or *whereness*. *Whewell.*

whereof (hwär-ov'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wher of, wharof, wwarof, hwarof* (= Sw. *hvaraf* = Dan. *hvaraf*); *< where¹ + of.*] *I. interrog. adv.* Of what? from what?

Quarof ard thou so ferd?
Hit is a littl synne.
M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 82. (Halliwell.)

Now, gods that we adore, *whereof* comes this?

Shak., Lear, I. 4. 312.

II. rel. conj. Of which; of whom.

For lente neuere was lyf, but lyfode [means of livelihood] were shapen,
Where-of or *wherefore* or *where-by* to lybbe.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 40.

The days are made on a loom *whereof* the warp and woof are past and future time.

Emerson, Works and Days.

whereon (hwär-on'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wheron, hweran* (= D. *waaraan* = G. *woran*); *< where¹ + on¹.*] *I. interrog. adv.* On what? on whom?

Queen. Whereon do you look?
Ham. On him, on him! *Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 124.*

II. rel. conj. On which.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build
Their ruin! *Milton, P. L., IV. 521.*

How He who bore in Heav'n the second name
Had not on earth *whereon* to lay His head.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night

whereout (hwär-out'), *conj.* [= D. *waaruit*; as *where¹ + out.*] Out of which.

That I may give the local wound a name
And make distinct the very breach *whereout*
Hector's great spirit flew.
Shak., T. and C., IV. 5. 245.

The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh. *Holland.*

whereover (hwär-ō'vër), *conj.* Over which. [*Rare.*]

A great gulf . . . *whereover* neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass.

T. Parker, On the Death of Daniel Webster, p. 7.

whereso (hwär'sō), *conj.* [*< ME. whereso; < where¹ + so¹.* Cf. AS. *swā hwær swā.*] *Wheresoever.*

Of ble as the brere flour *where-so* the bare scheweod [show-ed]

Ful cleue watz the countenance of her [their] cler ygen.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 790.

Furnished with deadly instruments she went
Of every sort, to wound *where-so* she meant.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 5.

wheresoe'er (hwär-sō-är'), *conj.* A contracted form of *wheresoever*.

wheresoever (hwär-sō-ev'ér), *conj.* [*< where¹ + so¹ + ever.*] 1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In aftertime, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2^d. Whencesoever.

This is some minx's token, and I must take out the work? . . . *Whencesoever* you had it, I'll take out no work on't.
Shak., Othello, IV. 1. 100.

3. Whithersoever; to what place soever.

The noise pursues me *whencesoe'er* I go.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

wherethrough (hwär-thur'ō), *conj.* [*< ME. wherthur, hwarthurh, hwerthurh; < where¹ + thorough* (see *thorough* and *through*).] Same as *wherethrough*.

wherethrough (hwär-thrō'), *conj.* [Also *wherethro'*; *< ME. wherthrough; < where¹ + through¹.* Cf. *wherethrough.*] *Through* which, in any sense of the word *through*.

He . . . hath beaute, *wher-through* he is
Worthy of love to have the bliss.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3733.

A way without impediment, . . . *wherethrough* all the people went. *Wisdom xix. 8.*

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back. *Scott.*

Yet all experience is an arch *wherethro'*
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

whereto (hwär-tō'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. hwar-to, hwaro, war-to, hwerto* (= D. *waartoe* = G. *wozu*); *< where¹ + to¹.*] *I. interrog. adv.* To what place, point, end, etc.?

Wherto bounet ye to batell in your bright geire,
Whether worship to wyn, or willfully shame?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6565.

Lysander, *whereto* tends all this?

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 256.

II. rel. conj. To which; to whom; whither.

They may, by his direction, be employed principally in such profession *whereto* their nature doth most conforme.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 8.

Purposing to be of that Religion *whereto* they should addict themselves.

Pierchase, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

This battle in the west,
Whereto we move. *Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

whereunder (hwär-un'dér), *conj.* [*< ME. hwer- under* (= D. *waaronder* = G. *worunter* = Sw. *hvarunder* = Dan. *hvorunder*); *< where¹ + under.*] Under which.

The wild-grape vines . . . *whereunder* we had slept.
Scribner's Mag., IX. 558.

Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign,
Through shapes whereunder the strong soul glows.
Swinburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.
whereuntil (hwär-un-til'), *conj.* [*< where¹ + until.*] Whereunto. [Obsolete or provincial.]
We know *whereuntil* it doth amount.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 498.

whereunto (hwär-un-tō or -un-tō'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where¹ + unto.*] *I. interrog. adv.* Unto what or whom? whereto?
Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?
Mark iv. 30.

II. rel. conj. To which or whom; unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard *whereunto* Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ.
Lutimer.
The next *whereunto*.
Hooker.

whereupon (hwär-u-pon'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. whereupon; < where¹ + upon.*] *I. interrog. adv.* Upon what place, ground, cause, etc.? whereon?

II. rel. conj. Upon which or whom; whereon.

There [at the Mount of Olives] is Also the stone *whereupon* the Aungell stod comfortyng hym the same tyme.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs, and *whereupon*
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.

This was cast upon the board; . . . *whereupon*
Rose foud, with question unto whom 't were due.
Tennyson, Enone.

wherever (hwär-ev'ér), *conj.* [*< ME. where ever; < where¹ + ever.*] At whatever place.

He hath always 3 Wives with him, *where* that *ever* he be.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 218.

They courted merit, *wherever* it was to be found.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

wherewith (hwär-wi-th'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wherewith, wharwith, hwer with; < where¹ + with¹.*] *I. interrog. adv.* With what or whom?

O my Lord, *wherewith* shall I save Israel? Judges vi. 15.

II. rel. conj. With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

And blisly gan for the soules prey [pray]
Of hem that yat him *wherewith* to scoleye [study].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Wherewith he fixt his eyes
Vpon her fearful face.
Gaucioigne, Philomene (Steale Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 96).

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. John xvii. 26.
Reverence is that *wherewith* princes are girt from God.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Was I in a desert, I would find out *wherewith* in it to call forth my affections.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 29.
[*Wherewith* is colloquially used as a noun in the phrase the *wherewith* (compare the commoner equivalent phrase the *wherewithal*)—that is, what is necessary or required; means.

His [the Esquilman's] digestive system, heavily taxed in providing the *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 15.]

wherewithal (hwär-wi-thäl'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where¹ + withal.*] Same as *wherewith*.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
Ps. cxix. 9.

We our selves have not *wherewithal*; who shall bear the Charges of our Journey?
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

The *wherewithal*. Same as the *wherewith*. See note under *wherewith*. [Colloq.]

For the *wherewithal*
To give his babes a better bring-up.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wherr (hwér), *a.* [Prob. *< W. chwerr*, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. *chwerron*, bitters, *chwerr*, become bitter. Cf. *wherry*².] Verysour. [Prov. Eng.]

wherret, **wherrit** (hwer'et, hwer'it), *n. and v.* See *whirret*.

wherry¹ (hwer'i), *n.*; pl. *wherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whery*, *whirrie*, *whyrry*; origin unknown. According to Skeat, *< Icel. hwerfr*, shifty, crank (said of ships) (= Norw. *hverf*, crank, unsteady, also swift), *< hwerfa* (pret. *hvarf*), turn: see *wharf*.] 1. A light shallow rowboat, having seats for passengers, and plying on rivers and harbors. It resembles the dory.

A *wherry*, boate, ponto. Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 106.
What sights of fine folks he oft row'd in his *wherry*,
'Twas clean'd out so nice, and so painted withal.
C. Dobbin, The Waterman.

2. A light half-decked fishing-vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

wherry² (hwer'i), *n.* [Cf. *wherr*.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *crab-wherry*. [Prov. Eng.]

wherryman (hwer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *wherry-men*. One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. Bacon.

whersot, *indef. pron.* [*< ME. wherso*, contracted form of *whetherso*.] Same as *whetherso*.

Al is yliche good to me,
Joye or sorowe, *wherso* it be.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 10.

whervet, *v. t.* [*< ME. wherven, wherfen, hwerfen, < AS. hwerfan, hwyrfan* (pret. *hwyrfde*) = OHG. *hwerban, hwarban, werban, werben*, MHG. *werben* = Icel. *hverfa*, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, causative of early ME. **hwerfen* (in comp. *a-hwerfen*), *< AS. hwerfan* (pret. *hwearf*, pl. *hwearfon*, pp. *hwearfen*), turn, turn about, go, = OS. *hwerbhan* = OFries. *hwerwa, werva, warfa* = OHG. *hwerban, werban, wervan, werben*, MHG. *werben, werben* = Icel. *hverfa* = Goth. *hwaiban*, turn, go about. This verb, lost in early ME., survives only in the derivatives *wherve*, *n.*, wharf, whirl, whorl, etc.] To turn; change.

Alfred . . . wrot tha lagen on Englis, . . .
And *wherfde* hir nome on his and tornde the name in his dalge.
Layamon, l. 6319.

wherve (hwerv), *n.* [Also *wharve*; *< wherve*, *v.*] 1. A round piece of wood put on a spindle to receive the thread.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the *wherves*,
slander the spinning-quills, . . . of the weird Sister-Parce?
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 28.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spins,
hanging thereunto herself, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xl. 24.

The spindle and *wharve* are rigidly attached to each other, and the upper section of the *wharve* is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 342.

2. A joint. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

whet (hwet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*, ppr. *whetting*. [*< ME. whetten, < AS. hwettan* (= D. LG. *wetten* = OHG. *wetzen*, MHG. *G. wetzen* = Icel. *hvetja* = Sw. *håsa* = Dan. *hæsse*), sharpen, whet, *< hwet*, sharp: see *what*².] 1. To make sharp; sharpen (an edged or pointed tool or weapon) by rubbing it on a stone, or with an implement of stone or other material.

Assaying how hire speres weren *whette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.

I *whette* a knyfe, or any weapon or tooke, to make it sharpe. . . . I love better *whettyng* of knyves afore a good dynor than *whettyng* of swordes and bylles.
Palgrave, p. 780.

And Beauty walked up and down
With bow in hand, and arrows whet.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 75).

And the mower *whets* his sith. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 66.

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to *whet* the appetite.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Caesar,
I have not slept.
Shak., J. C., II. 1. 61.

The favourers of this fatal war,
Whom this example did more sharply *whet*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 12.

It but *whets* my stomach, which is too sharp-set already.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, l. 1.

Malice *whets* her slanderous tongue.
Couper, Love Increased by Suffering.

3. To rub; scratch. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

After a grindstone . . . has been used for a time in sharpening chisels, the surface gets a dark metallic glaze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this glaze the stone was *whetted* or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing medium being a piece of stone harder . . . and of coarser grain.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

4. To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

There, like a bird, it sits and sings,
Then *whets* and claps its silver wings.
Marvell, The Garden.

5. To cut with a knife. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—To *whet* on or *whet forward*, to urge on; instigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,
And *whet* not on these furious peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 1. 34.

To *whet* one's whistle. Same as to *wet* one's whistle (confusion of *wet* and *whet*). See *whistle*.

Give the boy some drink there! Piper,
Whet your whistle. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, III. 1.

Let's e'en say grace, and turn to the fire, drink the other cup to *whet* our whistles, and so sing away all and thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

whet (hwet), *n.* [*< whet*, *v.*] The act of sharpening by friction; hence, something that provokes or stimulates; especially, something that whets the appetite, as a dram.

You are cloy'd with the Preparative, and what you mean for a *Whet* turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, l. 4.

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drama, and *whets* without number.

Addison, Spectator.

Mr. Mayor gives a *whet* [a light luncheon] to-day after church, when he hopes you will attend.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 55.

whether¹ (hweθ'hér), *a. and pron.* [Formerly also contr. *wher*, *where*; *< ME. whether, whather, whæther, wether, wather, hwæther, hwæther, goæther*, also contr. *wher*, *< AS. hwæther, hwæther* = OS. *hwæthar, hueder* = OFries. *hueder, hoder* = MLG. *weder, wedder*, LG. *wedder, weer* = OHG. *hwedar, huedar, wedar*, which of two, MHG. *G. weder* = Icel. *hvadhurr*, contr. *hvarr, hvorr* = Goth. *hwathar*, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. *kotorui*, which, = L. *uter* (for **euter*) = Gr. *kórepos, kórepos* = Skt. *katura*, which (of two); with compar. suffix -*ther* (-*der*, -*ter*, etc.), from the base *hwa* of the pron. *who*: see *who*, and cf. *what*¹, etc. Cf. *either*.] *I. a. A. interrog.* Which (of two)? which one?

B. rel. (always in compound relative use, or with the antecedent implied, not expressed). Which (of two, or, less exactly, of more than two).

When the father him bothought,
And sighs [saw] to *whether* side it drough.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

I woulde gladly knowe in *whether* booke you haue read moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his boke of Christiã doctrine.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 238.

But to *whether* side fortune would have been partial could not be determined.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

II. pron. A. interrog. Which (of two, or of the two)? which one (of two)?

Whether of them [the, R. V.] twain did the will of his father?
Mat. xxi. 31.

B. rel. Which (of two); which one (of two); also, more indefinitely, whichever.

Well, I will hear, or sleep, I care not *whether*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

It may be a question among men of noble sentiments, *whether* of these unfortunate persons had the greater soul.
Steele, Tatler, No. 5.

"Chose now," quod she, "oon of thise thinges tweye . . .
Now chose youi selven *whether* that you liketh."
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Bothe zonge & olde, *whether* ze be,
In cristis name good cheer ge make.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

To waxen or to woulen, *whether* God lyketh.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 59.

whether¹ (hweθ'hér), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. whether, wheder, wether, hwæther*, contr. *wher*, *wer*, *< AS. hwæther, hwæther* = OS. *hwæthar* = OFries. *hueder* = MLG. *weder, wedder* = OHG. *hwedar, wedar*, MHG. *G. weder* = Icel. *hvart*, whether; orig. neut. of the pron. *whether*: see *whether*, *a. and pron.*] *I. interrog. adv.* 1. Introducing the first of two direct (alternative) questions, the second being introduced by *or* (literally, which of these two things [is true]?).

Whether is Herod, or that Youngling, King?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 161.

2. Introducing a single direct question, the alternative being unexpressed, and sometimes only dimly implied.

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Whether* his modir be not seid [called] Marie? Wyckf, Mat. xiii. 55.

Well then, if God will not allow a king too much, *whether* will he allow a subject too much?
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What authority thinke you meete to be given him? *whether* will ye allowe him to protecte, to safe conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. rel. conj. 1. Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being introduced by *or* (or *or whether*).

Whether ze ben aspid of princes or of prestis of the lawe,
For to answer hem haue ze no doute.

Whether the tyranny be in his place
Or in his eniunice that fills it up.
Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 167.

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear or *whether* they will forbear.
Ezek. II. 7.

But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun; . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 159.

The Moors, *whether* wounded or slain, were thrown headlong without the walls.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

Laws may be received as indicating the dispositions of the ruler, *whether* for good or for evil.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

There are moments in life when the lip and the eye
Try the question of *whether* to smile or to cry.
Whittier, The Quaker Alumn.

So long as men had slender means, *whether* of keeping out cold or checking it with artificial heat, Winter was an unwelcome guest, especially in the country.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30.

Sometimes the correlative clause is formed simply by a particle of negation.

Whether one Nym . . . had the chain or no.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5. 33.

This obscure thorn-eater of malice and detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and Sophisms, knows not *whether* it were illegal or not.

Milton, *An Apology*, etc.

His [Solomon's] case is left disputable to this day, *whether* he ever recovered by repentance or no.

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, II. iii.

Whether we are in Danger or no at present, 'twere Presumption in me to judge.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 11.

To that frere wyll I go,

And bring him to you,

Whether he wyl or no.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 421).

2. Introducing a single alternative, the other being implied: as, I do not know *whether* he is yet gone [or not].

God woot *whether* he was like a manly knyghte.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1263.

You shall demand of him *whether* one Captain Dumain be 't' the camp.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 199.

These are but winds and flaws to try the floting vessell of our faith *whether* it be staunch and sayl well.

Milton, *Church-Government*, I. 7.

These dark doctrines and puzzling passages were inserted to be the test of ingenious, of sincere and well-disposed minds: to see, *whether*, when we were once satisfied that a book came from God, we would acquiesce in every thing contained in it. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. ix.

Whether or no. See *not*.

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. . . . What would he do, *whether* or no?

Dickens, *Bleak House*, III.

*whether*², *adv.* An obsolete form of *whither*. *whethering* (hwēth'ēr-ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Gardner*.

whethersot (hwēth'ēr-sō), *indef. pron.* [ME.; < *whether*¹ + *sot*.] Whichever of two, or of the two.

Warne alle the compaignye that longen to this fraternite, man and woman, that is with-inne the toun, to come to the exsequies of hym or of hir that is dedde, *whethir-so* it be.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

whetile (hwā'til), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaffle*.] The green woodpecker, (*Cecinus viridis*). See cut under *popinjay*.

whet-slate (hwet'slāt), *n.* A very fine-grained hard siliceous rock, suitable for making whetstones and hones. Also called *novaculite* and *honestone*.

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whetstone*; < ME. *whetston*, *wetston*, *watston*, *wetston*, < AS. *hwetstān* (= MD. *wetsteen* = MLG. *wettestōn*, *wetstōn* = OHG. *wetzstein*, MHG. *wetzstein*, G. *wetzstein*), a whetstone, < *hwettan*, *whet*, + *stan*, stone.] 1. A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being a siliceous slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor.

South.

Whetstones or scythestones used to be made solely by hand in large quantities at stone quarries in Derbyshire.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

2. Figuratively, that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the faculties or appetites.

I assure you, there is no such *whetstone* to sharpen a good witte and encourage a will to learning as is praise.

Aecham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 26.

Let them read Shakespeare's sonnets, taking thence A *whetstone* for their dull intelligence.

Shelley, *To his Genius*.

To give, deserve, or win the *whetstone*, old phrases in which a whetstone appears as the proverbial prize for lying. Confirmed liars or slanderers were sometimes publicly exhibited with a whetstone fastened to them. Compare the following allusions.

If Mother Hubbard, in the vein of Chaucer, happened to tell one canicular tale, father Elderton and his son Greene, in the vein of Skelton, or Scoggin, will counterfeit an hundred dogged fables, libels, calumnies, slanders, lies for the *whetstone*, what not.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

The *whetstone* is a knave that all men know, Yet many on him doe much oost bestowe: Hee's us'd almost in every shoppes, but whye? An edge must needs be set on every lye.

Quoted in *Chamber's Book of Days*, II. 45.

This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*."

Z. Grey.

whetstone-slate (hwet'stōn-slāt), *n.* Same as *whet-slate*.

whettent (hwet'n), *v. t.* [*< whet* + *-ent*.] To whet. [Rare.]

My mynd was greedely *whetted*

Too parle with the Regent. *Stanislaus*, *Æneid*, III.

whetter (hwet'ēr), *n.* [*< whet* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which whets or sharpens.

Love, like other sweet things, is no *whetter* of the stomach.

Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*. (*Latham*.)

2. Specifically, one who indulges in whets or drams; a dram-drinker; a tippler.

There are in and about the Royal-Exchange a sort of people commonly known by the name of *Whettors*, who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 138.

The *Whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the Snuff-taker with a powder.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 141.

whough, *interj.* A variant of *whew*¹.

*whew*¹ (hwū), *interj.* [Sometimes also *whough*, formerly also *whu*; an exclamation in imitation of whistling; cf. *Isel. hwiis*! Cf. *whoot* for *hoot*.] An exclamation, uttered with a whistling sound, expressing astonishment or dismay.

In a cold morning, *whu* — at a lord's gate,

How you have let the porter let me wait!

Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, Prol.

He swears by the Rood. *Whew*!

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, I. 1.

*whew*¹ (hwū), *n.* [Sometimes also *whough*, formerly also *whue*; < *whew*¹, *interj.* or *v.*] 1. A whistling sound, usually noting astonishment.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,

And whuted *whues* three.

Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 276).

Behind them lay two long, low, ugly-looking craft, at sight of which Yeo gave a long *whough*.

Kingdley, *Westward Ho*, xix.

Lepel suppressed a *whew*.

Hannay, *Singleton Fontenoy*, ix.

2. Same as *whewer*. Wigeon (French *Vigeon*, from the Latin *Vipio*), also called locally "Whewer" and "Whew" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male).

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 561.

*whew*¹ (hwū), *v. i.* [*< whew*¹, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *whew* or a sound like it; whistle with a shrill pipe, as a plover or duck.

I had often been wondering how they [the plovers] stalked as lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whewing* 'e'en an' morn.

Hogg, *Brownie*, III.

*whew*² (hwū), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] 1. To fly hastily; make great speed. Also *whiew*. *Brockett*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To hurry or bustle about; work tempestuously. [New Eng.]

Her father . . . had married a smart second wife "to look after matters." . . . Nothing ever got ahead of her; she *whewed* round; when she was *whewing* she neither wanted Bel to hinder nor help.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, *The Other Girls*, vii. 112.

*whew*² (hwū), *n.* [*< whew*², *v.*] A sudden vanishing away. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

whew-duck (hwū'duk), *n.* [*< whew*¹ + *duck*; cf. *whewer*.] The paddle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, *Marca penelope*, among whose names are *canard sifleur* and *Anas fistularis*. [Local, British.]

In some parts of England it [the widgeon] is . . . called the *Whew-duck* and *Whewer*.

Yarrell, *British Birds* (4th ed.), IV. 400. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whewellite (hwū'el-it), *n.* [Named after W. H. Wewell, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.] Native calcium oxalate, a rare mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, colorless or white with brilliant luster.

whewer (hwū'ēr), *n.* [*< whew*¹ + *-er*.] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, *whewers*.

C. Swainson, *Brit. Birds* (1835), p. 155.

*whew*¹ (hwā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whay*; also dial. *whig*; < ME. *whew*, *whet*, < AS. *hwæg* = Fries. *weye* = MD. *wey*, D. *wei*, also MD. *huy*, *huy*, *hui* = LG. *wey*, *waje*, *hei*, *heu*, *wey*; root unknown. Cf. W. *chwig*, *whew* fermented with sour herbs; *chwig*, sour, fermented.] The serum of milk; that part of milk which remains fluid after the proteids have been coagulated by rennet as in cheese-making, or by an acid as in the natural souring of milk. *Whew* is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Dairy-Renter

That lures of *whay*, for forgetting Indenture.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of *whew*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 398.

Alum whey, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum. — *Whey cure*, the treatment of certain diseases by means of the internal administration of quantities of whey, sometimes combined with baths in the same liquid. This "cure" is usually practised in connection with drinking and bathing in mineral waters at European spas. — *Wine whey*. See *wine*.

*whew*², *n.* An obsolete form of *quay*.

5 *whewes* (4 years old), 2s.

H. Hall, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, App.

whew-beard (hwā'bērd), *n.* The whitethroat *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray*; *Montagu*. See cut under *whitethroat*. [Local, British.]

whewey (hwā'i), *a.* [*< whew*¹ + *-ey* for *-y*.] Partaking of the nature of whey; containing resembling whey. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 43.

whew-face (hwā'fās), *n.* [*< whew*¹ + *face*.] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a perso having a white or pale face, or looking pal from fright.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear.

. . . What soldiers, *whew-face*?

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 1

whew-faced (hwā'fāst), *a.* [*< whew*¹ + *face* - *ed*. Cf. *cream-faced*.] Having a white or pal face; pallid.

All this You made me quit, to follow

That sneaking, *Whew-face*'d God Apollo.

Prior, *To Fleetwood Shepherd* (1685)

whewish (hwā'ish), *a.* [*< whew*¹ + *-ish*.] Having the qualities of whey; thin; watery.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour as *whewish*!

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II.

A diet of *Asses* or other *Whewish* Milk.

G. Harvey, *Vanities of Philosophy and Physic* (ed. 1702), xi.

whewishness (hwā'ish-nes), *n.* The state of quality of being wheyish. *Southey*. (*Worcester*.)

whew-whig (hwā'hwig), *n.* A pleasant an sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage in buttermilk-whey. *Halliwell*.

whew-worm, *n.* See *whay-worm*.

whf. An abbreviation of *wharf*.

*which*¹ (hwich), *pron.* [*< ME. which*, *whuc*, *hwuch* (also unassibilated *hwic*), a reduced form with loss of orig. *l*, of "*whilich*, *whulch*, *whilch*, *hwilch*, *whulch*, *hwulch*, assimilated forms of *whil*, *while*, *whulc*, *hwulc* (> Sc. *whilk*, *guhilk*), < AI *hwile*, *hwyle*, *hwelc* = OS. *hwitlik* = OFries. *hwel*, *hwelk*, *hwelc* = D. *welk* = MLG. *LG. welc* = OHG. *hwelih*, *welih*, *wielih*, *welich*, *welch*, MHG. *welc*, *welich*, G. *welche*, which, = Isel. *hwilker*, of whi kind, = Sw. *Dan. hwilken*, m., *hwilket*, neut., Goth. *hwileiks*, which; < *hwa*, the stem of AI *hwā*, etc., who, + AS. *-lic*, etc., a formativ seen also in *such* (which is closely parallel phonetically to *which*), *each*, etc.] **A. interro** What one of a certain implied number or set indicating a general knowledge of a certain group of individuals, and seeking for a selection of one or more from that number: *thu which* do you want? implying a limitation which is absent from the question *what* do you want?

Many good works have I shewed you from my Father for *which* of those works do ye stone me? *John* x. 9

Who is it that says most? *which* can say more Than this rich praise, that you alone are?

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxxii

Are any of these charges admitted to be true by ti friends of the Administration, and, if any, *which*?

D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, June 27, 188

But *which* is it to be? Fight or make friends? "Why says he, "I think it will be the best manner to spin a co for it."

R. L. Stevenson, *Master of Ballantrae*,

Used adjectively, with a selective and interrogative force to limit a noun.

Cost. From my lord to my lady.

Prin. From *which* lord to *which* lady?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 10

Me miserable! *which* way shall I fly Infinite wrath and infinite despair?

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 7

In an old exclamatory use, what!

"Lo!" seith holy letterure, "*whiche* lordes beth th shrewes [are these wretches]!"

Thilke that god moste gyueth, leste good thei deleth.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 2

Kay the stward . . . dide as a noble knyght; for th thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, *whiche* a stward is this

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 66

Which is *which*? *which* is the one, *which* the other? common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two or more things. Used relatively as well as interrogatively: see the quotation.

The whole mass of buildings is jammed together in manner that from certain points of view makes it f from apparent *which* feature it *which*.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 11

B. rel. 1. As a simple relative pronoun: (Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now that I see my lady bright

Which I have loved with al my might.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 47

The younger one ser Abell was his name, *Whiche* of his enmys had but littil drede.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 191

Our Father *which* art in heaven.

Mat. vi.

(b) Used with reference to things, and to creatures not persons: the antecedent may also be a phrase or a clause: as, the rain washed away the track, *which* delayed the train.

This rede pensell ye shall bere hym also,
Whiche I myself enbowedred.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 8253.

I declare unto you the gospel *which* I preached unto you,
which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand.

1 Cor. xv. 1.

Next to the Gullit with *which* you wou'd asperse me, I
soorn you most. Congreve, Way of the World, II. 3.

There is one likeness without *which* my gallery of Custom-House portraits would be strangely incomplete.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

Unto her face
She lifts her hand, *which* rests there, still, a space,
Then slowly falls. R. W. Gilder, After the Italian.

2. As a compound relative pronoun, having the value of both antecedent and relative: as, you can determine *which* is better (that is, you can determine *that*, or *the one*, *which* is better).

My newen shal my bane be,
But *which* I noot (know not), wherefore I wol be sliker.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2860.

Are not you
Which is above all joys, my constant friend?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

Even a casual reading of the statistics given above will
show, it is believed, *which* is the more probable.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 389.

Which is used adjectively: (a) With the sense of 'what sort of.'

Had thel wist witterli *whiche* help god hom sente,
Al hire gref in-to game gaynli schold haue turned.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2705.

But herkeneth me, and stineth now a lyte,
Which a miracle ther bifel anon.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1817.

(b) As indicating one of a number of known or specified things: as, be careful *which* way you turn.

Never to unfold to any one
Which casket 'twas I chose.

Shak., M. of V., II. 9. 11.

[*Which* was formerly used as a clause-connective, along with a personal pronoun *which* took its place as subject or object, and rendered it redundant save as in its relative value: as, *which* . . . he = *who*; *which* . . . his = *whose*.

Lo! this is he,
Which that myn uncle swerth he moot be dede,
But I on hym have mercy and pite.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 654.

The Kynges dere sone,
The goode, wyse, worthy, freshe, and fre,
Which alway for to don wel is his wone.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yield him to be elected by the popular voice, undiocese, unroven'd, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchings, and labours in his Ministry—*which* what a rich bottle it would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gaping mouth of a Prelate!

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

A relic of this construction survives in the vulgar use of *which* as a general introductory word.

"That noble young fellow," says my general; "that noble, noble Philip Firmin." *Which* noble his conduct I own it has been.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Which I wish to remark . . .
That for ways that are dark . . .
The heathen Chinese is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

Which was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness.

This abbot *which* that was an holy man. Chaucer.]

The *which*. (a) Who or whom.

Quod she aseyen to Mirabell here mayde,
"The same is he, the *whiche* I love so well."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

(b) Redundant for *which*.

Lo, herte myne! as wolde the excellence
Of love agents the *whiche* that no man may
Ne ought ek goodly maken resistance.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 989.

What is the cause of this great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, the *which* stop it up that no ships can arrive here?

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

*which*²⁴ (hwich), *n.* [*<* ME. *whicche*, *whyche*, *whucche*, var. of *hucche*, etc.: see *hutch*¹.] 1. A chest. Halliwell.

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "reuthe to haue,
Til lordes and ladies louen alle trouthe,
And Perneles portyl be put in heere *whucche*."

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.
In this case the *which* is the movable box belonging to the tumbrel, *which* was separated from it, and, when required, was placed upon the tumbrel, to carry dung or such other materials as could not be loaded upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 478.

whichever (hwich-ev'er), *pron.* [*<* *which*¹ + *ever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter *which*.

Which-ever of the Notions be true, the Unity of Milton's Action is preserved according to either of them.

Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

Whichever of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family. Hallam.

whichever (hwich-sō-ev'er), *pron.* [*<* *which*¹ + *so*¹ + *ever*.] Same as *whichever*.

New torments I behold, and new tormented
Around me, *whichever* way I move,
And *whichever* way I turn, and gaze.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, VI. 5.

whick (hwik), *a.* A dialectal variant of *quick*.
whickflaw (hwik'flā), *n.* [A dial var. of "*quickflaw*," *<* *quick*, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Icel. *kvika*, *kvikva*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + *flaw*, a crack, breach: see *quick* and *flaw*¹. Hence, by corruption, *whitflaw*, *whitlow*: see *whitlow*.] A swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers; paronychia; whitlow. See *whitlow*. [Prov. Eng.]

*whid*¹ (hwid), *n.* [Sc. also *quhid*, *quhyd*; cf. W. *chwid*, a quick turn, *chrido*, jerk. Cf. also AS. *hwitha*, a breeze, = Icel. *hvidha*, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Scotch.]

And Jinkin' hares, in amorous *whids*.
Their loves enjoy. Burns, To W. Simpson.

*whid*¹ (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [Cf. *whid*¹, *n.*] 1. To whisk; scud; move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.

Yo maukins *whiddin* thro' the glade.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle.
Saxon and Gael, III. 104. (Jamieson.)

2. To fib; lie. [Scotch in both uses.]

*whid*² (hwid), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. *<* AS. *cwide*, a saying, *<* *cwethan*, say: see *quethe*.] 1. A word. Harman, Cauter for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' cant.]—2. A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,
An uall't wi' Scripture.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

3. A dispute; a quarrel. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

—To cut bene (or boon) *whids*, to speak good words.
"Peace, I pray thee, good Wayland!" said the boy,
"credit me, the swaggering vein will not pass here; you must cut boon *whids*!"

Sent, Kenilworth, x.

*whid*² (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [*<* *whid*², *n.*] To lie; fib. [Scotch.]

whidah (hwid'ā), *n.* [Also *whydah*, *whidaw*, *whydah*; short for *whidah-bird*; *<* *Whidah*, *Whydah*, the chief seaport of Dahomey, West Africa.] Same as *whidah-bird*.—*Whidah thrush*. See *thrush*¹.

whidah-bird (hwid'ā-bērd), *n.* [Also *whydah-bird*, *widow-bird*; *<* *Whidah*, a locality in Dahomey, where the birds abound. See *whidah*, and



Necklaced Whidah-bird (*Colinus passer* or *Penthetia ardens*), male.

cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family *Ploceidae*, or weaver-birds, and subfamily *Viduinæ* in a strict sense, and especially to the genus *Vidua*, or one of two or three closely related genera. They are small-bodied birds, about as large as a canary; but the males have several feathers of the tail enormously lengthened and variously shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any one of them is also called *whidah-finch*, *whidah*, *widow-bird*, and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *zeu*. The original *whidah-bird*, or widow of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisæ*, described and figured under *Vidua* (which see). The king *whidah-bird* is *Vidua regia* (see *Vidua regia*, with cut). The principal *whidah-bird* (see *Vidua principis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced *whidah-bird* is *Colinus passer* or *Penthetia ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, and has the plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a

scarlet (sometimes orange) necktie or collar on the fore-neck. The female is quite different, and only 4½ inches long. This bird has been known for more than a century,



Epaulet Whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), male.

and has acquired an extensive and intricate synonymy, chiefly of worthless New Latin names. The other whidah here figured is also South African, and has in the male a train of several long tail-feathers resembling in development and in general effect the upper tail-coverts of the paradisotrogon; it is also very large, the male being about 19 inches long. This is *Chera procne*, the epaulet whidah, so called from the scarlet shoulders, in translation of a French name. Its original technical name was *Emberiza procne* (of Boddaert, 1783, whence *Chera procne* of most modern writers), and it used to be called *Emberiza* or *Fringilla* or *Vidua longicauda*, and *Loxia* or *Fringilla* or *Chera caffra*; but it is a monotype whose synonymy presents no serious difficulty. It inhabits from Cape Colony to Natal and the Transvaal, and also to Benguela. Other whidah-birds are noted under *Vidua* (which see).

whidah-finch (hwid'ā-finch), *n.* A whidah-bird. Also *widow-finch*.

whidder (hwid'er), *v. i.* [Cf. *whid*¹.] 1. To shake; tremble. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To whid; whizz. [Scotch.]

He heard the bows that bauldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan* hym near bi.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

whiew, *v. i.* See *whew*², 1.

*whiff*¹ (hwif), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, puff, *chwifio*, puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *wift*, a puff, gust. Cf. also *waff*¹, *puff*, *fuff*, G. *piff*, *paff*, similar imitative words. Hence *whiffle*.] 1. A slight blast or gust of air; especially, a puff of air conveying some smell.

Pyrhus at Priam drives; in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and whid of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 495.

For when it [my nose] does get hold of a pleasant *whiff* or so, . . . it's generally from somebody else's dinner, a-coming home from the baker's. Dickens, Chimes, I.

2. A quick inhalation of air, and especially of smoke; a drawing or drinking in of smoke; also, a draught or drink, as of wine or liquid.

To entertain the most gentlemanlike use of tobacco; . . . the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban abolition, curpius, and *whiff*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

Whiff, indeed, occurs in a dull, prosing account of tobacco in the Queen's Arcadia, from which, as well as from what our author says elsewhere, it would seem to be either a swallowing of the smoke, or a retaining it in the throat for a given space of time.

Gifford, Note to the above passage.

Then let him shew his several tricks in taking it [tobacco], as the *whiff*, the ring, &c., for these are complements that gain gentlemen no mean respect.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 120.

I will yet go drink one *whiff* more.

Urruhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 6.

3. A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff.

Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes;
And seasons his *Whiffs* with impertinent Jokes.
Prior, Epigram.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

4. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Prov. Eng.]—5. At Oxford and other places on the Thames, a light kind of outrigger boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the bow and stern. Eneyc. Diet.

The *whiff* is a vessel which recommends itself to few save the ambitious freshman. . . . It combines the disadvantages of a dingey and a skiff, with the excellences of neither. Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 19.

Oral *whiff*, or Drummond's *whiff*. See *oral*.

whiff¹ (hwif), *v.* [See **whiff**¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To puff; blow; produce or emit a puff or whiff. When through their green boughs whiffing winds do whirl, With wanton puffs their wailing locks to curl. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. To drink. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. 1. To puff; puff out; exhale; blow: as, to whiff out rings of smoke.—2. To carry as by a slight blast or whiff of wind.

Old Empedocles's way, who, when he leapt into Ætna, having a dry sear body, and light, the smoke took him and whiffed him up into the moon.

B. Jonson, *World in the Moon*.

How was it scornfully whiffed aside!

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, l. v. 2.

3†. To draw in; imbibe; inhale: said of air or smoke, and frequently of liquids also.

Every skull

And skip-lacke now will have his pipe of smoke, And whiff it bravely till hee's like to choke.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

In this season we might press and make the wine, and in winter whiff it up. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, l. 27.

whiff² (hwif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An anacanthine or malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, a kind of flatfish or flounder, the *Cynoglossus microcephalus*, found in British waters; the smear-lab, sail-fluke, or marysole.

whiff³ (hwif), *v. i.* [An error for *whip*, *v. i.*, 2.] To fish, as for mackerel, with a hand-line. See **whiffing**, *n.*

One might as well argue that, because bits of red flannel or of tobacco-pipe are highly successful baits in whiffing for Mackerel, therefore these substances form a "favourite food" of this fish. *Nature*, XLI. 638.

whiffer (hwif'ér), *n.* [**whiff**¹ + *-er*.] One who whiffs.

Great tobacco-whiffers:

They would go near to rob with a pipe in their mouths.

Beau. and Fl., Wlt at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* [**whiff**¹ + *-et*.] 1. A little whiff. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—2. A whipper-snapper; a whipster; any insignificant or worthless person. [U. S.]

The sneaks, whiffets, and surface rats.

Philadelphia Times, Aug. 1, 1838.

whiffing (hwif'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **whiff**³, *v.*] 1. Surface-fishing with a hand-line.

Whiffing, the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish).

Field, Dec. 26, 1855. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

It [the whiting] is often caught by whiffing, when it gives good sport. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 278.

2. A kind of hand-line used for taking mackerel, pollack, and the like.

whiffing-tackle (hwif'ing-tak'l), *n.* The tackle used in whiffing; surface-tackle.

whiffle (hwif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiffled*, ppr. *whiffing*. [Freq. of **whiff**¹; perhaps confused with *D. weifelen*, waver.] **I. intrans.** 1. To blow in gusts; hence, to veer about, as the wind.

Two days before this storm began, the Wind whiffled about to the South, and back again to the East, and blew very faintly. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. iii. 66.

Seizing a shovel, he went by the back door to the front of the house, at a spot where the whiffing winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], and commenced his subnivean work. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 17.

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; use evasions; prevaricate; be fickle or unsteady; waver.

A person of a whiffing and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy. *Watts*, *Improvement of the Mind*, l. ix. § 27.

3. To trifle; talk idly. *Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

I am not like those officious and importunate sots who, by force, outrage, and violence, constrain an easy, good-natured fellow to whiffle, quaff, carouse, and what is worse. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, III. 301.

II. trans. 1. To disperse with a puff; blow away; scatter.

Such as would whiffle away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, ix. [*Latham*.]

2. To cause to change, as from one opinion or course to another.

Every man ought to be steadfast and unmovable in them [the main things of religion], and not suffer himself to be whiffled out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church. *Tiltonson*, *Sermons*, lxxv.

3. To shake or wave quickly. *Donne*.

whifflet (hwif'l), *n.* [**whiffle**, *v.*, in sense of orig. verb.] A fife.

Whifflet, . . . one that plays on a Whiffle or Fife.

Bailey, 1727.

whiffer (hwif'ler), *n.* [**whiffle** + *-er*.] 1†. A piper or fifer.

His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers; now he is at the Pageants among the Whiffers. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

2†. A herald or usher; a person who leads the way, or prepares the way, for another: probably so called because the pipers (see **piper**¹, 1) usually led the procession.

The deep-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty whiffer fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v., cho., l. 12.

The term [whiffer] is undoubtedly borrowed from whiffle, another name for a fife or small flute; for whiffers were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. *F. Douce*, *Illus. of Shakespeare*, p. 311.

I can go in no corner but I meet with some of my whiffers in their accountments.

Chapman, *Monsieur D'Olive*, III. 1.

The Whiffers of your inferior and Chiefe companies cleere the wayes before him.

Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 43.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whiffers and staffers on foot.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 650.

3. One who whiffles; one who changes frequently his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a fickle or unsteady person.

Your right whiffer indeed hangs himself in Saint Martin's, and not in Cheapside.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, II. 1.

Every whiffer in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution. *Swift*.

4. A puffer of tobacco; a whiffer. *Halliwel*.—

5. The whistling, or goldeneye duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maryland.]

whiffery (hwif'ler-i), *n.* The characteristics or habits of a whiffer; trifling; levity.

Life is no frivolity, or hypothetical coquetry or whiffery.

Carlyle, in *Froude*, *Life in London*, III.

whiffletree (hwif'l-tré), *n.* [**whiffle**, turn, + *tree*. Cf. *whippetree*, *swinglotree*.] Same as *swinglotree*.

whift (hwift), *n.* [Var. of **whiff**¹.] A whiff or waft; a breath; a snatch. [Rare.]

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and whifts of song.

Browning, *Fra Lippo Lippi*.

whig¹ (hwig), *n.* 1. Sour whey. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flaws and custard stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.

Drayton, *Muses' Elysium*, vi.

Drinke Whig and sowre Milke, whilst I rince my Throat With Burdeaux and Canarie.

Heywood, *English Traveller* (ed. Pearson), l. 2.

2. Buttermilk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

whig² (hwig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiggled*, ppr. *whiggling*. [Cf. *Sc. whiggle*, var. of *wiggle*; see *wiggle*.] **I. intrans.** To move at an easy and steady pace; jog. [Scotch.]

The Solemn League and Covenant

Came whiggling up the hills, man.

Battle of Cultercrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

To whig awa' wi', to drive briskly on with. *Jamieson*.

I remember hearing a Highland farmer in Eskdale, after giving minute directions to those who drove the hearse of his wife how they were to cross some boggy land, conclude, "Now, lads, whig awa' wi' her."

Scott, (*Jamieson*).

II. trans. To urge forward, as a horse. [Scotch.]

whig³ (hwig), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *whigg*; prob. short for *whiggamore*, *q. v.*] **I. n.** 1. One of the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century: a name given in derision.

When in the teeth they dar'd our Whigs,

An' covenant true blues, man.

Burns, *Battle of Sheriff-Muir*.

I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and . . . be shot down like a mawkin at some dyke-side. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, vii.

2. [cap.] A member of one of the two great political parties of Great Britain, the other being the Tories (later the Conservatives). The Whigs were the successors of the Roundheads of the Civil War and the Country party of the Restoration. The name was given to them about 1679 as a reproach by their opponents, the Court party, through a desire to confound them with the rebel Whigs of Scotland (see **whig**³, 1). The Whigs favored the Revolution of 1688–9, and governed Great Britain for a long period in the eighteenth century. In general, they may be called the party of progress; one of their principal achievements was the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. About the same time the name *Whig* began to be replaced by *Liberal*, though still retained to denote the more conservative members of the Liberal party. See *Liberal*, *Temp.*

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: And . . . those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: And from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whigs. Now in that year,

after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the Ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh. And they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, paying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyll and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamors' inroad. And ever after that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called Whiggs. And from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Bp. Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*, l. 58.

I hate a Whig so much that I'll throw my Husband on of his Election, or throw myself out of the World! A Parcel of canting Rogues; they have always Moderation in their Mouths—rank Resistance in their Hearts—and hate Obedience even to their lawful Wives.

Mrs. Cendlivre, *Gotham Election*, l. 1.

The prejudice of the Tory is for establishment; the prejudice of the Whig is for innovation. A Tory does not wish to give more real power to Government, but that Government should have more reverence. Then they differ as to the Church. The Tory is not for giving more legal power to the Clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence, founded on the opinion of mankind; the Whig is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy. *Johnson*, in *Boswell*, an. 1781.

3. [cap.] In *Amer. hist.*: (a) A member of the patriotic party during the revolutionary period.

The Hessians and other foreigners, looking upon them as the right of war, plunder wherever they go, from both Whigs and Tories, without distinction.

Robert Morris, Dec. 21, 1776, quoted in *Lecky's Eng. h* 18th Cent., xiv.

(b) One of a political party in the United States which grew up, in opposition to the Democratic party, out of the National Republican party. It was first called the Whig party in 1834. Its original principles were extension of nationalizing tendencies, and support of the United States Bank, of a protective tariff and of a system of internal improvements at national expense. It won the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848 but soon after divided upon the slavery question. It lost its last national election in 1862, and soon after many of its members became temporarily members of the American and Constitutional Union parties, but eventually most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its southern members Democrats.—**Conscience-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were indisposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their conscientious objections to such compromises with slavery.—**Cotton-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were disposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their supposed partiality to the cotton in interest.

II. a. Relating to or composed of Whigs, in any use of that word; whiggish: as, *Whig measures*; a *Whig ministry*.

The hope that America would supply the main materials for the suppression of the revolt [the American Revolution] proved wholly chimerical. One of the first acts of the Whig party in every colony was to disarm Tories.

Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xiv.

The Whig party was always opposed to slavery. But there was a broad and well-understood distinction between Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists. *T. W. Barnes*, *Thurlow Weed*, p. 306.

whig⁴ (hwig), *n.* A variant of **wig**². [North Eng. and Scotch.]

A cook whose recipes were hopelessly old-fashioned, and who had an exasperating belief in the sufficiency of buttered whigs and home-made marmalade for all require ments. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, *Robert Elsmere*, II.

whiggamore (hwig'a-mör), *n.* [Also *whiggamor whiggamore*; according to Burnet, derived from *whiggam*, as used by the men orig. called *whiggamores* (def. 1) in driving their horses; *whiggam* is a dubious word, appar. connected with *whig*², jog: see *whig*². In the glossary to the Waverley novels *whiggamore* is defined "a great whig," appar. implying a derivation < *whig*³ + Gael. *mor*, great; whereas the evidence indicates that *whig*³ is an abbr. of *whiggamore*. No Gael. form that could be the base of *whiggamore* appears; but it may be a perverted form from an original not now obvious.] 1. A person who came from the west and southwest of Scotland to Leith to buy corn. See the quotation from Bishop Burnet, under **Whig**³, 2.—2. One of the people of the west of Scotland who marched to Edinburgh in 1648, their expedition being called the *whiggamores' inroad* (see the quotation referred to in def. 1). Hence—3. A Scotch Presbyterian; one of the party opposed to the court; a whig.

There [at Bothwell Bridge] was he and that sour whiggamore they ca'd Burley. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

whiggarchy (hwig'är-ki), *n.* [**whig**³ + *-archy*, rule.] Government by Whigs. [Rare.]

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but whiggarchy only.

Swift, *App. to Conduct of the Allies*.

whiggery (hwig'ér-i), *n.* [**whig**³ + *-ery*.] The principles or practices of Whigs: first applied to the Scottish Presbyterian doctrine, and generally used as a term of contempt.

It has nse whiggery in the barony of Tillietudlem—the next thing was to be set up a conventicle in my very withdrawing room.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, vii.

Our friend was a hearty toper in the days of his Whiggery, but no sooner turned one of the taster of Tories than he took to the teapot. It seems a thing against nature.

Notes *Androsian*, Sept., 1882.

whiggification (hwig'-i-fikā'shon), *n.* [*< whig³ + -ification.*] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all along against the whiggification of the Tory System.

Notes *Androsian*, Sept., 1882.

whiggish (hwig'-ish), *a.* [*< whig³ + -ish¹.*] Of or pertaining to whigs, in any application of the name; partaking of the principles of whigs.

To the shame and grief of every whiggish, loyal, and true Protestant heart.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

whiggishly (hwig'-ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

Being whiggishly inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that Office in Oct., 1683.

Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, II. 54.

whiggishness (hwig'-ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whiggish; whiggery.

Mr. Walpole has himself that trait of Whiggishness which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs.

The *Academy*, Nov. 16, 1889, p. 811.

whiggism (hwig'-izm), *n.* [*< whig³ + -ism.*] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if whiggism were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several ingredients are rank poisons.

Dryden, *Vind. of Duke of Guise*.

whigling (hwig'-ling), *n.* [*< whig³ + -ling¹.*] A whig, in any sense: used in contempt. [Speculative. (*Imp. Dict.*)]

whigmaleerie, whigmaleerie (hwig-ma-, hwig-me-lē-ri), *n.* [Also *whigmaleery*; origin obscure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knickknack; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively. [Scotch.]

Some fewer whigmaleeries in your noddle.

Burns, *Irish of Ayr*.

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curlewurles and open-steek henns about it—a solid, weel-jointed mason-wark.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xix.

I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel-put-on gentleman, . . . that was in the whigmaleery man's [silver-smith's] back shop.

Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, lii.

whigship (hwig'-ship), *n.* [*< whig³ + -ship.*] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your cast in politics are fond of vitiating our country. Is this your Whigship?

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), I.

while¹ (hwil), *n.* [*< ME. while, whil, while, quile, wile, hwile, < AS. hwil, a time, = OS. hwiila = OFries. hwile, wile = D. wyl = LG. wile = OHG. wila, MHG. wile, G. weile, time, period or point of time, hour, = Icel. hwiila, place of rest, bed, = Sw. hwiila = Dan. hwiile, rest, = Goth. hweila, a time, season; perhaps akin to O.Bulg. po-chiti, rest, L. quies, rest: see quiet.*] 1. A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.

Many a tyme he layd hym downe,

And shot another while.

Lytell *Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 98).

Yes, signor, thou art even he we speak of all this while.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, II. 1.

In the primeval age a dateless while

The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock.

Coleridge, *Religious Musings*.

2. Time spent upon anything; expenditure of time, and hence of pains or labor; trouble: as, to do it is not worth one's while.

A clerk hadde iltherly biset [evilly spent] his while,

But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 113.

If Jelousie doth thee payne,

Quyte hym his while thus agayne.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 4392.

Woe the while

That brought such wanderer to our fate!

Scott, *L. of the L.*, II. 15.

What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet

As scarcely worth one's while to see.

Lowell, *To Holmes*.

Alas the while. See *alas*.—Every once in a while. See *every¹*.—In the mean while. See *mean³*.—The while, the whilst, during the time something else is going on; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Do the body speke so

Right as hit woned was to do,

The whiles that it was on lyve?

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, I. 151.

The whiles, with hollow throates,

The Choristers the joyous Anthem sing.

Spenser, *Epithalamion*, I. 220.

If you'll sit down,

I'll bear your logs the while.

Shak., *Tempest*, III. 1. 24.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense. See *def. 2*, above.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth while to tell.

Locke.

How! don't you think it worth while to agree in the lie?

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV. 8.

while¹ (hwil), *conj. and adv.* [*< ME. while, whil, whyl, hwile, etc. (= MHG. wile, G. weil, because); abbr. of the orig. phrase the while that, < AS. thā hwile the (MHG. die wile, G. die weil), 'the while that,' where hwile is acc. of hwil, while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. terwyl, G. derweil, while, orig. genitive): see while, n.*] 1. During or in the time that; as long as.

Whil I have tyme and space, . . .

Me thynketh it accordant to resoun

To telle yow. Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 35.

While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,

The advised head defends itself at home.

Shak., *Heu. V.*, I. 2. 178.

While yow were catering for Mirabell I have been Broker for you.

Congress, *Way of the World*, v. 1.

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, IV. 145.

2. At the same time that: often used adversatively.

He wonder'd that your lordship

Would suffer him to spend his youth at home,

While other men, of slender reputation,

Put forth their sons to seek preferment out.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 3. 6.

While we condemn the politics, we cannot but respect the principles of the man.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 25.

3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself

Till supper-time alone; while then, God be with you!

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 1. 44.

A younger brother, but in some disgrace

Now with my friends; and want some little means

To keep me upright, while things be reconciled.

B. Jonson, *Devil* is an Ass, I. 2.

At Malthy there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: "Now, boys, I can't do nothing while you are quiet."

J. Earle.

—*Syn. 2.* While, Though. While implies less of contrast in the parallel than though, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, "While I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;" but "though I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty."

II. *adv.* At times; sometimes; now and then: used in correlation as while . . . while. Compare *whiles, adv.*

Gods wrake cumeth on this world to wreken on sunfulle men here gultes, . . . binmeth h in hwile oref [cattle], . . . hwile here hele [health], & hwile here ogen [own] lif.

Ret. *Antiq.*, I. 128.

while² (hwil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiled*, pp. *whiling*. [*< ME. hwielen, in comp. hwielen = OHG. wilon, MHG. wilen, sojourn, stay, rest, G. wilen, linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. hwiila = Sw. hwiila = Dan. hwiile, rest, = Goth. hweilan, pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig. sense as in Goth. hweila, pause, rest: see while¹.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to pass; spend; consume; kill: said of time: usually followed by *away*.

Nor do I beg this slender inch, to while

The time away.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 13.

And all the day

The weaver plies his shuttle, and whiles away

The peaceful hours with songs of battles past.

R. H. Stoddard, *History*.

2. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-observations haue thus long whiled vs.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 706.

II. *intrans.* To pass; elapse, as time. [Rare.]

They . . . must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the whiling moments and intervals of life: for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 522.

whileast, conj. [*< while¹ + as¹.*] While.

But Burn cannot his grief assuage, whileast his dayes endureth.

To see the Changes of this Age, which day and time procureth.

Nichol Burn, in *Roxburghe Ballads* (ed. Emsworth), VI. 608.

whilemealt, adv. [*ME. whilemele; < while¹ + -meal as in piercemeal, stoundmeale, etc.*] By turns; by courses; at a time.

He [Solomon] sente hem into the wode, ten thousand bi eche moneth whilemele, so that two moneths whilemele ther weren in her howis

Wyclif, 3 *KL* [I. *KL*], v. 14.

whilend, a. Passing; transient; transitory. Compare *while²*, *v. i.*

For that hwiende lust [there is] endeles pine [pain].

Hals *Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth hwiende,

Hwenne on cumeth other goth.

Old Eng. *Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 94.

whilenesst, n. [*ME. whileness; < while² + -ness.*] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge, nether schadowing of whileness, or tyme [tr. L. vicissitudinis obumbratio].

Wyclif, *Jas.* I. 17.

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to gedur! What whilenes, or waspede, wryxles [overpowers] our mynde?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9827.

whileret (hwil-er'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *whileare, whyleare*; < ME. *while er, whill ere*; < *while¹ + ere¹*.] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

Whill ere thu had I shuld reche the thy sheld, And now me think thu hast nede of on, for neyther spere ne sheld that thu may wold.

Gruncydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2361.

Whose learned Muse thou cherisht most whileret.

L. Bryskett (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 278).

whiles (hwilz), *conj. and adv.* [*< ME. whiles, whyles, quylles, etc., adverbial gen. of hwil (reg. gen. hwile), while: see while¹. Cf. whilist.*] I. *conj.* While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowttenes changyng in chace, thiles ware the cheefe armes

Of Arthur the avenaunt, quhylls he in orthe lengede.

Morte *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3652.

Whiles they are weake, betimes with them contend.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 54.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him.

Mat. v. 25.

II. *adv.* At times. [Scotch.]

I tuk his body on my back,

And whiles I gaed, and whiles I satt.

The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's *Ballads*, III. 87).

Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock, forbye creeping in whiles mynell.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxv.

whilesast, conj. [*< whiles + as¹.*] Same as *whileas*. [Rare.]

Whose noble acts renowned were

Whilesast he livid everywhere.

Ford, *Fane's Memorial*, *Epitaphs*.

whilk¹, n. Another form of *wholk²*, properly *welk, wilk*.

whilk² (hwilk), *pron. and a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *which¹*.

"What, whilk way is he goin?" he gan to crie.

Chaucer, *Roove's Tale*, I. 158.

whilk³ (hwilk), *n.* The scoter, (*Edemia nigra*, Montagu. See *cut* under *scoter*. [Local, Brit.])

whilly (hwil'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whilled*, pp. *whillying*. [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of *wile¹* with *wheelde*.] To cajole by wheedling; whilly-wha. [Scotch.]

These baptized idols of theirs brought pike-staves and sandalled shoon from all the four winds, and whilled the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends.

Scott, *Abbot*, xvi.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil'i-hwā), *v.* [Appar. a mere extension of *whilly*.] I. *intrans.* To use cajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

What, man! the life of a King, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things whilly-whawing in ilk other's ears for a minute.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxi.

II. *trans.* To cajole; wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wyllie Macrickit the writer . . . canna whillt-wha me as he's dune mony a ne.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xl.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil'i-hwā), *n.* and *a.* [*< whilly-wha, v.*] I. *n.* A wheedling speech; cajolery.

I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilly-wha's!

Scott, *Old Mortality*, v.

II. *a.* Cajoling; wheedling; smooth-tongued. [Scotch.]

Because he's a whilly-whaw body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!

Scott, *Redgauntlet*, xii.

whilom (hwi'lōm), *adv. and conj.* [Early mod. E. also *whilome, whylome*; < ME. *whilom, whilome, whylom, whilum, whilem, hwilem, whilen, whilen, < AS. hwiilum, at times, sometimes (hwiilum . . . hwiilum, now . . . then), dat or instr. pl. of hwiil, time, point of time.*] I. *adv.* 1. At times; by times.

Untenderly fro the toppes that tilfite to-geders;

Whilome Arthur over, and other while undyre.

Morte *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,

Ther was a duk that highte Theseus.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1.

Here is Trapezonde also, whilome bearing the proude name of an Emper.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 320.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,

Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.

Milton, *Death of a Fair Infant*.

Whilome thou camest with the morning mist.

Tennyson, Memory.

Sometimes used adjectively.

The fickle queen caused her *whilom* favorite to be beheaded. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 60.*

II. *conj.* While.

At last he calls to mind a man of fashion,
With whom his father held much conversation
Whilome he liv'd.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

whilst (hwilst), *conj.* and *adv.* [Formerly also *whilist*, < *whiles* + *-t* exerescent after *s* as in *amidst*, *amongst*, *betwixt*, etc.] Same as *while*¹, or *whiles*, in all its senses.

I could soon . . . reckon up such a rabble of shooters, that be named here and there in poets, as would hold us talking *whilst* to-morrow.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1804), p. 74.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like heedful of the other.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 83.

Whilist the Grape lasteth they drinke wine.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 84.

We find ourselves unable to avoid joining in the merriment of our friends, *whilst* unaware of its cause.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 115.

The whilst. (a) While

If he steal aught the *whilst* this play is playing.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 98.

(b) In the mean time.

I'll call Sir Toby the *whilst*.

Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 4.

And watch'd, the *whilst*, with visage pale
And throbbing heart, the struggling sail.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 21.

whim¹ (hwim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whimmed*, ppr. *whimming*. [*< Icel. hríma*, wander with the eyes, as a silly person does, = Norw. *kríma*, whisk or flutter about, trifle, play the fool; cf. Sw. dial. *hvimmer-kantig*, dizzy, swimming in the head; cf. also W. *chwimio*, be in motion, *chwimio*, move briskly; MHG. *wimmen* (> G. *wimmeln*), move.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn round; be seized with a whim: also with an indefinite *it*.

My Head begins to *whim* it about.

Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

II. *trans.* To turn; cause to turn; turn off or away.

He complained that he had for a long season been in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he knew not how he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was.

R. Ward, Life of Dr. H. More. (Latham.)

whim¹ (hwim), *n.* [*< whim¹*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *rim*, giddiness, folly. Cf. also *whimsy*.] **1**†. An unexpected or surprising turn; a startling outcome, development, or proceeding; a prank or freak.

One told a Gentleman

His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for 't;
Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician,
And with great Fame th' University
Hang'd up in Picture for a grave example.

There was the *whim* of that. Quite contrary!

Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

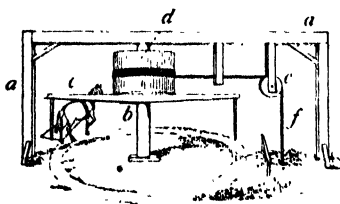
2. A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; a fancy; a caprice.

If You have these *Whims* of Apartments and Gardens,
From twice fifty Acres you'll no'er see five Parthings.

Prior, Down-Hall, st. 42.

Ichabod, on the contrary, had to win his way to the heart of a country etiquette, beset with a labyrinth of *whims* and caprices, which were for ever presenting new difficulties and impediments. *Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.*

3. A simple machine for raising ore from mines of moderate depth. It consists of a vertical shaft carrying a drum, with arms to which horses may be at-



a, frame; b, shaft; c, cross-bar; d, drum; e, pulley; f, hoisting-rope

tached, and by which it may be turned. The hoisting-rope, passing over pulleys, is wound or unwound on the drum, according to the direction of the horses' motion. Also *whimsy*, *whim-gin*, and, in England, *gin*.

4. Hence, a mine: as, Tully *Whim*, in the Isle of Purbeck, England.—**5.** A round table that turns round upon a screw. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn. 1* and *2*. *Prank*, etc. (see *freak*²), humor, croquet, quirk, *whim*, *whim*, *whim*.

whim² (hwim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The brow of a hill. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

whim³ (hwim), *n.* [Cf. *whimbrel*, *whimmer*.] The widgeon or whewer, *Maracca penelope*. See *whew-duck*. *Montagu.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

whimbrel (hwim'brél), *n.* [Also *wimbrel*; perhaps for *whimmerel*, so called with ref. to its peculiar cry, < *whimmer* + *-el*.] The jack-curler or half-curler of Europe, *Numenius phaeopus*, smaller than the curler proper, *N. arquatus*, and very closely related to the Hudsonian curler of North America, *N. hudsonicus*. Also called *tang-whaup*, *May whaup*, and *little whaup* (which see, under *whaup*).

whim-gin (hwim'jin), *n.* [*< whim¹* + *gin*⁴.] Same as *whim¹*, *3*.

whimling† (hwim'ling), *n.* [Also corruptly *whimlen*; < *whim¹* + *-ling*.] A person full of whims.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating-lobes out of the kitchen, to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing!

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 7.

whimmer (hwim'er), *v. i.* [*Var. of whimper*; cf. G. *wimmern*, moan.] Same as *whimper*. [*Scotch.*]

whimpy (hwim'i), *a.* [*< whim¹* + *-y*.] Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimpy* or makes him so.

Coleridge.

whimpt (hwimp), *v. i.* Same as *whimper*.

St. Paul said, there shall be intractables, that will *whimp* and whine.

Latimer, 8d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whimper (hwim'pér), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *whimmer*; = LG. *wemeren* = G. *wimmern*, whimper; cf. MHG. *wimmer*, *n.*, whining, *gewimmer*, whining; perhaps ult. connected with *whine*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; make a low, complaining sound.

Speak, *whimpering* Younglings, and make known

The reason why

Ye droop and weep.

Herriek, To Prinroses fill'd with Morning Dew.
The little brook that *whimpered* by his school-house.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

II. *trans.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.

Poverty with most who *whimper* forth

Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe.

Cowper, Task, iv. 429.

whimper (hwim'pér), *n.* [*< whimper*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wimmer*, whimper, crying, whining.] A low, peevish, broken cry; a whine.

The loved caresses of the maid

The dogs with crouch and *whimper* paid.

Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

To be on the *whimper*, to be in a peevish, crying state. [*Colloq.*]

Mrs. Mountain is constantly on the *whimper* when George's name is mentioned. *Thackeray, Virginians, xii.*

whimperer (hwim'pér-ér), *n.* [*< whimper* + *-er*.] One who whimpers.

No effeminate knight, no *whimperer*, like his brother.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 1.

whimpering (hwim'pér-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of whimper*, *v.*] A low, whining cry; a whimper.

Lie in pulling and *whimpering* & houines of hert.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 90.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimpering*s, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 509. (Latham.)

whimperingly (hwim'pér-ing-li), *adv.* In a whimpering or whining manner.

"'T was n't my fault!" he *whimperingly* declared.

St. Nicholas, XVIII. 170.

whimpe (hwim'pl), *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *wimpe*.

whimsey, *n.*, *a.* and *v.* See *whimsy*.

whimsey-shaft (hwim'zi-sháft), *n.* Same as *whim-shaft*.

whim-shaft (hwim'sháft), *n.* In mining, a shaft at which there is a whim for hoisting the ore. In shallow mines and in regions where fuel is very scarce (as in Mexico) most of the hoisting is done by horse-power and the use of the whim: called in Derbyshire, England, where this mode of raising the ore was formerly almost exclusively used, a *horse-engine shaft*. See *cut* under *whim¹*.

whimsical (hwim'zi-kál), *a.* [*< whims(y)* + *-ic* + *-al*.] **1.** Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies or peculiar notions; capricious.

There is another circumstance in which I am particular, or, as my neighbors call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, . . . I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests.

Addison, Spectator, No. 477.

How humorous, how *whimsical* soever we may appear, there's one fixed principle that runs through almost the whole race of us.

Vanbrugh, Asop, V. i.

2. Odd; fantastic.

In one of the chambers is a *whimsical* chayne, which folded into so many varieties as to turn into a bed, a bolster, a table, or a couch.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

The . . . gentry now dispersed, the *whimsical* misfortune which had befallen the gens d'armes of Tillietudlem

furnishing them with huge entertainment on their road homeward.

Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

= *Syn. 1. Singular, Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), notional, crotchety.—**2.** Fanciful, grotesque.

whimsicality (hwim'zi-kál'i-ti), *n.* [*< whimsical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

The *whimsicality* of my father's brain was so far from having the whole honor of this as it had of almost all his other strange notions.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

2. Oddity; strangeness; fantasticalness.

It was a new position for Mr. Lyon to find his prospective rank seemingly an obstacle to anything he desired. For a moment the *whimsicality* of it interrupted the current of his feeling.

C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, v.

3. Pl. *whimsicalities* (-tiz). That which exhibits whimsical or fanciful qualities; a whimsical thought, saying, or action.

To pass from these sparkling *whimsicalities* to the almost Quaker-like gravity, decorum, and restraint of the essay "On the Life and Writings of Mr. Isaac Disraeli" is an almost bewildering transition.

The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 389.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kál-i), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

There is not . . . a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air of impudence.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

whimsicalness (hwim'zi-kál-nes), *n.* The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicality; freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

Pope, Letter to Miss Blount.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. from an unrecorded verb *whimse*, be unsteady, < Norw. *kvimsa*, skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, = Sw. dial. *himsa*, be unsteady, giddy, or dizzy, = Dan. *vimsse*, skip, jump, etc.: see *whim¹*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *whimsies*, *whimsies* (-ziz). **1.** A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

I cannot but smile at this man's preposterous *whimsies*.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

I court others in Verse, but I love thee in Prose;
And they have my *Whimsies*, but thou hast my Heart.

Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous, st. 4.

Wearing out life in his religious whim
Till his religious *whimsies* wears out him.

Cowper, Truth, i. 90.

2. Same as *whim¹*, *3*; also, a small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper stories.

E. H. Knight.—**3.** See the quotation.
The table (of crown-glass), as it is now called, is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a *whimsy*.

Glass-making, p. 124.

II. *a.* Full of whims or fancies; whimsical; changeable.

Jeer on, my *whimsy* lady.

Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 2.

Yet reveries are fleeting things,
That come and go on *whimsy* wings.

F. Locker, Arcadia.

whimsy†, whimsey† (hwim'zi), *v. t.* [*< whimsy*, *n.*] To fill with whimsies.

Jewels, and plate, and fooleries molest me;
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth!

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

whimsy-board† (hwim'zi-bórd), *n.* A board or tray on which different objects were carried about for sale.

I am sometimes a small retainer to a billiard-table, and sometimes, when the master of it is sick, earn a penny by a *whimsy-board*.

Tom Brown, Works, ii. 17. (Davies.)

Then pippins did in wheel-barrow's abound,
And oranges in *whimsy-boards* went round;
Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall.

W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 342.

whimwham (hwim'hwam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *whim¹*. Cf. *flimflam*.] A plaything; a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device.

Nay, not that way;

They'll pull you all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 5.

Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces—
What have these got ye? proud and harsh opinions.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

whin¹ (hwin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whynne*; < ME. *whynne*, *guyn*, gorse, furze, < W. *chwyn*, weeds, a weed; cf. Bret. *chouenna*, weed.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Ulex*, the furze or gorse, chiefly *U. europæus* and *U. nanus*. See *furze*, *1*, and *cut* under *Ulex*.

With thornes, breres, and moni a *guyn*.

Ywain and Gawain, i. 159. (Skeat.)

Whynnes or *hethes*—bruiere.

Palgrave, p. 288.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and *whin*,
A truant-boy, I sought the nest.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

2. Same as *rest-harrow*, *1*.—**Cammoek-whin**. Same as *cammoek*.—**Cat-whin**, the dogrose (*Rosa canina*), the

burnet-rose (*R. spinosissima*), and rarely some other plants. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Heather-whin**. Same as *moor-whin*.—**Lady-whin**, a Scotch name of the land-whin.—**Land-whin**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; so named as infesting the cultivated field, as distinguished from the furze growing only along the margin. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Moor-whin**, a species of broom, *Genista Anglica*, growing on bleak heaths and moorlands; from its sharp spines commonly called *needle-furze* or *whin*. Compare *petty whin*.—**Petty whin**, a name originally invented by Turner for the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, but later applied in books to the moor-whin. *Prior*, *Pop. Names of British Plants*.

whin² (hwin), *n.* [Short for *whinstone*.] A name given in the north of England and in Wales to various rocks, chiefly to basalt, but also to any unusually hard quartzose sandstone. The latter is sometimes called *white* or *gray whin*, the basalt *blue whin*. See *whin-sill*.

whin³ (hwin), *n.* An erroneous form of *whim*¹, 3. *E. H. Knight*.

whin⁴ (hwin), *n.* Same as *when*¹. [Scotch.] **whin-ax** (hwin'aks), *n.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

whinberry (hwin'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *whinberries* (-iz). An erroneous form of *winberry*.

Here is a heap of moss-clad boulder, there a patch of *whinberry* shrub covered with purple fruit. *The Portfolio*, 1890, p. 198.

whin-bruiser (hwin'brö'zër), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle. *Simmonds*.

whin-bushchat (hwin'bush'chat), *n.* The whinchat. *Macgillivray*.

whinchacker, **whincheck** (hwin'chak'ër, -chek), *n.* Same as *whinchat*. Also *whin-clocharret*. [Prov. Eng.]

whinchat (hwin'chat), *n.* [*whin*¹ + *chat*².] An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Pratincola*, *P. rubetra*, closely related to the stonechat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under *stonechat* and *wheatear*. This is one of the bushchats, specified as the *whin-bushchat*. It is also called *graschat* and *furzechat*, and shares the name *stonechat* with its congener *P. rubicola*. It is a common British bird, whose range includes nearly the whole of Europe, much of Africa, and a little of western Asia. The whinchat is 5½ inches long and 9½ in extent; the upper



Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*).

parts are variegated with blackish-brown shaft-spots and yellowish-brown edgings of the feathers, lightest on the rump; the under parts are uniform rich rufous; a long superciliary stripe, a streak below the eye and blackish auriculars, a patch on the wing, and the concealed bases of the tail-feathers are white or whitish; the eyes are brown, and the bill and feet black. The whinchat haunts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint reddish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it is an expert flycatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinchat has an Oriental representative, *P. macrorhyncha* of India, and several other species are described.

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts, from which it receives its name of *Whin* or *Furze-chat*. *H. Seebohm*, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, I. 312.

whincow (hwin'kou), *n.* A bush of furze. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

whindle (hwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whindled*, ppr. *whindling*. [Also *whinnel*; freq. of *whine*.] To whimper or whine. *Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A *whindling* dastard. *B. Jonson*, *Epicene*, iv. 2. To *whindle* or *whinnel*, 'to cry peevishly, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has *whindle*, *whinnel*, and *whinnel*, all meaning to *whine*; so *Halliwel whinnel*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 45.

whine (hwin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whined*, ppr. *whining*. [*ME. whinen*, *whinen*, < *AS. hwinan*, *whine*, = *leel. hwinā*, *whizz*, *whir*, = *Sw. hvinā*, *whistle*, = *Dan. hvinē*, *whistle*, *whine*; cf. *leel. hwinā*, *wail*, *Goth. hwinān*, *mourn*, *Skt. √ hvan*, *buzz*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion.

I whine, as a chylde dothe, or a dogge. . . . *Whyne* you now, do you holde your peace, or I shall make you. *Palsgrave*, p. 781.

1st whin. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2d whin. Thrice, and once the hedge-pig whined.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 2.

2. To complain in a puerile, feeble, or undignified way; bemoan one's self weakly.

For, had you kneel'd, and whin'd, and shew'd a base And low dejected mind, I had despis'd you.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, v. 1. Thou look'st that I should whine and beg compassion.

I am not for whining at the depravity of the times. *Goldsmith*, *English Clergy*.

He never whines, although he is not more deficient in sensibility than many authors who do little else.

Whipple, *Esa.* and *Rev.*, I. 29.

II. trans. To utter in a plaintive, querulous, drawling manner: usually with *out*.

Fool as I was, to sigh, and weep, and whine Out long complaints, and pine myself away.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 224. A parson shall whine out God bless me, and give me not a farthing.

Farquhar, *Love and a Bottle*, I. 1.

whine (hwin), *n.* [*whine*, *v.*] 1. A drawling, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whinny of a dog; also, the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Philip bent down his head over the dog, and as it jumped on him, with little bleats, and whines, and innocent caresses, he broke out into a sob. *Thackeray*, *Philip*.

The bees keep their tiresome whine round the rosinous firs on the hill. *Browning*, *Up at a Villa*.

2. In hunting, the noise made by an otter at rutting-time. *Halliwel* (under *hunting*).

whiner (hwin'ër), *n.* [*whine* + *-er*.] One who or an animal that whines.

One pitiful whiner, Melpomene. *Gayton*, *Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 242. (*Latham*.)

The grumblers are of two sorts—the healthful-toned and the whiners. *C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 141.

whinge (hwinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinged*, ppr. *whinging*. [*Sc.* also *whenge*, formerly *quhyng*, *whine*; cf. *OHG. wīnsōn*, *MHG. winsen*, *mourn*, *G. winseln*, *whine*, *whimper*: with orig. verb-formative *-s*, from the root of *whine*.] To whine.

If only whiggish, whinging' sot To blame poor Matthew daro. *Burns*, *Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson*.

whinger (hwin'ër), *n.* [Also *whingar*; prob. a perversion of *hinger* for *hanger* (cf. *hing* for *hang*). Cf. *whingard*.] A dirk or long knife.

Had bugles blown, Whingers, now in friendship bare, The social meal to part and share, Had found a bloody sheath. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, v. 7.

whin-gray (hwin'grā), *n.* The common linnet, or whin-linnet. [North of Ireland.]

whinidst, *a.* A corrupt form found only in the folio editions of Shakspeare's "*Troilus and Cressida*," ii. 1. 15. See *finewed*.

whiningly (hwin'ning-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

whin-linnet (hwin'lin'et), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina*. See cut under *linnet*. [*Stirling*, *Scotland*.]

whin-lintie (hwin'lin'ti), *n.* Same as *whinchat*. *C. Swinson*. [*Aberdeen*, *Scotland*.]

whinner (hwin'ër), *v. and n.* A variant of *whinny*². [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

whinnock (hwin'ok), *n.* [Perhaps < *whine* + *dim. -ock* (?) or < *whin*⁴, *when*, a small quantity or number.] 1. The least pig in a litter; the runt. *Halliwel*.—2. A milk-pail. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

whinny¹ (hwin'i), *a.* [*whin*¹ + *-y*.] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, whinny, undrained, unimproved common. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 31.

whinny² (hwin'i), *a.* [*whin*² + *-y*.] Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whinny³ (hwin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinnied*, ppr. *whinnying*. [A *dim.* or *freq.* of *whine*. The word *hunny*, < *L. hūnīre*, *neigh*, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the cry of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came whinnying and staring round the intruders. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, v.

whinny³ (hwin'i), *n.*; pl. *whinnies* (-iz). [*whinny*³, *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

whinock, *n.* Same as *whinnock*.

whin-rock (hwin'rok), *n.* Same as *whin*².

I might as weel ha'e tried a quarry O' hard whin rock.

Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

whin-sill (hwin'sil), *n.* The basaltic rock which, in the form of intrusive sheets, is intercalated in the Carboniferous limestone series in the north of England: so called by the miners of that region. *Whin*, *whinstone*, *whin-sill*, and *toadstone* are all names used somewhat indiscriminately by writers on the geology of Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire: *toadstone*, however, belongs rather to Derbyshire, and *whin-sill* to the other counties mentioned.

whinstone (hwin'stōn), *n.* [Also *Sc. quhin-stane*; said to be a corruption of **whern-stone*, a dial. var. of *quern-stone*, in sense of 'stone suitable for making querns': see *quern*, *quern-stone*.] Same as *whin*².

As for gratitude, you will as soon get milk from a whinstone. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Master of Ballantrae*, p. 27.

He found . . . that the dark trap-rocks, or whinstones of Scotland, were likewise of igneous origin.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, xii.

The following names have been applied to the Toadstones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalt, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chert, clay, dunstone, ferrillite, fiery dragon, freestone, jewstone, ragstone, trap, tuffstone, whinstones, secondary traps, and others. *R. Hunt*, *British Mining*, p. 248.

whintaint (hwin'tān), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

whinyard (hwin'yārd), *n.* [Also *whiniard*, *whinnecard*, also *whingard*; prob. a variant, simulating *yard*¹, of *whinger*, q. v.] A sword or hanger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew, And out his nut-brown whinyard drew. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 480.

And how will you encounter St. George on Horseback, in his Culrassiers Arms, his Sword, and his Whin-yard? *N. Bailey*, *tr.* of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, II. 6.

whip (hwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whipped*, *whipt*, ppr. *whipping*. [*ME. whippen*, *whyppen*, not found in AS. (the alleged AS. **hwecop*, a whip, **hwecopian*, whip, scourge, in *Sommer*, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of *wippen*, < *MD. wippen*, shake, wag, *D. wippen*, skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. *wip*, a swipe, the strappado), = *MLG. wippen*, *LG. wippen*, *wuppen*, move up and down (> *G. wippen*, move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado), = *Sw. vippa*, wag, jerk, give the strappado, = *Dan. vippe*, see-saw, rock, bob; a secondary verb, connected with *OHG. wipph*, *MHG. wipf*, swinging, quick motion, and *MHG. G. weifsen*, cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of *MHG. wifsen*, swing; akin to *L. vibrare*, vibrate, *Skt. √ vip*, tremble: see *vibrate*. The Gael. *cui*, a whip, and the *W. chwiip*, a quick turn, *chwiipio*, move briskly or nimbly, are prob. < *E.*: see *quip*. In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from *wip* (*ME. wippen*) to *whip*, cf. *whap*, *wap*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out, away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as, to whip round the corner and disappear.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 809.

You two shall be the chorus behind the arras, and whip out between the acts and speak. *B. Jonson*, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

I . . . saw her hold up her fan to a hackney-coach at a distance, who immediately came up to her, and she whipping into it with great nimbleness, nuzzled the door with a bowing mien. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 503.

In my wakeful mood I was a good deal annoyed by a little rabbit that kept whipping in at our dilapidated door and nibbling at our bread and hard-tack.

J. Burroughs, *The Century*, XXXVI. 614.

She . . . whipped behind one of the large pillars, gave her dress a little shake at the sides and behind, ran her hands over her hair, and appeared before the caller cool, calm, and collected.

The Century, XXXVIII. 776.

2. In angling, to cast the line or the fly by means of the rod with a motion like that of using a whip; make a cast.

There is no better sport than whipping for Blinks in a boat in a summers evening, with a hazle cut about five or six foot long, and a line twice the length of the Rod. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler* (ed. 1658), p. 206.

II. trans. 1. To move, throw, put, pull, carry, or the like, with a sudden, quick motion; snatch: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.: as, to whip out a sword or a revolver.

I whipt me behind the arras. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, I. 3. 68.

In came Clause, The old lame beggar, and whipt up Master Goswin Under his arm, away with him.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, v. 1.

She then whipped off her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson.

Felding, *Amelia*, I. 8.

2. To overlay, as a cord, rope, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; in-wrap; seize; serve with twine, thread, or the like wound closely and tightly round and round: generally with *about, around, over*, etc.

Whipped over either with gold thread, silver, or silk. *Stubbs*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

The same string, being by the Archers themselves with fine thread well *whipt*, did also verie seldom breake. *Sir J. Smyth*, Discourses on Weapons, etc., quoted in [Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.]

Its string is firmly *whipped about* with small gut. *Mason*, Mechanical Exercises.

3. To lay regularly on; serve in regular circles round and round.

Whip your silk twice or thrice about the root-end of the feather, hook, and tawght. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, II. 245.

4. To sew with an over and over stitch, as two pieces of cloth whose edges are laid or stitched together; overcast: as, to *whip* a seam.—5. To gather by a kind of combination running and overhand stitch: as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie, And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay*, Trivia, II. 339.

6. *Naut.*, to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.—7. To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; lash; use a whip upon: as, to *whip* a horse.

At night, the lights put out and company removed, they *whipped* themselves in their Chappell on Mount Calvary. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 182.

It blew so violently before they recovered the House that the Boughs of the Trees *whipt* them sufficiently before they got thither; and it rained as hard as before. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. III. 69.

8. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; flog: as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Fough' body of Jove! I'll have the slave *whipt* one of these days. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, IV. 1.

A country scholar in England should be *whipped* for speaking the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

I was never carted but in harvest; never *whipt* but at school. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, I. 3.

9. To outdo; overcome; beat: as, to *whip* creation. [*Colloq.*]

A man without a particle of Greek *whipped* (to speak Kentuckies) whole crowds of sleeping drones who had more than they could turn to any good account. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

10. To drive with lashes. Consideration, like an angel, came, And *whipp'd* the offending Adam out of him. *Shak.*, Hen. V., I. 1. 29.

This said, the scourge his forward horses drove Through ev'ry order; and, with him, all *whipp'd* their charlots on. All threat'ningly, out-thund'ring shouts as earth were overthrown. *Chapman*, Iliad, XV. 319.

11. To lash, in a figurative sense; treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm or abuse.

Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men? *Shak.*, T. of A., V. 1. 40.

I look'd and read, and saw how finely Wit Had *whipp'd* itself; and then grew friends with it. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, II. 62.

12. To cause to spin or rotate by lashing with a whip or scourge-stick: said of a top.

Since I plucked geese, played truant and *whipped* top. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., V. 1. 27.

He was *whipt* like a top. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

13. To thrash; beat out, as grain by striking: as, to *whip* wheat. *Imp. Dict.*—14. To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or other implement.

To make Clouted cream and *whipt* Sillabubs? *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

15. To fish upon with a fly or other bait; draw a fly or other bait along the surface of: as, to *whip* a stream.

He shot with the pistol, he fenced, he *whipped* the trout-stream, . . . but somehow everything went amiss with him. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xxiii.

16. To bring or keep together as a party whip does: as, to *whip* a party into line. See *whip*, n., 3 (b).

Lord Essex was there, . . . *whipping* up for a dinner-party, cursing and swearing at all his friends for being out of town. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. v.

The only bond of cohesion is the caucus, which occasionally *whips* a party together for cooperative action against the time for casting its vote upon some critical question. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., II.

To *whip in*, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep (the members of a party) together, as in a legislative assembly.—To *whip off*, to drive (hounds) off a scent.

The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being *whipped off* at the outset. *The Field*, April 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To *whip the cat*. (a) To practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby*. (*Prov. Eng.*) (b) To go from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip-cat*. [*Scotch and prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Mr. Hart . . . made shoes, a trade he prosecuted in an itinerant manner from house to house, *whipping the cat*, as it was termed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 3.

(c) To get tipsy. *Halliwel*.—To *whip the devil around the stump*. See *devil*.

whip (hwip'), n. [*ME. whippe, quippe* = *MD. wippe*, a whip, *D. wip*, a swipe, strappado, moment: see *whip*, v.] 1. An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in punishing human beings; a scourge. In its typical form it is composed of a lash of some kind fastened upon a handle more or less rigid; the common form of horse-whip has little or no lash, being a long, tapering, and very pliant switch-like rod of wood, whalebone, or other material, usually wound or braided over with thread.

And alle the folk of the Contree ryden comunly with outen Spores: but thei beren alle weys a lyttle *Whippe* in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hore. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

The dwarf . . . Struck at him with his *whip*, and cut his cheek. *Tennyson*, Geraldine.

2. One who handles a whip, as in driving a coach or carriage; a driver: as, an expert *whip*.

What the devil do you do with a wig, Thomas?—none of the London *whips* of any degree of ton wear wigs now. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, I. 1.

That is the famous coaching baronet, than whom no better *whip* has ever been seen upon the road. *W. Beant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. A whipper-in. Specifically—(a) In hunting, the person who manages the hounds.

After these the body of the pack—the parson of the parish, and a hard-riding cornet at home on leave; then the huntsman, the first *whip*, nearly a quorum of magistrates, etc. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

(b) In English parliamentary usage, a member who performs certain non-official but important duties in looking after the interests of his party, especially the securing of the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions: as, the Liberal *whip*; the Conservative *whip*. See the quotation.

The *whip's* duties are (1) to inform every member belonging to the party when an important division may be expected, and, if he sees the member in or about the House, to keep him there until the division is called; (2) to direct the members of his own party how to vote; (3) to obtain pairs for them if they cannot be present to vote; (4) to "tell," i. e., count the members in every party division; (5) to "keep touch" of opinion within the party, and convey to the leader a faithful impression of that opinion, from which the latter can judge how far he may count on the support of his whole party in any course he proposes to take. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 199.

4. A call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time: as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division. [*Eng.*—5. A contrivance for hoisting, consisting of a rope and pulley and usually a snatch-block, and worked by one or more horses which in hoisting walk away from the thing hoisted. In mining usually called *whip-and-derry*. See *cut under cable-laid*.—6. One of the radii or arms of a windmill, to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

The arm, or *whip*, of one of the sails. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 188.

7. In angling, the leader of an angler's cast with its flies attached. The fly at the end is the drag-fly, tail-fly, or stretcher; those above are the drop-flies, drop-pers, or bobbars. More fully called a *whip of flies*.

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric circuit-closer for testing capacity. The spring is permanently connected to one plate of the condenser or cable, and vibrates between two studs, contact with one of which closes a battery circuit, and with the other a galvanometer circuit. The condenser is thus in rapid succession charged from the battery and discharged through the galvanometer. The indications of the latter are thus proportional to the rate of vibration and the capacity of the condenser.

9. A slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.—10. The common black swift, *Cypselus apus*. [*Prov. Eng.*—11. A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were "whips" and "floating-islands" and jellies to compound. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841. Crack-the-whip. Same as snap-the-whip.—Six-stringed whip, or the whip with six strings, the six Articles. See *article*.—Snap-the-whip, a game played in running or skating. A number of persons join hands and move rapidly forward in line; those at one end stop suddenly and swing the rest sharply around; the content is to see whether any of the outer part of the line can thus be thrown down or made to break their hold. Also called *crack-the-whip*.—To drink or lick on (upon) the whip, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

In faith and for yours long taryng Ye shal hit on the whip.

Townsend Mysteries, p. 30

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse? He shal be sure, to drinke upon the whippe.

Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber, p. 66)

Whip and spur, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste.

Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd through thick and thin. *Pope*, Dunolad, IV. 197

whip (hwip'), adv. [*An elliptical use of whip* v. Cf. *L.G. wips!* quickly, = *Sw. Dan. vips*. pop! quick!] With a sudden change; at once quick.

You are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, I. 4

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 267. (*Davies*.

whip-and-derry (hwip'and-der'i), n. The simplest form of machinery, with the exception of the windlass, for hoisting. It consists of a rope passing over a pulley, and is worked by a horse or horses. It is rarely used in mining, except in very shallow mines. Sometimes called simply *whip*, and sometimes *whipsay derry*.

whippant (hwip'kan), n. [*whip*, v., + obj can.] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singula *whip-can*. *Urquhart*, Tr. of Rabelais, I. 8. (*Davies*.

whipcat (hwip'kat), n. and a. [*whip*, v., + obj. cat.] 1. n. A tailor or other workman who "whips the cat." See to *whip the cat* (b) under *whip*. [*Colloq.*]

A tailor who "whipped the cat" (or went out to work at his customers' houses) would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1s. 6d. (or less) in money, and the *whipped cat's* meals . . . included.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414

II.† a. Drunken.

With *whip-cat* bowling they kept a myrry carousing. *Stanisburat*, Æneid, III

whip-cord (hwip'kôrd), n. 1. A strong twisted hempen cord, so called because lashes or snappers of whips are made from it.

Let's step into this shop, and buy a pennyworth o *whip-cord* . . . to spin my top. *Kingley*, Westward Ho, III

2. A cord or string of catgut.

In order to produce a cord—known as *whipcord*—from these intestines, they are sewn together by means of the flandre before mentioned, the joints being cut aslant to make them smoother and stronger. *Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 609

3. A seaweed, *Chorda filum*, having a very long, slender, whip-like frond. See *Chorda*, 2.—*Whip-cord couching*, embroidery in which a heavy whip-cord is laid upon the material and is covered by the silk couching, which is afterward sewed closely down upon the background on each side of the whip-cord, so as to leave a decided ridge.—*Whip-cord willow*. See *willow*.

whip-cordy (hwip'kôr'di), a. [*whip-cord* + -y.] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular. [*Rare.*]

The bishop (of Exeter) was wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy*. *Bp. Wülfen*, in Life, II. 396. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whip-crane (hwip'krân), n. A simple and rapid-working form of crane, used in unloading vessels. *E. H. Knight*.

whip-crop (hwip'krop), n. A name given to the whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*), to the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), and to the guelder-rose (*V. Opulus*), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

whip-fish (hwip'fish), n. A chætodont fish, *Hemichus macrolepidotus*, having one of the spines of the dorsal fin produced into a long filament like a whip-lash.

whip-gin (hwip'jin), n. A simple tackle-block with a hoisting-rope running over it: same as *gin-block*.

whip-graft (hwip'gräft), v. t. To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

whip-grass (hwip'gräs), n. An American species of nut-grass, *Scleria triglomerata*.

whip-hand (hwip'hând), n. 1. The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving—that is, the right hand.

Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his *whip-hand*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 5.

2. An advantage, or advantageous position.

The archangel . . . has the *whip-hand* of her. *Dryden*. Now, what say you, Mr. Flamefire? I shall have the *whip-hand* of you presently. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. 1.

whiphandle (hwip'hân'dl), n. 1. The handle of a whip. See *whip-hand*, 2, and compare *whip-row*.—2†. See the quotation.

These little ends of men and dandiprats (whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles* (*manches d'estrilles*), and knots of a tar-barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 27.

To have or to keep the whiphandle, to have the advantage.

Why, what matter? They know that we shall keep the whiphandle. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 332.

whip-hanger (hwip'hang'ér), *n.* A device for holding carriage-whips in a harness-room; a whip-rack.

whip-hem (hwip'hém), *n.* A hem formed by whipping an edge, as of a ruffle, etc. See *whip*, *v. t.*, 4.

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible whip-hems.

Mrs. Whitney, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, I.

whipjack (hwip'jak), *n.* A vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman: hence a general term of reproach or contempt.

A mere *whip-jack*, and that is, in the commonwealth of rogues, a slave that can talk of sea-fight, . . . yet indeed all his service is by land, and that is to rob a fair, or some such venturesome exploit.

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

Albeit one Boner (a bare *whippe Jack*) for lucre of money toke upon him to be thy father, and than to marry thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savages's bastards.

Sp. Ponet (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (*Davies*.)

whip-king (hwip'king), *n.* [*whip*, *v.*, + *obj. king*.] A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that *whip-king* (as some tearmed him), . . . going about . . . to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure. *Holland*, tr. of *Camden*, p. 571. (*Davies*.)

whip-lash (hwip'lash), *n.* The lash, or pliant part, of a whip.

If I had not put that snapper on the end of my *whip-lash*, I might have got off without the ill-temper which my antithesis provoked.

O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 637.

whip-maker (hwip'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes whips.

whip-master (hwip'mās'tér), *n.* A flogger.

Woe to our back-sides! he's a greater *whip-master* than Busby himself. *Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies* of Erasmus, p. 54.

whip-net (hwip'net), *n.* A simple form of network fabric produced in a loom by a systematic crossing of the warps. *E. H. Knight*.

whippel-treet, *n.* [ME., also *whippil*, *whipil*, *whippul*, *wyppyl*, *wypul-tre*, prop. **wippel-tre*, < **wippel* = MLG. **wipol* (in *wipol-bōn*), also *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wepeken* (*wepeken-bōm*), *wepeke*, dim. of *wepe*, also *wepen-dorn*, *wepdorn*, *wipdorn*, the cornel-tree; connected with MD. *wepelen*, waver, MD. MLG. *wippen*, waver: see *whip*.] The cornel-tree.

Maple, thorn, beech, hazel, ew, *whippetre*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 2065.

whipper (hwip'ér), *n.* [*whip* + *-er*.] 1. One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the *whipper*, and esteeme the whip (which I ennie not to them) sacred.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 295.

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad heretics which arose in the Church; whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.

Ep. Hall, *Women's Vail*, § 1.

3t. Something that surpasses or beats all; a "whopper."

Mark well thys, thys relye here is a *whipper*; My freendes unfayned, here is a slipper Of one of the seven sleepers, be sure.

Heywood, *Four P's* (Dodale's Old Plays, I. 75).

4. One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold: same as *coal-whipper*.—5. In *spinning*, a simple kind of willow.

whipperee (hwip-é-ré'), *n.* [A corruption of *whip-ray*, like *stingaree* for *sting-ray*.] Same as *whip-ray*.

whipper-in (hwip'ér-in'), *n.*; pl. *whippers-in* (hwip'érz-in'). 1. In *hunting*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

The master of the hounds and the *whippers-in* wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders.

T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 179.

2. In the game of hare and hounds, one who leads the hounds, sets the pace, etc.—3. Hence, in British Parliament, same as *whip*, 3 (b).—4. In *racing slang*, a horse that finishes last, or near the last, in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

whipper-snapper (hwip'ér-snap'ér), *n.* [Prob. a balanced form of *whip-snapper*, 'one who has nothing to do but snap or crack the whip.'] A shallow, insignificant person; a whipster: also used attributively.

A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.

Felding, *Joseph Andrews*, IV. 6.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young *whipper-snapper* who at first sight was made welcome there.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxiv.

whippet (hwip'et), *n.* [Cf. *whiffet*.] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel. *Halliwel*.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curie, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation.

John Taylor, *Works*. (*Nares*.)

whippincrust, *n.* A variety of wine (†).

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muscadine, malmsey, and *whippincrust*.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, II. 3.

whipping (hwip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whip*, *v.*] 1. A beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his desert, and who should scape whipping?

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 556.

No nuns, no monks, no fakeers, take *whippings* more kindly than some devotees of the world.

Thackeray, *Phillip*, IV.

2. A defeat; a beating: as, the enemy got a good *whipping*. See *whip*, *v.*, 9. [Colloq.]—3. *Naut.*, a piece of twine or small cord wound round the end of a rope to keep it from unlaying.—4. In *bookbinding*, the sewing of the raw edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as *whip-stitching*.—5. In *sewing*, same as *overcasting*, 2.—6. The act or method of casting the fly in angling; casting.

whipping-boy (hwip'ing-boi), *n.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. 342.

whipping-cheer (hwip'ing-chér), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, v. 4. 5.

Your workes of supererogation,

Your idle crossings, or your wearing halre

Next to your skin, or all your *whipping-cheer*.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

whipping-hoist (hwip'ing-hoist), *n.* A steam-hoist working with a whip.

whipping-post (hwip'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which are tied persons condemned to punishment by whipping; hence, the punishment itself, frequently employed for certain offenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.

John Taylor, *Works*. (*Nares*.)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public *whipping-post* was an institution of New England towns.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 122.

whipping-snapping (hwip'ing-snap'ing), *a.* [*whipping* + *snapping*: adapted from *whipper-snapper*.] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.

Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, Ogros.

whipping-top (hwip'ing-top), *n.* Same as *whip-top*.

whippletree (hwip'l-trē), *n.* Same as *whiffletree*.

whippoorwill (hwip'pōr-wil'), *n.* [Formerly also *whippowill* (cf. *poor-will*); an imitative word, from the sound or cry made by the bird, as if 'whip poor Will.'] An American caprimulgid bird, *Antrostomus vociferus*, related to the chuck-will's-widow, *A. carolinensis*, and resembling the European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-



Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

will's-widow, and lacks the lateral filaments of the rectal bristles. The coloration is intimately variegated with gray, black, white, and tawny, giving a prevailing gray or neutral tone, somewhat frosted or hoary in high-plumaged males, ordinarily more brownish; there are sharp black streaks on the head and back; the wings and their coverts

are barred with rufous spots; the lateral tail-feathers are black, with a large terminal area white in the male, tawny in the female; and there is a throat-bar white in the male, tawny in the female. The bill is extremely small, but the mouth is deeply cleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rostrum (as figured under *Antrostrat*). There has been some popular confusion between the whippoorwill and the night-hawk; they are not only distinct species, but belong to different genera, and their dissimilarity appears at a glance. Unlike the night-hawk, the whippoorwill is entirely nocturnal; it flies with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is often heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are tri-syllabic (compare *poor-will*), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong accent on the last syllable; a click of the beak and some low muffled sounds may also be heard when the bird is very near. The eggs, two in number, are laid on the ground, or on a fallen log or stump, without any nest; they are creamy-white, heavily clouded and marked with brown and neutral tints, nearly equal-ended, and 1.25 by 0.90 inch in size. The young are covered with fluffy down. The whippoorwill inhabits the eastern half of the United States and British provinces; it breeds nearly throughout its range, but winters extraliminally. A western variety is sometimes specified as the *Arizona whippoorwill*; but the place of whippoorwill is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of *Antrostomus* are found in Mexico and Central and South America.

The moan of the *whip-poor-will* from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 424.

whip-post (hwip'pōst), *n.* Same as *whipping-post*.

If the stocks and *whip-post* cannot stay their extravagance, there remains only the jail-house.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 18.

whippowill, *n.* Same as *whippoorwill*.

whippy (hwip'i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *whuppy*; < *whip* + *-y*.] I. *a.* Active; nimble; forward; pert. *Jamieson*.

II. *n.*; pl. *whippies* (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. *Eliz. Hamilton*. [*Scotch* in both uses.]

whip-ray (hwip'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *whipporee*; < *whip* + *ray*.] A sting-ray; any member of the family *Trygonidae*; any ray with a long, slender, flexible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the *Myliobatidae*. See cuts under *sting-ray* and *Trygon*.

whip-rod (hwip'rod), *n.* A whipped rod; an angling-rod wound with small twine from tip to butt, like a whip.

whip-roll (hwip'rōl), *n.* In *wearing*, a roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed, the pressure of the yarn on the whip-roll serving to control the let-off mechanism. *E. H. Knight*.

whip-row (hwip'rō), *n.* In *agri.*, the row easiest to hoe; hence, the inside track; any advantage; as, to have the *whip-row* of a person (to have an advantage over him). [Colloq., U. S.]

whip-saw (hwip'sā), *n.* A frame-saw with a narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs. See cut under *saw*.

whip-saw (hwip'sā), *v. t.* [*whip-saw*, *n.*] 1. To cut with a whip-saw.

The great redwoods that were hewn in the Sonoma forests were *whip-sawed* by hand for the plank required.

The Century, XII. 387.

2. To have or take the advantage of (an adversary), whatever he does or may be able to do; particularly, in gamblers' slang, to win at faro, at one turn (two bets made by the same person, one of which is played open, the other being copped); beat (a player) in two ways at once.

whip-sawing (hwip'sā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whip-saw*, *v.*] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 496. [Political slang.]

whip-scorpion (hwip'skōr'pī-on), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Thelyphoridae*, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as *Thelyphonus giganteus*, of the southern United States: also there called *grampus*, *mule-killer*, and *rinagrier*. The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family *Phrynidae*, and thus to the whole of the suborder *Pedipalp*. See the technical names, and cut under *Pedipalp*.

whipsey-derry (hwip'si-der'i), *n.* Same as *whip-and-derry*.

whip-shaped (hwip'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(a) In bot., noting roots or stems (b) In zool., lash-like; flagellate or flagelliform: said of various long, slender parts or processes.

whip-snake (hwip'snāk), *n.* One of various serpents of long, slender form, likened to that of a whip-lash. In the United States it is applied to various species of the genus *Masticophis*, as *M. flagelliformis*, more fully called *coachwhip-snake*, a harmless serpent 4 or 5 feet long. The emerald whip-snake is *Pholidryas viridissimus*, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also *Passeria* (with cut).

He wished it had been a *whip-snake* instead of a magpie.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxvii.

whip-socket (hwip'sok'et), *n.* A socket attached to the dashboard of a vehicle, to receive the butt of the whip.

whip-staff (hwip'stáf), *n.* 1. A whiphandle.—2. *Naut.*, a bar by which the rudder is turned: an old name for the tiller in small vessels. *Falconer*.

whip-stalk (hwip'sták), *n.* Same as *whip-stock*.
whipster (hwip'stér), *n.* [*< whip + -ster.*] 1. Same as *whipper-snapper*.

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 244.

That young liquorish *whipster* Heartfree.
Vanbrugh, *Provoked Wife*, v. 3.

2†. A sharper. *Bailey*, 1731.

whip-stick (hwip'stik), *n.* Same as *whip-stock*.—*Whip-stick palm*. See *palm*.

whip-stitch (hwip'stich), *v. t.* 1. To sew over and over: especially used in bookbinding. Compare *whip*, *v. t.*, 4.—2. In *agri.*, to half-plow or rafter. *Imp. Dict.* [*Local, Eng.*]

whip-stitch (hwip'stich), *n.* [*< whip-stitch, v.*] 1. In *agri.*, a sort of half-plowing, otherwise called *raftering*. [*Local, Eng.*]—2. A hasty composition. *Dryden*. [*Rare.*]—3. A particle; the smallest piece. [*Colloq.*]—4. A tailor: used in contempt.

whip-stitching (hwip'stich'ing), *n.* See *whipping*, 4.

whip-stock (hwip'stok), *n.* The staff, rod, or handle to which the lash of a whip is secured. Also *whip-stalk*, *whip-stick*.

Out, carter;
Hence, dirty *whipstock*; hence, you foul clown.
Be gone.
T. Tunkie (?), *Albumazar*, iv. 4.

Phoebus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 2.

whip-tail, whip-tailed (hwip' tál, -táld), *a.* Having a long, slender tail like a whip-lash: as, the *whip-tail* scorpion. See *whip-scorpion*.

whip-tom-kelly (hwip'tom-kel'i), *n.* The black-whiskered vireo or greenlet of Cuba, the Bahamas, and Florida, *Vireo barbatulus*: so called in imitation of its note. It closely resembles the common red-eyed vireo of the United States, but has black mystacial stripes. Compare cut under *greenlet*.

whip-top (hwip'top), *n.* A top which is spun by whipping. Also *whipping-top*.

We have hitherto been speaking of the *whip-top*; for the peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions, and probably originated from the te-totums and whirligigs. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 492.

whip-worm (hwip'wérn), *n.* A nematoid parasitic worm, *Trichocephalus dispar*, or another of this genus, as *T. affinis*, the cecum-worm of sheep). They have a long, slender anterior part and a short, stout posterior part, like a whip-lash joined to a whip-stock.

whirl (hwér), *v.*: pret. and pp. *whirred*, ppr. *whirling*. [*Also whirl, and formerly whur*; prob. *< Dan. hvirre*, whirl, twirl, = Sw. dial. *hvirra*, whirl; cf. G. *schwirren*, whirl, buzz. Cf. *whirl*.] **I. intrans.** To fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound; whizz.

When the stone sprung back again, and smote
Earth, like a whirlwind, gathering dust with *whirling*
ferocely round,
For fervor of his unspent strength, in settling on the
ground.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xiv. 348.

The lark
Whirred from among the fern beneath our feet.
Wardlaw, *The Borderers*, iii.

The blue blaze *whirred* up the chimney and flashed into the room.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 13.
And the *whirling* sail [of the windmill] goes round.
Tennyson, *The Owl*, i.

II. trans. To hurry away with a whizzing sound.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirling me from my friends.
Shak., *Pericles*, iv. 1. 21.

whirl (hwér), *n.* [*Also whirr; < whir, v.*] 1. The buzzing or whirling sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, etc.

As my lord's brougham drives up, . . . the ladies, who know the *whirr* of the wheels, and may be quarrelling in the drawing-room, call a truce to the fight.
Thackeray, *Phillip*, iv.

2†. A turn; commotion.

They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here.
Vanbrugh, *Journey to London*, ii. 1.

whirl (hwér), *v.* [*Formerly also wherl, whurl; < ME. whirlen, whicirilen, wirlen, contr. from *whervelen* = MD. *wervelen*, whirl, = G. *wirbeln*, whirl, = Icel. *hvirfla* = Sw. *hvirfla* = Dan. *hvirre*, whirl; freq. of the verb represented by AS. *hweorfan*, etc., turn: see *whereo*, and cf. *warble*.] The *E.* verb is perhaps due to the

Scand.; it depends in part on the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To swing or turn rapidly round; rotate, or cause to revolve rapidly.

A bowte cho *whirride* a whele with her whitte hondes.
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 3261.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 19.

With that his faulchion he *whierled* about.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 416).

2. To cast with a twirling or twisting motion; throw with a rapid whirl.

And proudest Turreta to the ground hath *whurid*.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

First Sarpedon *whirl'd* his weighty lance.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvi. 585.

3. To carry swiftly away with or as if with a revolving or wheeling motion.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirl'd* the Prophet up at Chebar flood.
Milton, *The Passion*, l. 87.

The last rod leaf is *whirl'd* away.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xv.

Uplifted by the blast, and *whirled*
Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

= *syn.* 1. To twirl, spin, revolve, rotate.

II. intrans. 1. To turn rapidly; move round with velocity; revolve or rotate swiftly.

Four [moons] fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four.
Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 183.

This slippery globe of life *whirls* of itself.
Lowell, *Parting of the Ways*.

2. To pass or move with a rapid whirling motion, or as if on wheels.

I'll come and be thy waggoner,
And *whirl* along with thee about the globe.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 2. 49.

What thoughts of horror and madness *whirl*
Through the burning brain.
Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, i.

The supply of material in the world is practically constant; nothing drops off of it as we *whirl* through space, and the only thing added is some stray meteorite, insignificant except in the way of a sign or wonder.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 88.

Whirling chair, an apparatus formerly used to subdue intractable patients in retreats for the insane. After the victim had been strapped in, the chair was made to revolve very rapidly.—*Whirling dervish*. See *dervish*.—*Whirling plant*. Same as *telegraph-plant*.

whirl (hwér), *n.* [*< ME. whirl* (in comp.) = MD. *wirnel*, *worrel*, a whirl, peg, a spinning-wheel, = OHG. *wirbil*, *wirfil*, a whirlwind, MHG. *G. wirbel*, a whirl, the crown of the head, = Icel. *hvirfil*, a circle, ring, the crown of the head: see *whirl*, *v.*, and cf. *wharl*, *whorl*.] 1†. The whorl of a spindle.

A *whirl*, . . . a round Piece of Wood put on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.
Bailey, 1731.

Meddle you with your spyndle and your *whirle*.
Udall, *Roister Doister*, i. 3.

2. A reel or hook used in rope-making for twisting strands of hemp or gut.—3. A rope-winch.—4. In *bot.* and *conch.* See *whorl*.—5. A rapid circling motion or movement, as that of a revolving body; rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution: literally and figuratively: as, the *whirl* of a top or of a wheel; the *whirls* of fancy.

Thus I would prove the vicissitudes and *whirl* of pleasures about and again. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

Now with alighty
Wheel downward come they into fresher skies; . . .
Still downward with capacious *whirl* they glide.
Keats, *Sleep and Poetry*.

6. Something that whirls, or moves with a rapid circling motion; the circling eddy of a whirlpool, a whirlwind, or the like.

What flaws, and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

Upon the *whirl*, where sank the ship,
The boat spun round and round.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, vii.

whirl-about (hwér'l'a-bout'), *n.* 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.—2†. A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale.

The monstrous *Whirl-about*,
Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout,
Where-with huge Vessels (if they happen nigh)
Are over-whelm'd and sunken suddenly.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

whirlbat (hwér'l'bat), *n.* [*Also, by confusion, hurlbat; < whirl + bat*.] The ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used by Greek and Roman athletes. See cuts under *cestus*, 2.

Your shoulders must not undergo the churlish *whoorbat's* fall;

Wrastling is past you, *strife* in darts, the foot's celerity;
Harsh age in his years fetters you, and honour sets you free.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xxiii. 583.

He rejected them, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx,
when they were thrown before him by Entellus.
Dryden, *Pref. to Fables*.

whirlblast (hwér'l'blast), *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

The *whirl-blast* comes, the desert sands rise up.
Coleridge, *Night-Scene*.

A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound.
Wordsworth, *Poems of Fancy*, iii.

Were this bitter *whirl-blast* fanged with flame,
To me 'twere summer, we being side by side.
Lowell, *Paolo to Francesca*.

whirlbone (hwér'l'bón), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also whyrlbone; < ME. whiribon, whyrlbone, whorlebone* (= MD. *wervelden*); *< whirl + bone*.] Hence, by confusion, *hurlbone*.] 1†. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

The . . . *whirlbones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

2. The patella; the kneecap or stifle-bone.

Patella. . . La palette du genouill. The *whirlbones* of the knee.
Nomenclator. (*Nars.*)

whirl (hwér'lér), *n.* [*< whirl + -er*.] 1. One who or that which whirls.—2. In *rope-manuf.*, one of the revolving hooks to which the hemp is fastened in the operations of twisting it into rope-yarn or small rope.

whirl-fire (hwér'l'fir), *n.* Lightning.

The smacking storms, the *whirl-fire's* crackling clash,
And deafening Thunders.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., *The Laws*.

whirligig (hwér'l'gig), *n.* Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirligig (hwér'l'gig), *n.* Same as *whirligig*, 4.

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whirlpit (hwér'l'pít), *n.* [*< whirl + pit.*] A whirlpool.

The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.
This *whirl-pit* is said to have thrown up her wracks
near Tauromenia.
Sandys, Traveller, p. 192.

whirlpool (hwér'l'pól), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whirl-
poole*, *whirlpole*; *< whirl + pool.*] 1. A circular
eddy or current in a river or the sea pro-
duced by the configuration of the channel, by
meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc.
The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and
Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are not
whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial com-
motions caused by winds meeting tidal currents, and in
calm weather are free from danger. Instances of vortical
motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Co-
rrybrekan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and
in some eddies among the Orkneys.

Greedy *Whirl-pools*, ever-wheeling round,
Suck in, at once, Oars, Sails, and Ships to ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivory.

2†. Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind;
a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes
that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools*, called
balenas, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens
of land.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 235. (Trench.)

whirl-puff (hwér'l'puf), *n.* [*< ME. whirlpuff*;
< whirl + puff.] A whirlwind. *Wyclif.*

A *whirl-puffe* or ghost called Typhon.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 48.

whirlwater (hwér'l'wá'tér), *n.* An old name
for a waterspout.

There was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate
than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*,
or, as some call it, the water-pillar.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 114.

whirl-whale (hwér'l'hwál), *n.* A monster of
the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whales* womb,
Is laid a-live within a living Tomb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Laws.

whirlwig (hwér'l'wig), *n.* [A var. of *whirligig*,
perhaps simulating *-wig* in *earwig*.] Same as
whirligig, 4.

whirlwind (hwér'l'wind), *n.* [*< ME. whyrle-
wind*, *quirl-wind*, a whirling wind, = D. *werel-
wind* = G. *wirbelwind* = Icel. *hvírfilvindr* = Sw.
hvírfjölwind = Dan. *hvírfjölind*, a whirlwind; as
*whirl + wind*2, *n.*] 1. A wind moving in a cir-
cumscribed circular path; a mass of air, of which
the height is generally very great in comparison
with its width, rotating rapidly round a vertical
or slightly inclined axis, this axis having at the
same time a progressive motion over the sur-
face of the land or sea. Whirlwinds vary greatly
in dimensions and intensity, the term including the
miniature eddy that circles in the dusty street, the tow-
ering sand-pillars of the tropical deserts, the waterspout
formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado
of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is
in a condition of instability, and are one of the processes
by which a stable condition is regained.

The Lord answered Job out of the *whirlwind*.
Job xxxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resem-
bling a whirlwind.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd
With floods and *whirlwinds* of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns.
Milton, P. L., I. 77.

What a *whirlwind* is her head!
Byron.
The deer was flying through the park, followed by the
whirlwind of hounds and hunters.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

To sow the wind and reap the *whirlwind*. See
*wind*2.

whirl-worm (hwér'l'wérn), *n.* A turbellarian;
any member of the *Turbellaria*.

whirly-bat (hwér'li-bat), *n.* Same as *whirl-
bat*.

Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with *Whirly-
bats* too, and I don't like that Sport.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 84.

whirret (hwir'et), *n.* [Perhaps from *whir*.]
A slap; a blow. Also written *wherret*, *whirrit*,
whirrick.

And in a fume gave *Furius*
A *whirret* on the eare.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577). (Nares.)

I forthwith went, he following me at my heels, and
now and then giving me a *whirret* on the ear, which, the
way to my chamber lying through the hall where John
Bauce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as
I doubt not that he was, but could not help me.
T. Elwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

Then there's your souse, your *wherret*, and your dowst,
Tags on the hair, your bob o' the lips,—a whelp on 't!
I ne'er could find much difference.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, III. 2.

whirret (hwir'et), *v. t.* [Also *wherret*, etc.; cf.
whirret, *n.*] 1. To hurry; trouble; tease. *Bick-
erstaff*, Love in a Village, I. 5.—2. To give a
box on the ear to. *Beau*, and *Fl.*

whirrick (hwir'ik), *n.* A variant of *whirret*.
Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick*!
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 21. (Davies.)

whirrit, *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

whirry (hwér'i), *v.* [A dial. form of *whir* or of
hurry.] I. *intrans.* To fly rapidly with noise;
whir; *hurry*.

II. *trans.* To hurry. [Scotch in both uses.]

whirtle (hwér'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A per-
forated steel plate through which pipe or wire
is drawn to reduce its diameter. E. H. Knight.

whish1 (hwish), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *whis* and
swish.] To move with the whirring or whizzing
sound of rapid motion.

The scenery of a long tragic drama flashed through his
mind as the lightning-express train *whishes* by a station.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, VI.

whish2 (hwish), *interj.* [Var. of *hush*.] Hush.

What means this peevish babe? *Whish*, lullaby;
What ails my babe? what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, II. 8.

whish2 (hwish), *a.* [Var. of *hush*.] Silent:
same as *hush*, *whisht*, *whist*1.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Sir J. Harrington, Ep., I. 27.

whishey, **whishie** (hwish'i), *n.* The white-
throat, *Sylvia cinerea*. Macgillivray. Also *what-
tie*.

whisht (hwisht), *interj.* and *v.* [Var. of *hush*.]
Same as *hush*, *whist*1.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of
his father, was annoyed king, by and by there was all
whisht.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whisk1 (hwisk), *n.* [Prop. **wisk*; *< Icel. visk*,
a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rub-
ber, = Sw. *viska*, a whisk, small broom, = Dan.
visk, a wisp, rubber, = D. *wisch* = OHG. *wisc*,
MHG. G. *wisch*, a whisk, clout; prob. con-
nected with *wash*. The verb is from the orig.
noun; but the noun in the later senses ('act
of whisking,' etc.) is from the verb.] 1. A
wisp or small bunch, as of grass, hair, or straw;
specifically, such a wisp used as a brush, broom,
or besom, and especially in modern usage one
made of the ripened panicle of broom-corn
(see *broom-corn* and *Sorghum*), used for brush-
ing the dust off clothes, etc.

If you happen to break any china with the top of the
whisk on the mantle-tree or the cabinet, gather up the
fragments. Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

The ceiling was divided by *whisks* of flowers, with a
margin of honeysuckles.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

2. An instrument used for whisking, agitat-
ing, or beating certain articles, such as cream
or eggs.—3. A cooper's plane for leveling the
chimes of casks.—4. A neckerchief worn by
women in the seventeenth century. Also called
falling-whisk, apparently in distinction from
the ruff.

My wife in her new lace *whiske*, which indeed is very
noble, and I am much pleased with it.
Pepps, Diary, II. 217.

With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore,
In base contempt of bishops sleeves.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (Nares.)

5. A brief, rapid sweeping motion as of some-
thing light; a sudden stroke, whiff, puff, or gale.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.

He turned with an angry *whisk* on his heel, and swag-
gered with long strides out of the gate.

J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, IV.
If a *whisk* of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.
Lowell, Blondel, II.

6†. A servant. [Contemptuous.]
This is the proud brachas *whiske*.
Brome, Novella.

7. An impertinent fellow. *Halliwel*. [Prov.
Eng.]—**Mexican or French whisk**. Same as *broom-
root*.

whisk1 (hwisk), *v.* [Prop. *wisk* (as in dial. use);
< Sw. viska, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, =
Dan. *viske*, wipe, rub, sponge, = OHG. *wisken*,
MHG. G. *wischen*, wipe, rub; from the noun.]
I. *trans.* 1. To sweep or brush with a light, rapid
motion: as, to *whisk* the dust from a table.

She advanced to the fire, rearranged the wood, picked
up stray brands, and *whisked* up the coals with a brush.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, xiv.

2. To agitate or mix with a light, rapid mo-
tion; beat: as, to *whisk* eggs.—3. To move with
a quick, sweeping motion or flourish; move
briskly.

His papers light fly diverse, toss'd in air;
Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift,
And *whisk* 'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
Pope, Dunciad, II. 116.

4. To flourish about.

Who? he that walks in grey, *whisking* his riding-rod?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, II. 1.

5. To carry suddenly and rapidly; whirl.

The outsiders [in open railway-carriages], who experi-
enced the inconvenience of the smoke as well as the cold
atmosphere through which they were *whisked*.
Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 150.

II. *intrans.* To move with a quick, sweeping
motion; move nimbly and swiftly: as, to *whisk*
away.

Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen],
And *whisketh* through the town. Surrey, Anecd., IV.

I wish you would one day *whisk* over and look at Har-
ley House. Walpole, Letters, II. 44.

whisk2 (hwisk), *n.* [*< whisk*1, *v.*, referring, in
the orig. form of the game called "*whisk* and
swabbers," to the rapid action and the whisk-
ing or sweeping of the cards from the table as
the tricks were won. There are various other
card terms having reference to quick, sweeping
action: e. g., '*sweep* the stakes,' '*slams*, etc. The
name *whisk*, having no very obvious significance
after its first application, came to be called
whist. See *whist*2.] The game of whist.

He plays at *whisk* and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty
hours together sometimes.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, I. 1.

He played at *whisk* till one in the morning.
Walpole, Letters, II. 417.

Whisk and swabbers. See *swabber*.

whisker (hwis'kér), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.)
whisker, *whiscar*; *< whisk*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who
or that which whisks, or moves with a quick,
sweeping motion.—2. A switch or rod. [Old
slang.]

A whip is a *whisker* that will wreat out blood
Of back and of body, beaten right well.
Harnan, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything.
Jamieson.—4. In *zoöl.*: (a) One of the long,
stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip
of the cat and many other animals; a vibrissa;
a feeler; also, the set of such hairs on either
side of the mouth. See *vibrissa*, and cuts under
Platyrrhynchus and *tiger*. (b) *pl.* Any similar
formation of hairs, feathers, etc., about an ani-
mal's mouth; also, color-marks suggestive of
whiskers, as myriacal or maxillary stripes.
See *whiskered*. (c) In *entom.*, a long fringe of
hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth,
as in flies of the genus *Asilus*.—5. The hair of
the face, especially that on the sides of the face
or cheeks of a man, as distinguished from that
which grows on the upper lip (called the *mus-
tache*) and that on the chin (called the *beard*),
but the word was formerly also used for the hair
on the upper lip: commonly in the plural. Com-
pare *side-whiskers*.

His face not very great, ample forehead, yellowish red-
dish *whiskers*, which naturally turned up; below he was
shaved close, except a little tip under his lip.

Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

His *whiskers* curled, and shoe-strings tied,
A new Toledo by his side. Addison, Rosamond, II. 2.

He had a beard too, and *whiskers* turned upwards on his
upper-lip, as long as Baudron's. Scott, Antiquary, IX.

The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and braker,
But then he is sadly deficient in *whisker*.
Byron, Fragment of Epistle to Thomas Moore.

6. In ships, an outrigger of wood or iron extend-
ing laterally from each side of the bowsprit-cap,
serving to support the jib and flying-jib guys.—
7. Something great or extraordinary; a whop-
per; a big lie. *Plantus made English* (1694),
p. 9. (Davies).—8. A blusterer. [Scotch.]

March *whisker* was never a good fisher.
Scotch proverb (Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 386).

whiskerando (hwis-ke-ran'do), *n.* [So called
in allusion to Don Ferolo *Whiskerando*, a bur-
lesque character in Sheridan's play, "*The
Critic*": a name formed, with a Spanish-look-
ing termination, *< whisker*.] A whiskered or
bearded person. [Burlesque.]

The dumpy, elderly, square-shouldered, squinting, car-
rotty *whiskerando* of a warrior who was laying about him
so savagely.
Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

whiskerando† (hwis-ke-ran'dod), *a.* [As
whiskerando + *-ed*2.] Whiskered.

To what follies and what extravagances would the
whiskerando uncarotenes of Bond Street and St. James's
proceed, if the beard once more were, instead of the neck-
cloth, to "make the man"! Southey, The Doctor, cxi.

whiskered (hwis'kér'd), *a.* [*< whisker* + *-ed*2.]
1. Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any
sense.

The *whisker'd* vermin race. Grainger, Sugar-Cane, II.
Again the *whiskered* Spaniard all the land with terror
smute. Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

2. Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that's bare
To nonsense thrond in whisker'd hair.

M. Green, The Spleen.

Black-whiskered greenlet or vireo. See *vireo* and *whip-tong-telly*.—**Whiskered auk** or *auklet*, *Stomorhynchus pygmaeus*, a small auk found in the North Pacific, of a dark color, having long white feathers like whiskers on each side of the head. It closely resembles the bird figured at *auklet*.—**Whiskered bat**, *Vesperugo mystacinus*, a small brown bat widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Whiskered tern**. See *tern* 1.

whiskery (hwis'kér-i), *a.* [*< whisker + -y*]. Having or wearing whiskers. [Humorous.]

The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and *whiskery* as a Grenadier.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xlii.

whisket (hwis'ket), *n.* [Also *wisket*; *< whisk + -et*]. 1. A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins. It has a hollow chuck to hold the pin while being turned. *E. H. Knight*.

whiskey, whiskeyed. See *whisky*, *whiskified*.
whiskified, whiskeyed (hwis'ki-fid), *a.* [*< whisky + -fy + -ed*]. Intoxicated, or partly intoxicated, as with whisky. [Humorous.]

The two *whiskeyed* gentlemen are up with her.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii.

This person was a sort of *whiskified* Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around.

W. Black, Phaeton, xxviii. (Davies.)

whiskin (hwis'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of drinking-vessel.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rush-bearing; a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.

The Two Lancashire Lovers (1840), p. 19. (Halliwell.)

2. A low menial of either sex. *Ford's Fancies*, i. 3, note.

whisking (hwis'king), *p. a.* 1. Sweeping along lightly; moving nimbly.

With *whisking* broom they brush and sweep
The cloudy Curtains of Heav'n's stages steep.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The *whisking* winds.

Purchas.

2. Great; large. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]
whisky¹, whiskey¹ (hwis'ki), *n.* [*< whisk + -y*], because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of light gig or one-horse chaise. Sometimes called *tim-whisky*.

Whiskies and gigs and curricles. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 174.

The increased taxation of the curriole had the effect of bringing into existence the less expensive gig, a development or imitation of a class of two-wheeled carriage known in the country as a *whisky*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 227.

whisky², whiskey² (hwis'ki), *n.* [Also *Se. whiskey*; prob. short for **whiskybhang* or some similar form, var. of *usquebaugh*, *< Gael. and Ir. usquebeatha*, whisky, lit. (like *F. eau de vie*, brandy) 'water of life', *< usque*, water, + *beatha*, life (cf. *L. vita*, life, *Gr. bios*, life). It does not seem probable that *E. whisky* was taken from *Gael. Ir. usque* simply.] An ardent spirit, distilled chiefly from grain. The term was originally applied to the spirit obtained from malt in Ireland, Scotland, etc., in which sense *whisky* is synonymous with *usquebaugh*. Irish whisky and Scotch whisky are still made from malt, and are known by numerous names, as *poten*, *mountain-dew*, etc. In the United States *whisky* is commonly made either from Indian corn (corn *whisky*) or from rye (*rye whisky*). The name *wheat whisky* has, however, been appropriated to certain brands, and wheat is probably used in the making of many different kinds or qualities.—**Whisky cocktail**, a cocktail in which whisky is the principal ingredient: it consists of whisky and water flavored with bitters, usually also with the peel of orange or lemon, and sweetened with sugar.—**Whisky Insurrection or Rebellion**. See *insurrection*.—**Whisky ring**, a combination of United States revenue officers and distillers to defraud the government of a part of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits. It was formed in St. Louis about 1875, extended to other western cities, and secretly acquired great influence in the government, but was broken up in 1875.—**Whisky smash**, a beverage of which the principal ingredient is whisky flavored with mint which is bruised or smashed in the liquor, and usually also with orange, lemon, pineapple, or other fruit; a whisky sour with the addition of mint.—**Whisky sour**, a beverage consisting chiefly of whisky and water, acidulated with lemon-juice.—**Whisky toddy**, toddy of which whisky is the principal ingredient; a beverage consisting of hot water and whisky, sweetened or spiced.

whisky-frisky (hwis'ki-fris'ki), *a.* Flighty. [Colloq.]

As to talking in such a *whisky-frisky* manner that nobody can understand him, why it's tantamount to not talking at all.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 3.

whisky-jack (hwis'ki-jak), *n.* [An altered form, by substitution of the familiar *Jack* for *John*, of *whisky-john*.] The gray jay common in northern sections and western mountainous parts of North America; the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*, related to *P. infansus* of northern Europe; the moose-bird. See *cut* under *Perisoreus*.

The Canada Jay, or *Whisky-Jack* (the corruption probably of a Cree name). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 611.

whisky-john (hwis'ki-jon), *n.* [A corruption of the Cree Ind. name, rendered *whiskas-shawnoesh* by Sir John Richardson, but commonly spelled *wiskachon*, *< Cree Ind. wiss-ka-tjan*. Cf. *whisky-jack*.] Same as *whisky-jack*.

whisky-liver (hwis'ki-liv'er), *n.* Cirrhosis of the liver, resulting from chronic alcohol-poisoning.

whisp (hwisp), *n.* An erroneous form of *wisp*, 4 (like the erroneous form, now established, *whisk* for *wisk*).

whisper (hwis'pér), *v.* [*< ME. whisperen, whisperen, whisperen, whisperen, whisper, < AS. (ONorth.) hwisprian, whisper, murmur, = MD. wisperen, D. wispolen, whisper, = OHG. wispalon, wispalon, MHG. G. wispen, whisper; cf. recent G. wispern, whisper; allied to Ital. hwisra = Sw. hwisra = Dan. hviske, whisper; imitative words, like whister, whistle, AS. hwestian and hwæstri-an, whistle, ult. from the sibilant base hwis-. Cf. whistle.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; speak with a low, rustling voice; speak softly or under the breath; converse in whispers: often implying plotting, evil-speaking, and the like.

I'll *whisper* with the general, and know his pleasure.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 8. 323.

When David saw that his servants *whispered*, David perceived that the child was dead.

2 Sam. xii. 19.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. Ps. xli. 7.

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For talking ago and *whispering* lovers made!

Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 14.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But *whispering* tongues can poison truth.

Coleridge, Christabel, II.

2. To make a low, rustling sound, like that of a whisper.

Soft zephyrs *whispering* through the trees.

Thomson, Country Life.

The trees began to *whisper*, and the wind began to roll.

Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

Smooth as our Charles [River], when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and *whispers* in his reeds.

Lovell, To H. W. L. on his Birthday.

Whispered bronchophony, bronchophony elicited by the whispering of the patient.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low non-vocal tone; say under the breath; state or communicate in whispers: often implying plotting, slanderous talk, etc.

She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1125.

Fresh gales and gentle airs

Whisper'd it to the woods.

Milton, P. L., viii. 516.

I know that's a Secret, for it's *whisper'd* every where.

Congreve, Love for Love, III. 8.

2. To address or inform in a whisper or low voice, especially with the view of avoiding publicity: elliptical for *whisper to*.

He did first *whisper* the man in the ear, that such a man should think of such a card.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 946.

He came

To *whisper* Wolsey.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 179.

You saw her *whisper* me erewhile.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2.

He *whisper'd* the bonnie lassie herself,

And has her favour won.

Katharine Janfari (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

At the same time he *whispered* me in the ear to take notice of a tabby cat that sat in the chimney corner.

Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

whisper (hwis'pér), *n.* [*< whisper, v.*] 1. The utterance of words with the breath not made vocal; a low, soft, rustling voice.

The seaman's whistle

Is as a *whisper* in the ears of death.

Shak., Pericles, III. 1. 9.

The inward voice or *whisper* can never give a tone.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 174.

2. A whispered word, remark, or conversation.

Full well the busy *whisper*, circling round,

Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 203.

Upon his first rising the court was hushed, and a general *whisper* ran among the country people that Sir Roger was up.

Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

No sound broke the stillness of the night save now and then low *whispers* from the men, who were standing motionless in the ranks.

Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 384.

3. A secret hint, suggestion, or insinuation.

At least, the *whisper* goes so. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 80.

Though they be sometime subject to loose *whispers*,
Yet wear they two-edg'd swords for open censures.

Fletcher, Valentinian, III. 1.

I heard many *whispers* against the other, as a whimsical sort of a fellow.

Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

4. A low, rustling sound of whispering, or a similar sound, as of the wind.

In *whispers* like the *whispers* of the leaves

That tremble round a nightingale.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. Specifically, in *med.*, the sound of the whispering voice transmitted to the ear of the auscultator placed against the chest-wall.—*Cavernous whisper*. See *cavernous*.—*Pig's whisper*. See *pig* 1.

whisperer (hwis'pér-ér), *n.* [*< whisper + -er*].

1. One who whispers, or speaks in a low, soft, rustling voice, or under the breath.—2. One who tells secrets, or makes secret and mischievous communications; a talebearer; an informer.

A *whisperer* separateth chief friends.

Prov. xvi. 28.

Whisperers, backbiters, haters of God.

Rom. i. 29.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates and officers.

Bacon, Deformity (ed. 1887).

They are directly under the conduct of their *whisperer*, and think they are in a state of freedom while they can prate with one of these attendants of all men in general, and still avoid the man they most like.

Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

whisperhood (hwis'pér-hüd), *n.* [*< whisper + -hood*]. The state of being a whisper; the initial condition of a rumor—that is, a mere whisper or insinuation. [Rare.]

I know a life that now disturbs half the kingdom with its noise, which, although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood*.

Swift, Examiner, No. 14.

whispering (hwis'pér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whisper, v.*] 1. Whispered talk or conversation; a whisper, or whispers collectively.

There was nothing but private meetings and *whisperings* amongst them, they feeding themselves & others with what they should bring to pass in England.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 178.

Even the *whisperings* ceased, and nothing broke the stillness but the plashing of the waves without.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxii.

2. Talebearing, hint, or insinuation.

Least there be . . . *whisperings*.

2 Cor. xii. 20.

Foul *whisperings* are abroad.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 79.

whispering (hwis'pér-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whisper, v.*] 1. Like a whisper; low and non-vocal.

The passing of all these hundreds of naked feet makes a great *whispering* sound over the burning pavements.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 224.

2. Emitting, making, or characterized by a low sound resembling a whisper.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the *whispering* wind.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 121.

To Rosy Brook, to cut long *whispering* reeds which grew there, to make pan-pipes of.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

I waded and floundered a couple of miles through the *whispering* night.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 40.

whispering-gallery (hwis'pér-ing-gal'g-ri), *n.* See *gallery*.

whisperingly (hwis'pér-ing-li), *adv.* In a whispering manner; in a low voice.

The pool in the corner where the grasses were dank and trees leaned *whisperingly*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

whisperously (hwis'pér-us-li), *adv.* [*< *whisperous (< whisper + -ous) + -ly*]. In a whisper; whisperingly. [Rare.]

The Duchess in awe of Carr Vipont sinks her voice, and gabbles on *whisperously*.

Bulwer, What will he do with it? v. 8.

whist (hwist), *interj.* [*< ME. whist! hush! cf. whisht, hist!, hush!, etc.* These are all variations of the utterance *st*, consisting of a sibilant or low hiss stopped abruptly by the stop-consonant *t*. This utterance is especially suited to call the attention of one near, and by the lowness of the sound to suggest silence. Cf. *whisper, whistle*.] Silence! hush! be still!

whist (hwist), *a.* [Also *whisk*; *< whist*, *interj.*] Hushed; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively.

When all were *whist*, King Edward thus bespake.

Peele, Honour of the Garter.

Far from the town (where all is *whist* and still).

Marlowe, Hero and Leander, i.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,

Smoothly the waters kist.

Milton, Nativity, i. 64.

whist (hwist), *v.* [*< whist*, *a.* Cf. *hist!*, *hush!*, etc.] I. *trans.* To silence; still.

So was the Titaness put downe and *whist*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

II. *intrans.* To become silent.

In silence then, yehowding him from sight,
But days twice five he whistled; and refused,
To death, by speech to further any wight.

Surrey, Æneid, II.

Th' other nipt so nile
That whist I could not.

Mir. for Mage, p. 427.

whist² (hwist), *n.* [A later form of *whisk*². The change from *whisk*², a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to *whist*¹. The notion that the game was called *whist* "because the parties playing have to be *whist* or silent," etymologically improbable in itself, is based on the erroneous assumption that *whist* is the orig. name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with cards by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to the other two, also partners. Partnership is determined by agreement or by cutting: if by agreement, two players, one on each side, cut for deal; if by cutting, the two who cut the lowest cards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest card. The ace is the lowest card in cutting. Previous to play, the cards (a full pack) are shuffled. The player on the right of the dealer cuts, and the dealer, beginning with the player on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which he turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump card, and the suit to which it belongs is the trump suit; the other three suits are plain suits. The leader is the dealer's left-hand player, who begins the play by throwing one of his thirteen cards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, follows with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of a plain suit (a discard) or with a trump; third and fourth hands similarly follow; and the highest card or the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four cards are made by him into a packet, and placed face downward, at his left hand, on the table. The winner becomes the leader, and the routine is continued until all the cards held are played. Tricks above six in number count a point each upon the score. The score is the record kept of the number of points made. In play the ace is highest, the king, queen, knave, 10, and 9 are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 to the 2 inclusive are low cards. The rank of the cards is in the above order: the queen will take the knave, the 6 will take the 5. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are the honors. Any trump will take any plain-suit card. The usual practice is to play with two packs of cards, one of these being shuffled or "made up" by the partner of the dealer during the deal, and afterward placed by him on the left hand of the next dealer. The dealer has the privilege of shuffling before the cards are out. The play is conducted with reference to combinations of cards held. By the system used the cards are made conversational. In *English* or *short whist* the table is complete with six candidates. When a rubber has been played by four of these (elected by cutting), the other two have right of entry. The game is of five points made by tricks and by honors as counted. Four honors held by a player, or in conjunction with his partner, count four points; three honors similarly held count two points. The winners of a game score a point (a single) if the adversaries have three or four points up; two points (a double) against one or two points up; and three points (a treble) against no score. A rubber (two games won in succession, or two won out of three) is always played. Two points for the rubber are added to the score of the rubber-winners. When three games are played, the value of the opponents' score is deducted from the winners' total. Exposed cards (cards seen when they should not be played) must be left face upward on the table, liable to an adversary's call; a card led out of turn may be called, or, instead, a card of another suit; cards played upon a trick may by any player be ordered to be placed before their respective players; a player may ask his partner if he holds a card of a suit in which he renounces; and any player may demand to see the last trick that has been turned. In *American* or *standard whist* four players form a table. These may agree upon or cut for partners. The game is of seven points, made of tricks and penalties. Credit for all points made by both sides is given, the winner of a rubber scoring the entire number of points made against the entire number made by the opponents. Cards are not called, a trick turned cannot be shown, honors are not counted, and conversation during play is not permitted. Penalties for speaking or demonstration, exposure of cards, or leading out of turn, and for revoking are payable in points after the last card of a hand is played and before the cards are out for the next deal.

I affirm against Aristotle that cold and rain congregate homogenes, for they gather together you and your crew, at *whist*, punch, and claret.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Jan. 25, 1725.

Whist is a language, and every card played an intelligible sentence.

James Clay.

At *Whist* there is a constant endeavor on the part of one side to arrive at the maximum result for their hands by the use of observation, memory, inference, and judgment, their play being dependent from trick to trick on the inferred position of the unknown from observation of the known.

Cavendish, Card Essays, p. 6.

American Whist is recreative work, enjoyable labor, paradoxical as that may seem; its riddle is fascination; its practice is intelligent employment; its play is mathematical induction; its result is intellectual gain.

American Whist Illus., p. 279.

Double-dummy whist. See *double dummy*, under *dummy*.—**Dummy whist.** See *dummy*, 5.—**Duplicate**

whist, a modification of the game of whist in which by an arrangement of boards, indicators, and counters hands are preserved after having been once played, enabling them to be replayed by the opposing partners.—**Fancy whist**, any form of play that introduces unauthorized methods.—**Five-point whist**, a game without counting honors, usually played under such short-whist laws as may be applied to it.—**Long whist**, a game of ten points with honors counting. This was the game of the eighteenth century, played at the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, called by Clay *short whist*, was introduced.

In the author's opinion *long whist* (ten up) is a far finer game than *short whist* (five up). Short whist, however, has taken such a hold that there is no chance of our reverting to the former game. *Cavendish, On Whist, p. 61.*

Mongrel whist, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods. **whistert** (hwis'ter), *v. t.* [A var. of *whisper*, simulating *whist*¹.] To whisper; recite in a low voice.

Then returneth she home unto the sickle party, . . . and *whistert* a certain oddo praler with a Pater Noster into his ears. *Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 147. (Davies.)*

Off fine *whistert* noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy senses. *W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (Davies.)*

whisternafett, **whisternivett**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

A good *whisternafett*, truelle paled on his ears. *Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.*

whistle (hwis'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whistled*, ppr. *whistling*. [Cf. ME. *whistlen*, *whistelen*, *whystelen*, < AS. **hwistlian* (as seen in AS. *hwistlere*, a piper, *whistler*) = Icel. *hvisla*, whisper, = Sw. *hvisla*, whistle, = Dan. *hvisle*, whistle, also hiss; freq. from an imitative base **hwis*: see *whisper*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

Right as capones in a court cometh to mennes *whistlyng* In menynges after mete. *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 460.*

A-noon as thei were with-drawn, Merlin *whistled* lowde. *Mertin (E. K. T. S.), III. 604.*

Now give me leve to *whistell* my fyll. *Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 424).*

Just saddle your horse, young John Forayth, And *whistle*, and I'll come soon. *Eppie Morris (Child's Ballads, VI. 263).*

Whistle then to me, As signal that thou hear'st something approach. *Shak., II. and J. v. 3. 7.*

2. To emit a warbling or sharp, chirping sound or song, as a bird.

Latin was no more difficile Than to a blackbird 'tis to *whistle*. *S. Butler, Hudibras, I. f. 54.*

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft The rubreast *whistles* from a garden-croft, And gathering swallows twitter in the skies. *Keats, To Autumn.*

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

The southern wind Doth play the trumpet to his purposes, And by his hollow *whistling* in the leaves Foretells a tempest and a blustering day. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.*

A bullet *whistled* o'er his head. *Byron, The Giaour.*

4. To sound a whistle or similar wind- or steam-instrument: as, locomotives *whistle* at crossings.—5. To give information by whistling; hence, to become informer.

I kept aye between him and her, for fear she had *whistled*. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.*

To go *whistle*, a milder expression for to go to the deuce, or to the lile.

This being done, let the law go *whistle*. *Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 715.*

Your fame is secure; bid the critics go *whistle*. *Shenstone, The Poet and the Dun.*

To *whistle down the wind*, to talk to no purpose; hold an idle or futile argument.—To *whistle for*, to summon by whistling. To *whistle for a wind*, a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not whistle during a storm.

"Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! ay, that I do; but I may *whistle for that wind* long enough before it will blow." *Johnston, Chrysal, II. 184. (Davies.)*

Whistling coot, the American black scoter, (*Idemia americana* [Connecticut.]) See cut under *Idemia*.—**Whistling dick**, (a) Same as *whistling thrush*. [Local, Eng.] (b) An Australian bird, *Colluricincla* (or *Colluricincla* or *Colluricincla*) *harmonica*, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the family *Laniidae*, now in the *Prionopidae*, or another of this genus, as the Tasmanian *C. rectirostris* (*C. selbyi*). The species named are 9½ to 10 inches long, chiefly of a gray color varied with brown and white.—**Whistling duck**, (a) The whistler or widgeon, a duck. (b) Same as *whistling*. (c) Same as *whistling coot*.—**Whistling eagle**, *whistling hawk*, *Haliaeetus spheurnus* (one of whose former names was *Haliaeetus canorus*, of Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), a small eagle or large hawk, 22 inches long, inhabiting the whole of Australia and New Caledonia. It is a congener of the wide-spread Pondicherry eagle, *H. indus*.—**Whist-**

ling marmot, the hoary marmot. See cut under *whistler*, 1 (c).—**Whistling plover**. See *plover*.—**Whistling rale**, sibilant rale. See *dry rale*, under *rale*.—**Whistling snipe**, (a) Same as *greenshank*. (b) See *snipe*, 1 (c).—**Whistling swan**, (a) The hooper, elk, or whooping swan. See *swan*, 1. (b) In the United States, the common American swan, *Cygnus americanus* or *columbianus*, as distinguished from the trumpeter, *C. (Olor) bucinator*.—**Whistling thrush**, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling: as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen *whistle*. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 342.*

I might as well . . . have *whistled* figs to a mile-stone. *W. Collins, Moonstone, xxi.*

2. To call, direct, or signal by or as by a whistle.

He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could *whistle* them back. *Goldsmith, Retaliation.*

The first blue-bird of spring *whistled* them back to the woods. *Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

3. To send with a whistling sound.

The Spaniards, who lay as yet at a good distance from them behind the bushes, as secure of their prey, began to *whistle* now and then a shot among them. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 117.*

To *whistle off*, to send off by a whistle; send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; turn loose. *Nares* remarks, on the quotation from *Shakespeare*, that the hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard, Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings, I'd *whistle* her off, and let her down the wind, To prey at fortune. *Shak., Othello, III. 3. 262.*

This is he, Left to fill up your triumph; he that basely *Whistled* his honour off to the wind. *Fletcher, Bonduca, IV. 3.*

whistle (hwis'l), *n.* [Cf. ME. *whistle*, *whistol*, *whystyl*, *wistle*, < AS. *hwistle*, a whistle, a pipe: see *whistle*, *v.*] 1. A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips: as, the merry *whistle* of a boy.—2. Any similar sound. Especially—(a) The shrill note of a bird.

The great plover's human *whistle*. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

(b) A sound of this kind produced on an instrument, especially one of the instruments called whistles. See *def. 3*.

Ship-boys . . . Hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give. *Shak., Hen. V., III. Prolog.*

Sooner the *whistle* of a mariner Shall sleeke the rough curbs of the ocean back. *Marton, What You Will, v. 1.*

(c) A sound made by the wind blowing through branches of trees, the rigging of a vessel, etc., or by a flying missile.

(d) A call or signal made by whistling.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and *whistle* of earthly preform, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsell. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

They [of *Selo*] have now no domestic partridges that come at a *whistle*, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 9.*

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing a whistling sound. Whistles are of various shapes and sizes, but they all utilize the principle of the direct flute or flageolet—that of a stream of air so directed through a tube as to impinge on a sharp edge.

With *quintils*, & *qweas*, & other *quaint* gere, Melody of mowthe myrtho for to here. *Destruction of Troy (E. K. T. S.), I. 6061.*

A *whistle* seems to have been a badge of high command in the navy in the sixteenth century. One is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Howard (1612) as hung from a rich chain. *Fairholt.*

Specifically—(a) The small pipe used in signaling, etc.,



Boatswain's Whistle

by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (b) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a mouthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. Often called a *perny whistle*. See *flageolet*. (c) An instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for giving signals, alarms, etc., on railway-engines, steamships, etc. See cuts under *steam-whistle* and *passenger-engine*.—At one's *whistle*, at one's call.

Ready at his *whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.*

Galton's *whistle*, an instrument for testing the power to hear shrill notes.—To pay for one's *whistle*, or to pay dear for one's *whistle*, to pay a high price for something one fancies; pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to the story Benjamin Franklin tells (Works, ed. 1836, II. 182) of

his setting his mind upon a common whistle and buying it for four times its real value.

If a man likes to do it, he must pay for his whistle.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv. (Davies.)

To wet one's whistle, to take a drink of liquor, perhaps with reference to the wetting of a wooden whistle to improve the tone, perhaps merely in comparison of the throat and vocal organs with a musical instrument. Sometimes, erroneously, to wet one's whistle. [Colloquial and jocose.]

As any jay she light was and jolyt,
So was his joly whistle wel ywet.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 235.

I wete my whystell, as good drinkers do. Je croque la pie. Wylt thou wete your whystell?
Palafrave, p. 780.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of calling for.

I have been worth the whistle. Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 29.

whistle-belly (hwis'l-bel'i), *n.* That causes rumbling or whistling in the belly. [Slang.]

"I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap," said East, watching him with a grin. "Regular whistle-belly vengeance, and no mistake!"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

whistle-cup (hwis'l-kup), *n.* A drinking-cup having a whistle appended, awarded, as a prize in a drinking-bout, to the last person able to blow it.

whistle-drunk (hwis'l-drunk), *a.* Too drunk to whistle; very drunk. [Slang.]

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk*; for, before he had swallowed the third bottle he became so entirely overpowered that, though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent.
Fielding, Tom Jones, xii. 2. (Davies.)

whistle-duck (hwis'l-duk), *n.* 1. Same as *whistler*, 1 (c).—2. Same as *whistling*.

whistle-fish (hwis'l-fish), *n.* A rockling; specifically, the three-bearded rockling; same as *sea-loach*. Also *weasel-fish*.

I believe . . . that, while preserving the sound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for *whistle-fish* we ought to read *weasel-fish*. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called *mustela* from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time.
Farrell, British Fishes, II. 272.

whistler (hwis'l-er), *n.* [*ME. whistlere, whistlere*, < *AS. hwiistlere*, a whistler, piper, < *hwiistlian*, whistle: see *whistle*.] 1. One who or that which whistles.

One guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest whistler.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 474.

Specifically—(a) The hoary marmot, *Arctomys prinosus*, a large marmot found in northerly and western moun-



Whistler (*Arctomys prinosus*).

tainous parts of North America, related to the woodchuck: a translation of the Canadian French name *sf-fleur*. (b) The whistling. [U. S.] (c) The widgion, *Merula penelope* (see *whet-duck*). (d) The ring-ousel, *Merula torquax*. See cut under *ousel*, 2. [Local, Eng.] (e) The green plover or lapwing; the pewit.

The screech-owl, and the whistler shrill. Webster.

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a whistler.
The Field, Aug. 27, 1887. (Encyc. Diet.)

3†. A piper; one who plays on the pipes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 475.—4. The keeper of a shebeen, or unlicensed spirit-shop. [Slang.]

The turnkeys know beforehand, and gives the word to the whistlers, and you may wistle for it wen you go to look.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistling (hwis'l-ing), *p. a.* Sounding like a whistle; as, a whistling sound.

whistling-arrow (hwis'l-ing-ar'6), *n.* An arrow whose head was so formed that the air rushing through it in its flight produced a whistling sound: a toy in use in the sixteenth century.

whistling-buoy (hwis'ling-boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 1 (with cut).

whistlingly (hwis'ling-li), *adv.* In a whistling manner; with a sibilant or shrill sound. *Storm-month*.

whistling-shop (hwis'ling-shop), *n.* A spirit-shop, especially a secret and illicit one. In the quotation, the place referred to is a room in a prison for debtors where spirits are sold secretly. [Slang.]

"Bless your heart, no, sir," replied Job; "a whistling-shop, sir, is where they sell spirits."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistly† (hwist'li), *adv.* [*whistl* + *-ly* 2. Cf. *whistly*.] Silently.

whist-play (hwist'plā), *n.* Play in the game of whist.

The fact is that all rules of *whist-play* depend upon and are referable to general principles.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whist-player (hwist'plā'er), *n.* One who plays whist.

About 1830 some of the best French *whist-players*, with Deschappelles at their head, modified and improved the old-fashioned system.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whit¹ (hwit), *n.* [*A var. of *wit*, a var. of *wight*, < *ME. wigt, wihit*, sometimes *whit*, < *AS. wihit*: see *wigh*.] The change of initial *w* to *wh* is perhaps due in this case to emphasis (so *want* is sometimes pronounced emphatically *whont*). The notion that *whit* is derived by metathesis from *AS. wihit* is erroneous.] The smallest part, particle, bit, or degree; a little; a jot, tittle, or iota: often used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

A mercurious case, that Ientlemen should so be ashamed of good learning, and never a whit ashamed of ill manners.
Aesop, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

Nor is the freedom of the will of God any whit abated, let, or hindered.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 2.

And Samuel told him every whit. 1 Sam. iii. 18.

Are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the Sabbath day? John vii. 23.

But all your threats I do not fear,
Nor yet regard one whit.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 376).

Why, man, you don't seem one whit the happier at this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

whit² (hwit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form (surviving especially in old compounds, as *whit-leather*, *Whitsun*, etc.) of *white*¹.

whit-bee (hwit'bē), *n.* See *Portland stone*, under *stone*.

white¹ (hwit), *a. and n.* [*ME. whit, whyt, ghit, hweit*, < *AS. hwit* = *OS. hwit* = *OFries. hwit* = *D. wit* = *LG. wit* = *OHG. MHG. wīz*, *G. weiss* = *Icel. hvitr* = *Sw. hvit* = *Dan. hvid* = *Goth. hweits*, white; akin to *Skt. çveta*, white, < *√ çvit*, be white, shine: cf. *çvitra*, *çvitna*, white, *Ōbūlg. swictā*, light, *swicti*, shine, give light, *Russ. swictā*, light, etc. Hence ult. *wheat*, *whitster*, *whittle*, *whiting*, etc.] I. a. 1. Of the color of pure snow or any powder of material transmitting all visible rays without sensible absorption; transmitting and so reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined in the same proportions as in the impinging light, and thus, as seen in sunlight, conveying the same impression to the eye as sunlight of moderate intensity; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of *black* or *dark*.

Amidde a tree fordyre, as *whyte* as chalk, . . .
Ther sat a faucon over hir heed full hye
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

Freshe lampraye bake; open ye pasty, than take *whyte* brede, and cut it thynne, & lay it in a dysche.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

So old and *white* as this. Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 24.

Nor ever falls the least *white* star of snow.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

To turn *white* and swoon at tragic shows.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 308.

Or whispering with *white* lips—"The foe! they come!"
Byron, Child Harold, III. 25.

3. Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless.

Calumny
The whitest virtue strikes.
Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 198.

In the *white* way of virtue and true valour
You have been a pilgrim long.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 5.

4†. Fair; beautiful.

"Ye, ywis," quod freshe Antigone the *white*
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 837.

Y was stalworthe & *white*,
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

5†. Dear; favorite; darling. See *whiteboy*, 1.
He is great Prince of Wallis; . . .
Then ware what is done,
For he is Henry's *white* son.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (Works, ed. Dyce, I. 174).

6. Square; honorable; reliable: as, a *white* man. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, Miss, he's a friend worth havin', and don't you forget it. There ain't a *whiter* man than Laramie Jack from the Wind River Mountains down to Santa Fé.

The Century, XXXIX. 523

7†. Gracious; specious; fair-seeming.

"Ye caused all this fare,
Trow I," quod she, "for al your wordes *white*."
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1588

8. Gracious; friendly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *white* watch.

Thou, Minerva the *white*,
Gif thou me wit my letre to devyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1082.

Till this *white* hour, these walls were never proud
T'inclose a guest. Shirley, Grateful Servant, II. 1.

The Thanksgiving festival of that year is particularly impressed on my mind as a *white* day.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 380.

9†. Silver: as, *white* money.

Let but the hose be search'd, I'll pawn my life
There's yet the tailor's bill in one o' the pockets,
And a *white* thimble that I found i' moonlight.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, IV. 2.

10. In *musical notation*, of a note, having an open head: as, whole notes and half notes are *white*. See *note*¹.—11. In *her.*, an epithet used instead of *argent* to note certain furs which are supposed to be represented not in silver but in dead white. It is a modern fanciful variation, and not good heraldry.—12. In *silverware*, chased or roughened with the tool, so as to retain a slightly granulated and therefore white surface, as distinguished from that of burnished silver.—13. Bright and clean; burnished without ornament, and in no way colored or stained: said of armor of steel or iron.—14. In *ceram.*, noting the biscuit when dry and ready for firing, because in that state it has grown much lighter in color than it was when first molded, and full of moisture.—15. Transparent and colorless, as glass or water; also, with reference to wine, light-colored, whitish or yellowish, as opposed to *red*: sometimes used to note wine of even a deep-amber color.

White glass is introduced here and there (in a stained-glass window) to heighten the effect in draperies and in ornaments.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 303.

16. Belonging or pertaining to the Carmelites or other orders of monks for whose dress white is the prescribed color: as, the *white* friars.

At the fourth day after evensong hee came to a *white* (Augustinian) abbey.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. xxxviii.

May Day we went to Seynt Elyn and offred ther, She lth in a flayer place of religion of *whit* monks.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

17. In *bot. and zool.*, the compounds of *white* with participial adjectives are numberless, as *white-flowered*, *white-headed*, *white-winged*. Only a few of these are given below.—Great *white* egret, little *white* egret. See *egret*.—Order of the *White* Eagle, of the *White* Elephant, of the *White* Falcon. See *eagle*, etc.—To mark with a *white* stone. See *stone*.—*White* admiral. See *admiral*.—*White* agaric. Same as *purging-agaric*.—*White* agate. Same as *chalcedony*.—*White* alder. See *Clethra* and *Platylophus*.—*White* ale. (a) A liquor made in Devonshire: said to be made of malt and hops, with flour, spices, and perhaps an unknown ingredient called *grout* (which see) or *ripening*. It is drunk new, and does not improve with age. Bickerdyke. (b) A drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.—*White* amber, *spermaceti*.—*White* amphisbena, *Amphisbena alba*, a large light-colored species of amphisbena.—*White* ant, a termite; any member of the genus *Termites* or family *Termitidae*. (See the technical names, and cut under *Termites*.) Though thus qualified as *ants*, these insects are not hymenopterous, but neuropterous, their strong resemblance to ants being deceptive, though it is exhibited not only in their general appearance but also in their social life and their works.—*White* antimony. See *antimony*.—*White* arsenic. Same as *arsenious acid*. See *arsenious*.—*White* art. See *black art*, under *art*.—*White* ash. See *ash*, 1, and *Platylophus*, 3.—*White*-ash breeze, the action or the force of rowing: so called because oars are generally made of white ash. [Humorous.]—*White* asp. See *asp*.—*White* atrophy of the optic nerve, a form of secondary optic nerve atrophy.—*White* bait. See *whitebait*.—*White* balsam, a substance expressed from the fruit of the quinquina: sometimes confounded with the balsam of Tolu.—*White* baneberry. See *Actaea*.—*White* bean. See *white-bean*.—*White* basswood. See *Thuja*.—*White* bath. (a) See *bath*, 1. (b) See *Tridium*, 1.—*White* bay. See *Magnolia*.—*White* bear. (a) The polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalasseros maritimus*. The cubs are quite white, but the adults acquire a dingy-yellowish

or pale brownish-white color. See cuts under *beard* and *Plantigrada*. (b) An unusually light-colored specimen of *Ursus horribilis*, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under *beard*.—**White bedstraw**, *beefwood*, *beet*, *behen*. See the nouns.—**White beech**, the common American beech, *Fagus ferruginea*.—**White Bengal fire**. See *fire*.—**White bent**. See *redtop*.—**White besant**. See *besant*.—**White birch**, the common birch of Europe, *Betula alba*, in the variety *populifolia* (sometimes called *gray birch* or *old field birch*) also common in eastern North America; also, sometimes, the canoe-birch, *B. papyrifera*. See *birch* and *canoe-birch*.—**White bitter-wood**. See *bitter-wood*.—**White blood disease**. Same as *leucemia*.—**White brant**, *bream*, *bronzes*, *bully-tree*. See the nouns.—**White bryony**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, or sometimes *B. alba*.—**White butterflies**, the pieridine butterflies collectively.—**White buttonwood**. See *buttonwood*.—**White cabbage-butterfly**, any one of several white butterflies of the genus *Pieris*, whose larvae feed on the cabbage, as *P. rapae* of Europe and North America, *P. oleracea* of the United States and Canada, *P. monius* of the southern United States, and *P. napi* of Europe. See *cabbage-butterfly*, *Pieris*, and *rape-butterfly*.—**White cabbage-tree**, a small stout composite tree, *Senecio Platanifolius* (*Platanifolius leucodendron*) of St. Helena.—**White campion**. See *campion*.—**White candlewood**. Same as *janca-tree*.—**White Canon**. Same as *Premonstrant*.—**White Cape hyacinth**. See *Hyacinthus*.—**White caterpillar**, the larva of the magpie-moth.—**White cedar**, a name applied to numerous chiefly coniferous trees, for which see *Chamaecyparis*, *ginger pine* (under *pine*), *Libocedrus*, *Thuja*, *Melia*, *Pentaceras*, *Protium*.—**White Chalk**, the name sometimes given by English geologists to a division of the Cretaceous series, to distinguish it from the Gray Chalk and the Chalk Marl. The latter is the lowest division of the whole Chalk series; above this is the Gray Chalk, and higher still the "Lower White Chalk without flints" (the Turonian), followed by the "Upper White Chalk with flints" (the Senonian).—**White chameleon**, *charlock*, *cinnamon*, *clergy*, *clover*. See the nouns.—**White club-flower**. See *leucocoryne*.—**White coal**, a name sometimes given to tamarite.—**White coat**. See *white-coat*.—**White cochin**, *cochoso*. See the nouns.—**White colon**, a British noctuid moth, *Mamestra albicollis*.—**White cooper**. See *cooper*.—**White copper**, one of the many names of German silver: a literal translation of the German *Weisskupfer*. [Little used.]—**White copperas**, *zinc vitriol*, or *gossalite*.—**White corpuscles of the blood**, *leucocytes*; colorless protoplasmic nucleated cells, having amoeboid movements: one of the normal constituents of the blood. See cut under *blood*.—**White Crag**, in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Pliocene. See *crag*, 2.—**White crane**. (a) Of America, the whooping crane, *Grus americana*. (b) Of India, *Grus leucogeranus*. See *crane* and *Grus*.—**White cricket**, the snowy cricket. See cut under *tree-cricket*.—**White crop**. See *crop*.—**White crotches**.—**White crow**, an albino crow. The crow being naturally lustrous black, and "black as a crow" being proverbial, "a white crow" is sometimes said of any great rarity, or of an apparent impossibility or contradiction in terms which is nevertheless a fact. See the quotation under *black swan*, under *swan*.—**White currant**. See *currant*, 2.—**White cypress**. See *Taxodium*.—**White daisy**, the oxeye daisy, or *whiteweed*.—**White dammar-resin**, *white dammar-tree*. See *dammar-resin* and *Vateria*.—**White damp**, in *coal-mining*, carbonic acid: not an inflammable but a very poisonous gas, sometimes (although rarely) met with in coal-mines, probably always, or nearly always, in the after-damp.—**White dead-nettle**. See *dead-nettle*.—**White deal**. See *Norway spruce*, under *spruce*.—**White decoction**, a mixture of burnt hartshorn in mullage and water.—**White diarrhea**, diarrhes in which there is a large amount of thin mucus in the stools.—**White dock**. See *dock*, 1.—**White dogwood**. See *Panicum* and *Viburnum*.—**White doynné**. Same as *virgoleuse*.—**White dysentery**, dysentery, occurring sometimes as an epidemic, in which there is no admixture of blood in the stools.—**White elder**. See *elder*, 2.—**White elephant**. (a) The elephant as affected with albinism to a degree or extent which makes it more or less of a dingy-whitish color, or at least notably pale. Such individuals are rare, but have been recorded from remote antiquity. They are highly esteemed, and in some places even venerated, especially in Siam, thence called "the country of the white elephant"; the animal also marks the Siamese flag. (b) See *elephant*.—**White elm**. See *elm*.—**White ermine**. (a) The ermine, *Putorius erminea*; the stoat in winter. See cut under *ermine*. (b) In entom., a British arctiid moth, *Spilonoma menesthai*, expanding 1½ inches, having the wings white or whitish and spotted with black, and the body yellow with black spots. The larva is a hairy black caterpillar which feeds on various plants.—**White eye**. See *white-eye*.—**White feather**, *flm*, *finch*, *fish-glue*, *flag*, *fly*. See the nouns.—**White flux**. See *flux*, 7.—**White friar**. See *friar*.—**White frost**. See *frost*.—**White gangrene**, a rare form of gangrene in which the tissues become dry and parchment-like and turn a dirty-white color instead of black.—**White garnet**. See *garnet*.—**White glasswort**. See *Suaeda*.—**White goby**, a small gobioid fish of Europe, *Latrunculus pelliculatus*, of a pale translucent color.—**White gourd**, *white gourd-melon*. Same as *benincasa*.—**White grouse**, a grouse which turns white in winter, or a grouse in that condition; a ptarmigan. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *ptarmigan*.—**White grunt**. Same as *caperna*.—**White gull**, the kittiwake gull. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**White guava**. See *guava*.—**White gum**, a name applied to some dozen species of *Eucalyptus* in Australia and Tasmania, as *E. stellulata*, *E. parricifera*, *E. amygdalina*, etc., referring sometimes or always to the color of the bark.—**White gunpowder**, *hauberk*, *heat*, *hellebore*, *heron*, *herring*. See the nouns.—**White heart cherry**. See *bigaroon*.—**White heart or white hearted hickory**. Same as *mockernut*.—**White heath**. See *brier-root*.—**White hoarhound**. See *hoarhound*.—**White honey-suckle**. See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**White hoop-whites**. See *Tournafortia*.—**White horse**. (a) See *white-horse*. (b) A white-topped wave.

The bay is now curling and writhing in white horses under a smoking south wester.

Kingley, Life, viii.

White House, the name popularly given to the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, from its color. Its official designation is *Executive Mansion*.—**White Huns**. See *Huns*.—**White Ipecacuanha**. See *ipecacuanha*.—**White iron**, pig-iron in which the carbon is almost entirely in chemical combination with the iron: such iron is very hard, of light color, and breaks with a coarse granular or crystalline structure. White iron containing a large amount of manganese is called *spiegeleisen*. The white irons generally contain a high percentage of carbon. The French name for tin-plate (*Serblano*) is sometimes (incorrectly) translated "white iron."—**White ironbark-tree**. See *ironbark-tree*.—**White iron pyrites**. Same as *marcasite*.—**White ironwood**. See *ironwood*.—**White jasmine**. See *Jasminum*.—**White jaundice**, a name formerly applied to chlorosis.—**White kidney**, a kidney which has undergone lardaceous or waxy degeneration.—**White Jura**, in *geol.*, according to the nomenclature of the German geologists, the uppermost division of the Jurassic: called sometimes the *Malm*. It takes the name of white from the lighter color of the rocks of which it is made up, as contrasted with the darker tints of the underlying rocks. See *Malm*, 2.—**White lark**, *lead*, *leather*. See the nouns.—**White laurel**. See *Magnolia*.—**White League**, a name sometimes given to the Kuklux Klan, but especially to a nearly contemporary military organization formed in Louisiana to secure the political ascendancy of the whites.—**White leprosy**, elephantiasis Graecorum. The name was applied at one time to various affections in which there were white patches on the skin, such as leucoderma and some forms of psoriasis.—**White lettuce**. See *lettuce*.—**White Lias**, in *Eng. geol.*, the uppermost division of the Rhetic Lias or Infra-Lias, as that formation is developed in southwestern England.—**White lie**, *light*, *lignum-vitae*, *lime*, *line*, *lupine*, *magic*, *mahogany*, *manganese*, *mangrove*, etc. See the nouns.—**White mace**, the mace obtained from the Santa Fé nutmeg, *Myristica Otoba*.—**White man's footprint**, a name given by the American Indians to the common plantain, *Plantago major*, supposed to appear wherever white men settle.—**White man's weed**. See *whiteweed*.—**White maple**. See *silver maple*, under *maple*.—**White meat**. (a) Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

How cleanly he wipes his spoon at every spoonful of any whiteneat he eats!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Look you, sir, the northern man loves white-meats, the southern man sallads

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

(b) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were white meat and dairy produce.

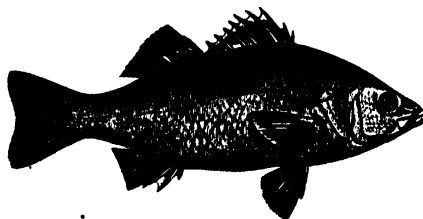
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

(c) Same as *light meat*. See *meat*, 1.—**White mellilot**. See *Melilotus*.—**White metal**, *mignonette*, *money*. See the nouns.—**White Moors**, the Genoeese. See the quotation.

It is proverbially said there are in Genoa Mountaineers without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the *White Moors*.

Hovell, Forreine Travels (ed. Arber), p. 41.

White mouse. (a) One of a fancy breed of the common house-mouse, an albino of *Mus musculus*. The albinism originates by chance, like that of many other animals, but may be perfected and perpetuated by methodical selection. When it is perfect, the mice are snow-white, with pink eyes, nose, ears, paws, and tail. (b) The lemming of Hudson's Bay, *Cuniculus torquatus*: the snow-mouse, which turns pure-white in winter.—**White mulberry**, *mullen*, *mustard*. See the nouns.—**White nettle**, the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—**White nickel**, *nickel diarsenide*, the mineral rammelsbergite.—**White night-hawk**. Same as *mutton-bird*.—**White noddie**, the white tern. See cut under *Gygis*.—**White nosegay-tree**. See *nosegay-tree*.—**White note**. See *def.* 10 and *note*.—**White nun**, the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*.—**White oak**. See *oak* (with cut).—**White oakum**. See *oakum*, 2.—**White olive**. See *Halleria*.—**White owl**. See *owls*.—**White pearwood**, a South African tree, *Pterocelastrus rostratus*, of the *Celastraceae*. It has a height of about 20 feet, and yields a heavy, strong, and durable wood, much used for wagon-work.—**White pepper**.—**White perch**, a very common food-fish of eastern North America, *Morone americana*, of the family *Labridae*. It is thus not a true perch, or member of the *Per-*



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

cidae (for an example of which see first cut under *perch*), but is most nearly related to the brass-bass or yellow-bass, *Morone interrupta*, and next to the striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, and white-bass, *R. chrysops*. It scarcely attains the length of a foot, and is usually smaller than this; the color is olivaceous, silvery-white on the sides, with faint light streaks, but without any of the dark stripes which mark its near relatives. It abounds coastwise from Cape Cod to Florida, ascending all streams, and makes an excellent pan-fish.—**White pine**. See *pine*.—**White-pine weevil**. See *Pissodes* (with cut) and *weevil*.—**White pitch**. See *Burgundy pitch*, under *pitch*.—**White point**, a British noctuid moth, *Leucania albipuncta*.—**White pond-lily**, *poplar*, *poppy*, *potato*, *precipitate*. See the nouns.—**White post**. See *post*, 5.—**White pot-**

herb. See *Valerianella*.—**White prominent**, a British prominent moth, *Notodonta tricolor*, with white wings, the fore wings spotted with black.—**White quebracho**. See *quebracho*.—**White-rag worm**, the lurg.—**White rent**. (a) In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. *Imp. Dict.* (b) See *rent*, 2 (c).—**White rhinoceros**, the African kobabs, *Rhinoceros simus*.—**White ribbon**, a ribbon worn to signify that the wearer is a member of some organization for the promotion of moral purity.—**White robin-snipe**, *rocket*, *rodwood*, *rope*, *rose*, *rot*, *rubber*, *Russian*, *sage*, *salmon*, *salt*, *sandalwood*, *sandole*, *sapphire*. See the nouns.—**White sapota**, a small Mexican tree, *Casimiroa edulis*, of the *Rutaceae*. It bears a nearly globose pulpy edible fruit, for which it is cultivated.—**White satin**, *Liparis* or *Stilpnotis salicis*, a British moth with satiny white wings expanding two inches.—**White scale**. (a) *Aspidiotus neris*, a small white bark-louse or scale-insect found commonly on citrus-trees and -fruits and upon the oleander, magnolia, ivy, and many other plants. (b) The cushion-scale, or fluted scale, *Icerya purchasi*. See *cushion-scale*. (c) The rose-scale, *Diapris rosea*, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.—**White schorl**, *sea-bass*, *seam*. See the nouns.—**White Sennar gum**. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*.—**White shark**, *skin*, *small*, *snake-root*. See the nouns.—**White softening of the brain**. See *softening*.—**White spruce**, *squall*, *stopper*, *stork*, *stringy-bark*, *stuff*, *sultan*. See the nouns.—**White sumac**. Same as *smooth sumac* (which see, under *sumac*).—**White swallowwort**, *sweetwood*, *swelling*, *sycamore*, *tallow*, *tansy*, *teak*, *tea-tree*, *thorn*. See the nouns.—**White tern**, any term of the genus *Gygis*, when adult of pure-white plumage with black bill.—**White tincture**. Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**White-topped aster**. See *Sericocarpus*.—**White trash**, *vervain*, *vine*, *vitriol*, *wagtail*, *walnut*, *wash*, *water*, *water-lily*, *wavay*, *wax*, *whale*, *wheat*, *widgeon*, *willow*, *wine*, *witch*, *wolf*, etc. See the nouns.—**White trout**. See *Micropterus*.—**White woolly currant-scale**, *Pulvinaria ribis*, a large bark-louse with a white egg-sac, which occurs on currant bushes in Europe. [Eng.]—**White wren**, *yam*, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 2. White**, *Fair*, *Blond*, *Clear*. As to complexion, white expresses that which has too little color for naturalness or health; that is fair which agreeably approaches white; that is clear which is free from blotch; there is a clear brown or olive as well as a clear blond. Blond is fair in distinctive application to the color of the human skin—properly to that of females.

II. n. [*ME. hwite*, the white, whiteness, fairness; cf. *OHG. weiz*, *leel*, *hwiti*.] 1. A highly luminous color, devoid of chroma, and therefore indeterminate in hue. But a white intensely illuminated has a yellow effect, and very deeply shaded takes on the bluish look of gray. A derangement of the proportions of light in pure white to the extent of 3 per cent. of the red, 6 per cent. of the green, or 5 per cent. of the blue, is readily perceived by direct comparison; but quite considerable admixtures of chroma are compatible with the color's retaining the name of white.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 72.

2. A pigment of this color.—3. Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow. Specifically.—(a) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the center or mark at which an arrow or other missile is aimed; hence, the thing or point aimed at.

Vertue is the white we shoote at, not vanitie.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the white.

Shak., T. of the 8., v. 2. 180.

Thus Geneva Lake swallowed up the Episcopal See, and Church-Lands were made secular, which was the White they lovell'd at.

Hovell, Letters, iii. 3.

(b) The albumen of an egg, or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, sometimes, the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo. (c) That part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or colored part.

And he, poor heart, no sooner heard my news,
But turns me up his whites, and falls flat down.

Grim the Collier, iii. (Davies.)

Ay, and I turned up the whites of my eyes till the strings almost cracked again. Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

(d) *pl.* In printing, blank spaces. (e) *pl.* A white fabric otherwise called long cloth.

The Indians do bring fine whites, which the Tartars do all roll about their heads, & all other kinds of whites, which serve for apparel.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 332.

Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury Whites.

Dafos, Tour thro' Great Britain, i. 324. (Davies.)

(f) White clothing or drapery.

You clothe Christ with your blacks on earth, he will clothe you with his glorious whites in heaven.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, ii. 174.

(g) A member of the white race of mankind: as, the "poor whites" of the southern United States.

4. *pl.* In med., leucorrhoea.—**Body white**. See *lake white*.—**China white**, a very pure variety of white lead, usually in small drops. Also *silver-white*.—**Chinese white**. Same as *zinc white*.—**Glichy white**, a kind of white lead made at Glichy, in France.—**Constant white**, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium. See *blanc fixe*, under *blanc*.—**Cremnitz white**. See *Kremnitz white*.—**Dutch white**, an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Faenza white**, a name given to the fine white enamel of some varieties of majolica. It is thought, however, that the discovery is due to the factory of Ferrara.—**Flake white**. See *lake-white*.—**Forest whiteness**. Same as *penetstone*.—**French white**, a variety of white lead: same as *China white*. Also called *blanc d'argent*.—In black and white. See *black*.—**Indophenol white**. Same as *leuco-*

Andropheol.—Kremnitz white, London white, white lead.—Paris white. See *whiting*.—Pattison's white, the hydrated oxychloride of lead.—Pearl white, the basic nitrate of bismuth used as a cosmetic.—Permanent white. Same as *constant white*.—Roman white, white lead: a book-name.—Silver white. Same as *French white*.—Spanish white. See *whiting*.—The white and the red, silver and gold.

They shalle forgoen the whyte and ek the rede.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1384.

Thin white, in *gilding*, the first priming of hot size and whiting. This is followed by several layers of greater consistence, called *thick white*. Two thick whites laid on, one almost immediately after the other, are called *double opening white*.—To *spit white*. See *spitz*.—Venice white, an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—Zinc white, impure oxid of zinc.

white¹ (hwit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whited*, ppr. *whiting*. [(a) < ME. *whiten*, *whiten*, < AS. *hwitian* = OHG. *wizen*, MHG. *wizen* = Goth. *hwecitjan*, become white; also AS. *gchweitan* = D. *witten* = G. *weisen* = Goth. *gahwecitjan*, make white; from the adj.: see *white¹*, a.] I. *tr. intrans.* To grow white; whiten.

He . . . laueht hem in the lauandrie . . . And with warme water of his eyen woketh hit til hit white. Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 332.

II. *trans.* To make white. Specifically—(a) To whiten; whitewash; hence, to gloss over.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them. Mark ix. 3.

Then bring't at his virtue asleep, and stay't at the wheel Both of his reason and judgment, that they move not; Whitt' over all his vices.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, iv. 1. He was as scrupulously whited as any sepulchre in the whole bills of mortality. Thackeray, *Newcomes*, viii.

(b) To make pale or pallid.

Your passion hath sufficiently whited your face.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

—*Syn.* See *whiten*. **white²** (hwit'), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *thwite*. Compare *whittle²* from **thwittle*.

white-alloy (hwit'a-loi'), *n.* One of various cheap alloys used to imitate silver. Most of them contain copper and tin, with some arsenic.

white-armed (hwit'ärmd), *a.* Having white arms.—**White-armed sea-anemone**, an actinia, *Sargatia leucolæma*.

white-arise (hwit'ärs), *n.* The wheatear.

whiteback (hwit'bäk), *n.* 1. The canvasback duck. See cut under *canvasback*. Alex. Wilson, 1814. [Potomac river, U. S.]—2. The white poplar, *Populus alba*. [Prov. Eng.]

white-backed (hwit'bäkt), *a.* Having the back more or less white.—**White-backed bushbuck**. See *bushbuck*.—**White-backed colts**, the South African *Colius capensis*, marked with a black-and-white line on each side of the back. It is small-bodied, but a foot or more long owing to the development of the tail.—**White-backed skunk**, the conepate. See cut under *Conepatus*.—**White-backed woodpecker**, a three-toed woodpecker of North America, *Picoides dorsalis* of Baird, having a long white stripe down the middle of the black back.

whitebait (hwit'bät), *n.* 1. A small clupeoid fish, prized as a delicacy in England. Whitebait are best when from 2 or 3 inches long, but retain the name up to a size of 4 or 5 inches. They abound in the estuary of the Thames and in other similar British localities at certain seasons. The fishing begins in April, and lasts through the summer; the fishes are taken in bag-nets. They are chiefly of a silvery-white color inclining to a pale-greenish on the back. Some places in England, as especially Greenwich, are famous for their whitebait dinners. The fish are usually fried till they are crisp. The identity of whitebait has been much discussed and disputed. They have been supposed to be a distinct species, named *Clupea alba*, and even placed in a genus framed for their reception as *Rogentia alba*. They have been more generally recognized as the fry of certain clupeoids, as the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*), the herring (*C. harengus*), and the shad (of one or another of the British species). But careful examinations of great quantities of whitebait, made in different localities at different times, have shown these opinions to be more or less erroneous. Whitebait consists in fact of the fry of several different clupeoid fishes, mainly the sprat and the herring, with occasionally a small percentage of yet other fishes; and the relative quantity of the different species represented varies, moreover, according to season and locality.

Our wives (without whose sanction no good man would surely ever look a whitebait in the face) gave us permission to attend this entertainment. Thackeray, *Phillip*, xi. 2. A Chinese salmonoid fish, *Salanx sinensis*. See *Salanx*.

white-baker (hwit'bä'kär), *n.* The beam-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher. Also *whitewall*, *white-bird*.

white-barred (hwit'bärd), *a.* Having one or more white bars, as an animal: specifying a British hawk-moth, *Sesia sphegiformis* or *Trochilium sphegiforme*.

white-bass (hwit'bäs), *n.* A fresh-water food-fish of the United States, *Roccus chrysops*, found chiefly in the Mississippi basin and the Great Lake region, of the same genus as the striped-bass (*R. lineatus*), which it much resembles, but quite different from the black-basses (which are centrarchoids). The color is silvery, tinged with

yellow below, and marked along the sides with several blackish lines.

white-beaked (hwit'bēkt), *a.* Having a white beak. (a) White-billed, as a bird. (b) Having the snout or rostrum white, as a skunk-porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus* (which see).

whitebeam, **whitebeam-tree** (hwit'bēm, -trē), *n.* A small Old World tree, *Pyrus Aria*, having the under side of its foliage, as well as the young twigs and inflorescence, clothed with silvery down. See *beam-tree*.

white-beard (hwit'bērd), *n.* [*<* ME. *whyteberd*; *<* white + beard.] A man having a white or gray beard; a graybeard; an old man.

And yf they wolle not dredde, ne obey that, then they shall be quyt by Blackberd or Whyteberd.

Paston Letters, I. 181.

White-beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps Against thy majesty. Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2. 112.

white-bearded (hwit'bērded), *a.* Having a white or gray beard.

Our White-bearded Patriarchs died.

Byron, *Heaven and Earth*, l. 3.

White-bearded monkey, *Semnopithecus nestor*, of Ceylon.

white-bellied (hwit'bel'id), *a.* Having the belly white: specifying many birds and other animals.—**White-bellied murrelet**, *Brachyramphus hypoleucus*, a bird of the auk family, found on the coast of Southern and Lower California.—**White-bellied nuthatch**. See *nuthatch* (with cut).—**White-bellied petrel**, *Fregatta grallaria*, a kind of still-petrel.—**White-bellied rat**. See *black rat*, under *rat*.—**White-bellied sea-eagle**, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, of Asia, Australia, etc.—**White-bellied seal**, the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventris*.—**White-bellied snipe**. See *snipe*.—**White-bellied swallow**, *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, having the under parts pure-white, the upper dark lustrous-green. It is one of the most beautiful as well as most abundant swallows of North America, sometimes known as *tree-swallow*. See cut under *swallow*.—**White-bellied water-mouse**, the Australian *Hydromys leucogaster*.—**White-bellied wren**. See *wren*.

whitebelly (hwit'bel'i), *n.* 1. The common sharp-tailed grouse of the United States, whose under parts appear white in comparison with those of the pinnated grouse. See cut under *Pediacetes*.—2. The American widgeon, *Marreca americana*. See cut under *widgeon*. [New Eng.]

whitebill (hwit'bil), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Jersey.]

white-billed (hwit'bild), *a.* Having a white bill, as a bird: specifying various species; as, the *white-billed textor*. See cut under *Textor*.

white-bird (hwit'bērd), *n.* Same as *white-baker*.

white-blaze (hwit'blāz), *n.* Same as *white-face*.

white-blow (hwit'blō), *n.* Either of two early flowers, *Saxifraga tridactylites* and *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*), both also named *whitlow-grass*: an old name in England.

white-bonnet (hwit'hon'et), *n.* A fictitious bidder at sales by auction: same as *puffer*, 2.

whitebottle (hwit'bot'l), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*). See *Silene*.

whiteboy (hwit'boi), *n.* 1. An old term of endearment applied to a favorite son, dependent, or the like; a darling. See *white¹*, a., 5.

"I know," quoth I, "I am his white-boy, and will not be gulled."

Ford, *Tis Pity*, l. 4.

His first addressee was a humble Remonstrance by a dutiful son of the Church, almost as if he had said her white-boy.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

2. [*cap.*] A member of an illegal agrarian association formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). The members of the association assembled at night with white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences, and leveled inclosures (being hence also called *levelers*), destroyed the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association. Also used attributively.

Unlike ordinary crime, the *White-boy* outrages were systematically, skilfully, and often very successfully directed to the enforcement of certain rules of conduct.

Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvi.

Whiteboyism (hwit'boi-izm), *n.* [*<* *Whiteboy* + -ism.] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

The Catholic bishop of Cloyne, in March, 1762, issued a pastoral urging those of his diocese to use all the spiritual censures at their disposal for the purpose of repressing *Whiteboyism*.

Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvi.

white-brass (hwit'brās), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of copper is comparatively small. With less than 45 per cent. of copper the color of brass ceases to be yellow, and as the percentage of zinc is increased the color of the alloy passes from silver-white to gray and bluish-gray. Such alloys are brittle, and have but a limited use. Some of these white-brasses are sold under the trade-names of "Birmingham platinum" and "platinum lead." These are chiefly used

for buttons, which are made by first casting and then carefully pressing so as to bring out the ornamental pattern on the surface.

white-breasted (hwit'bres'ted), *a.* 1. Having a white breast or bosom.

White-breasted like a star

Fronting the dawn he moved. Tennyson, *Enone*.

2. Having the breast more or less white: specifying numerous animals. See cut under *squirrel-hawk*.

white-brindled (hwit'brin'dled), *a.* Brindled with white: specifying a British moth, *Botys olivalis*.

white-browed (hwit'broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a white superciliary streak: as, the *white-browed sparrow*, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

whitebug (hwit'bug), *n.* A bug which injures vines and other plants, as a white scale (which see, under *white¹*).

whitecap (hwit'kap), *n.* 1. The male redstart, a bird, *Ruticilla phœnicea*. See first cut under *redstart*. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. The tree-or mountain-sparrow, *Passer montanus*. *Imp. Dict.*—3. *pl.* The common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.—4. *Naut.*, a wave with a broken crest showing as a white patch; a white horse.—5. [*cap.*] One of a self-constituted body or committee of persons, who, generally under the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel cart. See *cart*.

whitecoat (hwit'kōt), *n.* A young harp-seal; any seal-pup or very young seal whose coat is white. [Newfoundland.]

The phenomenon so carefully described by him was simply a *white-coat*, or young six-weeks-old seal.

Blackwood's Mag., July, 1873, p. 54. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

white-crested (hwit'kres'ted), *a.* Having a white crest, as a bird or other animal: as, the *white-crested turakoo* (see *turakoo*); the great *white-crested cockatoo*, *Cacatua cristata*; the *white-crested black Polish fowl*; the *white-crested spiny rat* (see *Loncheres*).

white-crowned (hwit'kround), *a.* Having the crown or top of the head white, as a bird. The white-crowned pigeon is *Columba leucocephala*, with the whole top of the head pure-white, inhabiting the West



White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*).

Indies and parts of Florida. This is a large stout-bodied and dark-colored pigeon, notable as one of the few American forms which most authors continue to regard as congeneric with the Old World species of *Columba* proper. The white-crowned sparrow is *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, one of the crown-sparrows, closely related to the white-throated, common in eastern parts of North America, having in the adult the top and sides of the head striped with ashy-white and black.

white-ear¹ (hwit'ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Vanikorida*; a vanikoro.

white-ear² (hwit'ēr), *n.* [See *wheatear*.] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola amaranthe*. See cut under *wheatear*.

white-eared (hwit'ērd), *a.* Having white ears: (a) as a bird whose auricular feathers are white; (b) as poultry with large white earlobes.—**White-eared thrush**. See *thrush*.

white-eye (hwit'i), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the white-eyed duck, *Nyroca ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*. See cut under *Nyroca*.—2. In the United States, the white-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo noveboracensis*. See cut under *Vireo*.—3. Any bird of the genus *Zosterops*; a silver-eye: as, the Indian *white-eye*, *Z. palpebrosus*. See cut under *Zosterops*.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of *Zosterops* is commonly called "White-eye" or "Silver-eye" from the feature before mentioned.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 824, note.

white-eyed (hwit'id), *a.* Having white eyes—that is, eyes in which the iris is white or colorless.—**White-eyed poohard.** See cut under *Nyroca*.—**White-eyed shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**White-eyed towhee,** a variety of the common towhee bunting, found in Florida.—**Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni.** Compare cut under *Pipilo*.—**White-eyed vireo or greenlet.** See *Vireo* (with cut).—**White-eyed warbler.** See *warbler*.—**white-faced** (hwit'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—2. Having a white front or surface.

That pale, that white-faced shore.

Shak., K. John, II. 1. 23.

On a rickety chair, tilted against the white-faced wall, sat a young man, wearing a suit of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes.

The Atlantic, LXI, 678.

3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—**White-faced black Spanish fowl.** See *Spanish fowl*, under *Spanish*.—**White-faced duck.** (a) The female scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under *scaup*. (b) The blue-winged teal. See cut under *teal*.—**White-faced goose.** See *goose*.—**White-faced hornet.** See *Vespa*.—**White-faced ibis.** *Ibis guarauna*, related to the glossy ibis, but having the parts about the bill white: found in western parts of the United States.—**White-faced type.** See *type*, 8.

white-favored (hwit'fä'vörd), *a.* Wearing white favors, as in connection with a wedding.

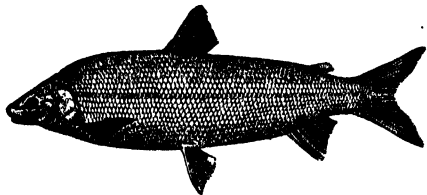
But they must go, the time draws on,

And those white-favour'd horses wait.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Whitefieldian (hwit-fel'di-an), *n.* [*Whitefield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as *Huntingdonian*.

whitefish (hwit'fish), *n.* A general name of fishes and other aquatic animals which are white, or nearly so: variously applied. (a) A fish of such kind as the whiting, haddock, or menhaden. (b) Any fish of the genus *Coregonus*. These are important food-fishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (*Coregoninæ*) of the family *Salmonidæ*.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (*Coregonus clupeaformis*).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see *Coregoninæ* and *Coregonus*. See also cuts under *cisco* and *shadwaite*. (c) Any fish of the genus *Leuciscus*. (d) Any white whale, or beluga. See *beluga*, 2, and cut under *Delphinapterus*. (e) Same as *blanquillo*, 2.—**Whitefish-mullet.** See *mullet*.

whiteflaw (hwit'flä), *n.* [A var. of *whickflaw*, simulating *white*¹.] A whitlow.

A cock is offered (at least was wont to be) to St. Christopher in Touraine for a certain sore, which useth to be in the end of men's fingers, the *white-flaw*.

World of Wonders, p. 308. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X, 511].)

The nails fall off by *Whit-flawes*.

Herriek, Oberon's Palace.

white-flesher (hwit'flesh'ör), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*: so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. Sir John Richardson, 1831. [Canada.]

white-flowered (hwit'flou'örd), *a.* Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, *white-flowered azalea*, broom, cinquefoil, etc.

white-footed (hwit'fut'ed), *a.* Having white feet: as, the *white-footed hapalote*, *Hapalotis albipes*, of New South Wales.—**White-footed mouse,** *Vesperimus americanus*, the commonest vesper-mouse of North America, with snowy paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus *Vesperimus*. See *Vesperimus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

white-fronted (hwit'frun'ted), *a.* Having the front or forehead white, as a bird. The white-fronted dove is *Egyptia albifrons*, found in Texas and Mexico. The white-fronted goose is *Anser albifrons* of Europe, a variety of which, *A. albifrons gambeli*, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the *speckle-belly*. The white-fronted lemur of Madagascar is a species or variety which has been named *Lemur albifrons*. The white-fronted capuchin is *Cebus albifrons*, a South American monkey.

white-grass (hwit'gräs), *n.* See *Leersia*.

white-grub (hwit'grub), *n.* The large white earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of scarabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; that of the more northern United States is the larva of the May-beetle, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and congenic dor-bugs; and that of the southern United States is usually the larva of the June-bug, *Allothia nitida*. All feed

upon the roots of grass and other vegetation, and at times are serious pests. See *Allothia* (with cut), *cockchafer*, *dor-bug* (with cut), *June-bug* (with cut), *Lachnosterna*, *May-beetle*, and *Melolontha*.

white-gum (hwit'gum), *n.* In med., an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophulus albidus.

white-handed (hwit'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having white hands.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 230.

2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope,

Thou hovering angel, girl with golden wings!

Milton, Comus, 1. 213.

3. In zool., having the fore paws white: as, the *white-handed gibbon*, *Hylobates lar*. See cut under *gibbon*.

white-hass (hwit'has), *n.* A white-pudding, stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [Scotch.]

There is black-pudding and white-hass—try whilk ye like best.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xli.

whitehouse (hwit'ház), *n.* [*white* + *house*, var. of *halse*¹.] The shagreen ray, *Raja fulonica*, a batoid fish common in British waters. [Local, Eng.]

whitehead (hwit'hed), *n.* 1. The white-headed scoter or surf-scooter, a duck, *Edemia perspicillata*. See cut under *Pelecanetta*. [Long Island.]

—2. A breed of domestic pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed monk.—

3. The blue wavey, or blue-winged snow-goose, *Chen caerulescens*. See *goose*.—4. The broom-bush, *Parthenium hysterophorus*. Also called *bastard feverfew* and *West Indian mugwort*. [West Indies.]

white-headed (hwit'hed'ed), *a.* Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—**White-headed duck,** *Bramatoria leucocephala*, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—**White-headed eagle,** the common bald eagle or sea-eagle of North America, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. See *eagle*.—**White-headed goose,** gull, shrike. See the nouns.—**White-headed harpy.** See *harpy*, 3 (b).—**White-headed tern,** *Sterna tridactyla*, a South American species of tern.—**White-headed titmouse,** a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, *Aedreia curadota* (or *rozea*), whose head is whiter than usual. It inhabits northerly continental Europe.—**White-headed woodpecker,** *Picus or Xenopus albolarvatus*, a woodpecker with a black body, white head, scarlet nuchal band in the male, and white wing-patch, found in the forests, chiefly of conifers, of the Pacific slope of the United States. See cut under *Xenopus*.

Whitehead's operations. See *operation*.

white-horse (hwit'hörs), *n.* 1. An extremely tough and sinewy substance resembling blubber, but destitute of oil, which lies between the upper jaw and the junk of a sperm-whale. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 312.—2. A West Indian rubiaceous shrub, *Portulandia grandiflora*, having whitish flowers 3 to 8 inches long.

white-hot (hwit'hot), *a.* Heated to full incandescence so as to emit all the rays of the visible spectrum, and hence appear a dazzling white to the eye. See *radiation* and *spectrum*, and *red heat*, *white heat* (under *heat*).

White-hot iron we are familiar with, but white-hot silver is what we do not often look upon.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

white-leg (hwit'leg), *n.* The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See *phlegmasia*.

white-lined (hwit'lind), *a.* [*white* + *lined*; < *white*¹ + *lined*.] Whitewashed.

Ypocrisie . . . is lykined in Latyn to a lottliche doungep, That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne, Or to a wal whit-lyned and were blak with inne.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 207.

white-line (hwit'lin), *a.* White-lined.—**White-line dart,** a British noctuid moth, *Agrotis tritici*.

white-lined (hwit'lind), *a.* Having a white line or lines.—**White-lined morning-sphinx,** a common North American sphingid moth, *Deilephila lineata*. See *sphinx* (with cut).

white-lipped (hwit'lipt), *a.* Having white lips; having a white lip or aperture, as a shell.—**White-lipped peccary,** *Dicotyles labiatus*.—**White-lipped snail,** the common garden-snail, griled snail, or brown snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including *H. hortensis* and *H. hybriata*). Also called *white-mouthed snail*.

white-listed (hwit'lis'ted), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw

The tree that some white-listed thro' the gloom.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

white-livered (hwit'liv'örd), *a.* Having, according to an old notion, a light-colored liver, supposed to be due to lack of bile or gall, and hence a pale look—an indication of cowardice; hence, cowardly.

For Bardolph, he is *white-livered* and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 2. 34.

As I live, they stay not here, *white-liver'd* wretches!

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

When they come in swaggering company, and will pocket up anything, may they not properly be said to be *white-livered*?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

whitely (hwit'li), *a.* [*white*¹ + *-ly*.] White; pale.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow.

Shak., L. L. L., III. 1. 198 (folio 1623).

Could I those *whitely* Stars go nigh

Which make the Milky-Way in sky.

Howell, Letters, II. 22 (song).

white-marked (hwit'märkt), *a.* Marked with white, as various animals.—**White-marked moth,** *Taniocampa leucographa*, a British noctuid.—**White-marked tussock-moth,** a common North American vaporor, *Orygia leucostigma*. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orygia*, 2.

white-meat (hwit'mët), *n.* [*ME. whitmete*; < *white*¹ + *meat*.] See *white meat*, under *white*¹.

white-mouthed (hwit'moutht), *a.* In conch., white-lipped.

whiten (hwit'n), *v.* [*ME. hwinen* = *leel. hwinna* = Sw. *hvitta* = Dan. *hvætte*, *whiten*, become white; as *white*¹ + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea *whitens* with foam.

Whiten gan the orisounthe sheene

Al esterward, as it is wont to done.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 276.

Willows *whiten*, aspens quiver.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Fields like prairies, snow-patched, as far as you could see, with things laid out to *whiten*!

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

II. *trans.* To make white; bleach; blanch; whitewash: as, to *whiten* cloth; to *whiten* a wall.

Drooping lilies *whitened* all the ground.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

It [the mastic] is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an amusement and also to *whiten* their teeth and sweeten the breath.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. II. 4.

The walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses are *whitened* with Lime, both within and without.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 140.

= *Syn. Whiten, Bleach, Blanch, Flouate*. *Whiten* may be a general word for making white, but is chiefly used for the putting of a white coating upon a surface: as, a wall *whitened* by the application of lime; the sea *whitened* by the wind. *White* for *whiten* is old-fashioned or Biblical. *Bleach* and *blanch* express the act of making white by removal, change, or destruction of color. *Blanching* is done chemically or by exposure to light and air: as, to *bleach* linen or bones. *Blanching* is a natural process: celery and other plants are *blanched* or *flouated* by excluding light from them; cheeks are *blanched* by fear, when the blood retires from their capillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under *blanch*.

white-necked (hwit'nekt), *a.* Having a white neck: specifying various animals: as, the *white-necked raven*, *Corvus cryptoleucus*, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck fleecy-white; the *white-necked* or chaplain crow, *Corvus scapularis*; the *white-necked* otary, an Australian eared seal.

whitener (hwit'nér), *n.* [*whiten* + *-er*.] One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly.

whiteness (hwit'nës), *n.* [*ME. whitenesse*, *whitenesse*; < *white*¹ + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

Says Al Kithb, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of dazzling *whiteness*, and their breath was as the perfume of flowers.

Irving, Granada, i.

2. Lack of color in the face; paleness, as from sickness, terror, or grief; pallor.

Thou tremblest; and the *whiteness* in thy cheek

Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 68.

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

I am she,

And so will bear myself, whose truth and *whiteness*

Shall ever stand as far from these detections

As you from duty.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 1.

He had kept

The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.

Byron, Child Harold, III. 57.

whitening (hwit'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whiten*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making white.

—2. In *leather-manuf.*, the operation of cleaning and preparing the flesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—3. Tin-plating. See *chemical plating*, under *plate*, *v.* 4.—4. Same as *whiting*¹.

Three bright shillings. . . which Peggotty had evidently polished up with whitening.

Dickens, David Copperfield, v.

whitening-slicker (hwit'ning-slik'er), *n.* A kind of scraper or knife with a very fine edge, used by leather-dressers in whitening or cleaning the flesh side of skins before waxing.

whitening-stone (hwit'ning-stön), *n.* A fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

white-pot (hwit'pot), *n.* 1. A dish made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread or rice, and sometimes fruit, spices, etc., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven. Older recipes differ as to the ingredients, but in its more frequent forms the dish is of the nature of a rice- or bread-pudding.

To make a *white-pot*. Take a pint and a half of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a little rose-water, a few dates sliced, a few raisins of the sun, six or seven eggs, and a little mace, a sliced pipkin, or lemon, cut sipnet fashion for your dishes you bake in, and dip them in sack or rose-water.

When I show you the library, you shall see in her own hand . . . the best receipt now in England both for a hasty-pudding and a *white-pot*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

But *white-pot* thick is my Buxoma's fare.
While she loves *white-pot*, capon ne'er shall be,
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, food for me.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 1. 92.

2†. A drink consisting of port wine heated, with a roasted lemon, sugar, and spices added. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 218.

white-pudding (hwit'püd'ing), *n.* 1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.—2. A kind of sausage of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper, salt, and sometimes onions, and stuffed into a prepared intestine. Compare *black-pudding*.

white-rock (hwit'rok), *n.* In the South Staffordshire coal-field, dikes of diabasic rock which there intersect the coal-measures.

Microscopical examination shows that this *white-rock* or "white-trap" is merely an altered form of some diabase or basaltic rock, wherein the felspar crystals, though much decayed, can yet be traced, the augite, olivine, and magnetite being more or less completely changed into a mere pulverulent earthy substance.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 580.

white-root (hwit'rüt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, or perhaps *P. officinale*.

white-rot (hwit'rot), *n.* See *rot*.

whiterump (hwit'rump), *n.* 1. Same as *white-tail*, 1.—2. The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hemastica*: same as *spotrump*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [West Burnstable, Mass.]

white-rumped (hwit'rump), *a.* Having a white rump or white upper tail-coverts: specifying various birds.—**White-rumped petrel**, Leach's petrel, *Cymochorea leucorhoa*, of a fuliginous color with white upper tail-coverts: found on both east and west coasts of the United States.—**White-rumped sandpiper**, Bonaparte's sandpiper, *Tringa or Actodromas bonapartei*, having white upper tail-coverts: abundant in many parts of North America.—**White-rumped shrike**, the common American shrike, a variety of the loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.—**White-rumped thrush**. See *thrush*.

white-salted (hwit'säl'ted), *a.* Cured in a certain manner, as herring (which see).—**White-salted herring**. See *herring*.

white-scoop (hwit'skop), *n.* Same as *whitehead*, 1. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Local, Connecticut.]

white-shafted (hwit'shaf'ted), *a.* Having white shafts or shaft-lines of the feathers: as, the *white-shafted fantail*, *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Compare *red-shafted*, *yellow-shafted*.

whiteside (hwit'sid), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

white-sided (hwit'si'ded), *a.* Having the sides white, or having white on the sides: as, the *white-sided dolphin*, or skunk-porpoise. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

whitesmith (hwit'smith), *n.* [*white* + *smith*. Cf. *blacksmith*.] 1. A worker in tinware.—2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

whitespot (hwit'spot), *n.* 1. A British noctuid moth, *Dianthæcia albimaculata*.—2. Another British moth, *Ennychia octomaculata*.

white-spotted (hwit'spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with white: as, the *white-spotted pinion*, *Calymnia diffinis*, a British noctuid; the *white-spotted pug*, *Eupithecia albopunctata*, a British geometrid moth.

whitespur (hwit'spér), *n.* In *her.*, a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation. Also called *esquires' whitespurs*.

whitester, **whitater** (hwit'stér, hwit'stér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whytstare*, *wyttare*, *whitstare*, *whitstare*, *whitstare*; *whitstare*; *whitstare* + *stare*.] A bleacher; a whitener. [Obsolete or local.]

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet-mead.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 14.

White's thrush. A ground-thrush, *Geocichla (Dreocichla) varia*. This bird was originally described as *Turdus varius* by Pallas, 1811; as *T. aureus* by Holandre, 1828; and as *T. whitei* by Eyton, 1836, when it was found as a straggler to Great Britain, and dedicated to G. White of Selborne; it is also known as *Oreocichla aurea*, *O. whitei*, and by other names. By some singular misapprehension White's thrush has been said to be "the only known bird which is found in Europe and America and Australia alike"—the facts being (1) that various birds are so found, but no thrushes of any kind are so found; (2) that White's thrush has never been found either in America or in Australia, and has been found in Europe as an accidental visitant only, its habitat being as given under *ground-thrush* (which see); (3) that the supposed White's thrush of Australia is *G. lunulata* (*Turdus lunulatus* of Latham), and the true White's thrush, occurring as a straggler in Europe, was mistakenly recorded as *Turdus lunulatus* by Blasius in 1862: whence a part of the myth, which in its rounded-out form extended to America.

whitestone (hwit'stön), *n.* A literal translation of the German *Weissestein*, the name of a rock now generally known as *granulite*, but sometimes called *leptinite*. The name *Weissestein* is now obsolete in Germany, and *whitestone* has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

whitetail (hwit'täl), *n.* [Formerly also *whit-tail*; *white* + *tail*. Cf. *whiterump*, *wheatear*.] 1. The wheat-ear or stonechat, *Saxicola cinanthe*. Also *whiterump*, *white-arse*, *wittol*, etc. See cut under *wheatear*.—2. A humming-bird of the genus *Urochroa* (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*: in distinction from the blacktail (*C. macrotis*). See *white-tailed deer* (under *white-tailed*), and cut under *Cariacus*.

white-tailed (hwit'täld), *a.* Having the tail more or less completely white: noting various birds and other animals.—**White-tailed buzzard**, *Buteo albocaudatus*, a fine large hawk of Texas and southward, having the tail and its coverts white with broad black subterminal zone, and many fine zigzag blackish lines.—**White-tailed deer**, the common deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*; the whitetail. The tail is very long and broad, of a flattened lanceolate shape, and on the upper side concolor with the back; but it is pure-white underneath, and very conspicuous when hoisted in flight. See cut under *Cariacus*.—**White-tailed eagle**, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, the common sea-eagle or earn of Europe, etc.—**White-tailed emerald**, *Eltoria chionura*, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches long, chiefly green, but with the crissal and tail feathers white, the latter tipped with black. This species inhabits the United States of Colombia (Vergara) and Costa Rica. A second is *E. cyaneiceps*, little different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare *Urochroa* (with cut) and *Urochroa*.

—**White-tailed gnu**, *Catoblepas gnu*, the common gnu, in distinction from *C. gorgon*, whose tail is black. See cut under *gnu*.—**White-tailed godwit**, *Limosa uropygia*, a species widely distributed, closely resembling the bar-tailed godwit.—**White-tailed kite**, the black-shouldered kite of the United States, *Elanus leucurus*. See cut under *kite*.—**White-tailed longspur**, the black-shouldered or chestnut-collared longspur, *Centropus ornatus*, a very common fringilline bird of the western parts of North America.—**White-tailed marlin**. See *marlin* (b).—**White-tailed mole**, *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species.—**White-tailed ptarmigan**, *Lagopus leucurus*, a ptarmigan peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region of North America, in winter pure-white all over, including the tail, contrary to the rule in this genus. The nearest approach to this condition is found in *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen.

white-thighed (hwit'thid), *a.* Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs: as, the *white-thighed colobus*, *Colobus vellerosus*, a semnopithecoid ape of Africa.



White-tailed Emerald (*Eltoria chionura*).



Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

white-thorn (hwit'thorn), *n.* [*ME. whythe thorne*, *whithorn*; *white* + *thorn*.] See *thorn*, 1. **whitethroat** (hwit'thröt), *n.* 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus *Sylvia*, found in the British Islands. The common whitethroat is *S. cinerea*. The lesser whitethroat is *S. curruca*. The garden-whitethroat is *S. hortensis*, also called *hilly whitethroat* and *greater petichape*. See cut in preceding column.

2. The white-throated sparrow, or peabody-bird, of the United States, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—3. A Brazilian humming-bird, *Leucochloris albicollis*. The character implied in the name is very unusual in this family.

white-throated (hwit'thrö'ted), *a.* Having a white throat: specifying many birds and other animals: as, the *white-throated sparrow*, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, the most abundant kind of crown-sparrow found in eastern parts of the United States. See cut under *Zonotrichia*.—**White-throated blue warbler**. See *warbler*.—**White-throated finch**. See *finch*.—**White-throated monitor**, a South African varan, *Monitor albigularis*.—**White-throated thickhead**. Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.—**White-throated warbler**. See *warbler*.

whitetip (hwit'tip), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Urosticte*.

white-top (hwit'top), *n.* A grass, the white bent, or florin, *Agrostis alba*.

white-tree (hwit'trē), *n.* A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, a probable variety of which, *M. minor*, furnishes cajuput-oil.

whitewall (hwit'wāl), *n.* Same as *white-baker*. [Prov. Eng.]

whitewash (hwit'wash), *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something. Especially—(a) A wash for making the skin fair.

The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 116.

(b) A composition of quicklime and water, or, for more careful work, of whitening, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, woodwork, etc., or as a freshening coating for any surface. It is not used for fine work.

Some dilapidations there are to be made good; . . . but a little glazing, painting, *whitewash*, and plaster will make it [a house] last thy time. *Venbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

2. False coloring, as of character, alleged services, etc.; the covering up of wrong-doing or defects: as, the investigating committee applied a thick coat of *whitewash*. [Colloq.]—3. In *base-ball* and other games, a contest in which one side fails to score. [Colloq.]

whitewash (hwit'wash), *v.* pret. and pp. *whitewashed*, ppr. *whitewashing*. [*whitewash*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hangings and replacing them with others altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and *whitewashing*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to clear from imputations; attempt to restore the reputation of. [Colloq.]

A *whitewashed* Jacobite: that is, one who, having been long a non-juror, . . . had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oaths to Government. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vii.

Whitewashed, he quits the politician's strife

At ease in mind, with pockets filled for life.

Louell, Tempora Mutantur.

3. To clear by a judicial process (an insolvent or bankrupt) of the debts he owes. [Colloq.]—4. In *base-ball*, etc., to beat in a game in which the opponents fail to score.

II. intrans. To become coated with a white inflorescence, as some bricks.

The bricks made from them [clays on the Hudson River] usually "*whitewash*" or "*salt-petre*" upon exposure to the weather. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., ii. 44.

whitewasher (hwit'wash'er), *n.* [*whitewash* + *-er*.] One who whitewashes.

white-water (hwit'wā'tér), *n.* A disease of sheep.

white-water (hwit'wā'tér), *v. t.* To make the water white with foam by loblolling, or splashing with the flukes, as a whale: as, "There she *white-waters*!" a cry from the masthead.

white-wave (hwit'wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, as *Cabera exanthemaria*.

whiteweed (hwit'wéd), *n.* [From the color given by its flowers to a field.] The common oxeye daisy, a composite plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *marguerite*, and by the Indians *white men's speed*, its introduction and rapid spread in America being compared to the occupation of their country by the palefaces.

whitewing (hwit'wing), *n.* 1. The white-winged or velvet scoter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, *Oidemia fusca deglandi*: so called along the At-

lantic coast of the United States. Various plumages of the bird are distinguished by gunners as *black*, *gray*, *May*, *great May*, and *eastern whitewing*; and it has many other local names. See *cut* under *velvet*.

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*: so called from the white bands on the wing.—**Whitewing doves**, the pigeons of the genus *Melopelia*. See *white-winged*.

white-winged (hwit'wíngd), *a.* Having the wings white, wholly or in part: specifying various birds.—**White-winged blackbird**, the lark-bunting, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male of which is black with a conspicuous white wing-patch. See *cut* under *Calamospiza*.—**White-winged coot**. See *cut*, 8.—**White-winged crossbill**, *Loxia leucoptera*, a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—**White-winged dove**, *Melopelia leucoptera*, a pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See *cut* under *Melopelia*.—**White-winged gull**, *Larus argentatus*. See the nouns.—**White-winged scoter**. Same as *whitewing*, 1.—**White-winged snowbird**, a variety of the common black snowbird, *Junco hiemalis alberti*, with white wing-bars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare *cut* under *snowbird*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *whitewing*, 1, and *cut* under *velvet*.

whitewood (hwit'wúd), *n.* A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and the basswood, *Tilia americana*; also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, *Drypetes crocea*, and the wild cinnamon, *Canella alba* (see *Canella*), and whitewood bark, below). In the West Indies *Tabebuia leucocylon*, the whitewood cedar, and *T. pentaphylla*, both formerly classed under *Teocoma*, are so named, together with *Ocotea leucocylon* and the white sweetwood, *Nectandra Antilliana* (*N. leucantha* of Grisebach). The chesswood, *Pittosporum bicolor*, of Victoria and Tasmania, and *Lagenaria Patersoni*, a small soft-wooded malvaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, *Panax elegans*, of eastern Australia, is the mowblan whitewood. Locally, in England, the linden, *Tilia Europea*, and the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, and in Cheshire all timber but oak, are called *whitewood*. (*Britten and Holland*.)—**Whitewood bark**, the white cinnamon, the bark of *Canella alba*.

whiteworm (hwit'werm), *n.* Same as *white-grub*.

whitewort (hwit'wert), *n.* An old name of the feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, and of the Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

whitflaw (hwit'flá), *n.* Same as *whiteflaw*, *whitlow*, *whickflaw*.

whither (hwíth'ér), *adv.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *whether*; with change of orig. *d* to *th*, as in *hither*, *thither*, *father*, etc.; < ME. *whider*, *whidir*, *whidur*, *whedir*, *hwider*, *whoder*, *woder*, *qvoder*, *qvoder*, *hweder*, *whither*, < AS. *hwider*, *hwyder*, to what place, *whither*, = Goth. *hwaðer*, *whither*; < Teut. **hwa*, who, + compar. suffix *-der*, *-ther*: see *who*, and cf. *whether*¹ and the correlative adverbs *hither* and *thither*.] I. *interrog. adv.* 1. To what place?

Gentill knyghtes, *whether* ar ye a-wey?
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 246.

Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
Wordsworth, *Intimations of Mortality*, st. 4.

2. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.]
Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 2.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. To which place.
Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinkes,
Whider that lady is went and wold no longer dwelle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 701.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, *whither* we pursued them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 156.

From this country towards the South there is a certene port called Scyrings hall, *whither* he sayth that a man was not able to saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had every day a full winde.

What will all the gain of this world signifie in that state *whither* we are all hastening apace?
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xii.

2. *Whithersoever*.
Nor let your Chylidren go *whether* they will, but know *whether* they goe, in what company, and what they haue done, good or euill.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. Deut. xxi. 14.
A fool go with thy soul, *whither* it goes!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 22.

Where has now to a considerable extent taken the place, in conversational use, of *whither*: thus, it would seem rather stilted to say "*whither* are you going?" instead of "*where* are you going?" *Whither* is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

Any whither! See *anywhither*.
Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider
Will vndertake or they goe any *whither*.
Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full
Of good Beerekin.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs any *whether*.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 184.

No whither. See *nowhither*.
Mishah said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi?
And he said, Thy servant went no *whither*. 2. Ki. v. 25.

whither-out (hwíth'ér-out), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* In what direction outward; whence and whither.

"Lorde," quod I, "if any wigte wyte *whider-out* it groweth!"
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 12.

whithersoever (hwíth'ér-sò-ev'ér), *adv.* [*whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place.

Master, I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest.
Mat. viii. 19.

whitherward (hwíth'ér-wárd), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* [*< ME. whiderward, hwuderward, whoderward*; < *whither* + *-ward*.] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And asked of hire *whiderward* she went.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 782.

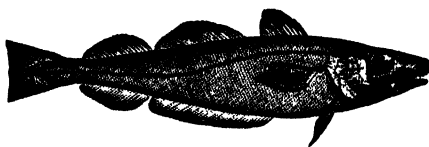
Whitherward wentest thou? William Morris, *Sigurd*, III.

whiting¹ (hwí'ting), *n.* [*< ME. whytynge*; verbal n. of *whitel*, *v.*] Chalk which has been dried either in the air or in a kiln, and afterward ground, levigated, and again dried. In trade it has various names, according to the amount of labor expended on it to make it fine and free from grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paris white, which is the best grade. Whiting is used in fine whitewashing, in distemper painting, cleaning plate, making putty, as an adulterant in various processes, as a base for picture-moldings, etc. Also *whitening*.

When the father hath gotten thousands by the sacrilegious impropriation, the son perhaps may give him [the vicar] a cow's grass, or a matter of forty shillings per annum; or bestow a little *whiting* on the church, and a waistcoat seat for his own worship.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 144.

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Butler).

whiting² (hwí'ting), *n.* [*< ME. whytynge* (= MD. *wyttingh*, *wyttingh* = MLG. *witink*, also *witik*, *witeke*; < *whitel* + *-ing*³.] 1. A gadoid fish of Europe, *Merlangus vulgaris*, or another of this genus. It abounds on the British coast, and is highly esteemed for food. It is commonly from 12 to 18 inches



Whiting (*Merlangus vulgaris*), one sixth natural size.

long, and of one or two pounds weight, though it grows much larger. It is readily distinguished from the haddock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbule. The flesh is of a pearly whiteness.

And here's a chain of *whittings'* eyes for pearls;
A muscle-monger would have made a better.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iv. 1.

2. In the United States, one of several sciaenoid fishes of the genus *Merluccius*, as *M. americanus*. The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M. littoralis*.—3. The silver hake, *Merluccius bilinearis*.—4. The menhaden.—Bermuda, bull-head, or Carolina whiting. See *kingfish* (a).—**Whiting's-eye**, a wistful glance; a leer, or amorous look.

I saw her just now give him the languishing Eye, as they call it; that is, the *Whiting's-Eye*, of old called the Sheep's-Eye.
Wycheley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, iv. 1.

whiting-mop (hwí'ting-mop), *n.* [*< whiting*² + *mop*¹.] 1. A young whiting.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins, and the hinges of their knees oiled.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, II. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

I have a stomach, and would content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.
Massinger, *Guardian*, iv. 2.

whiting-pollack (hwí'ting-pol'ák), *n.* See *pollack*.

whiting-pout (hwí'ting-pout), *n.* A gadoid fish, the bib, *Gadus lucius*.

whiting-tint (hwí'ting-tin), *n.* Bleaching-time. Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 3. 140.

whitish (hwí'tish), *a.* [*< ME. whitisshe*; < *whitel* + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

His taste is goode, and *whitisshe* his coloure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

In stooping he saw, about a yard off, something *whitish* and square lying on the dark grass. This was an ornamental note-book of pale leather stamped with gold.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xiii.

whitishness (hwí'tish-ness), *n.* The quality of being somewhat white; albescent.

You may more easily make the experiment, by taking good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and comparing with some of the entire crystals . . . some of the subtle pow-

der of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*.
Boyle, *Exper. Hist. of Colours*, II. i. 12.

whitleather (hwit'leth'ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whittlether*, *whittlether*; < *white*¹ + *leather*.] 1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather. See *leather*.

Hast thou so much moisture
In thy *whit-leather* hide yet that thou canst cry?
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, v. 1.

2. The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head: same as *parwax*. See *cut* under *ligamentum*.

whitling (hwit'ling), *n.* [= Sw. *hvilling*, a whiting; as *white*¹ + *-ling*¹.] The young of the bull-trout. *Imp. Dict.*

whitlow (hwit'ló), *n.* [A corruption of *whit-flaw*, *whiteflaw*, for *whickflaw*, a dial. var. of *quick-flaw*, perhaps simulating *white*¹ + *low*⁴, a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the inflammation.] 1. A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger, usually of the terminal phalanx; felon, panaritium, or paronychia.—2. An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter collects, which ought to be discharged.

whitlow-grass (hwit'ló-grás), *n.* Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, *Saxifraga trydactylites* and *Draba verna* (*Erophila vulgaris*), regarded as curing whitlow. In later times the name has been confined to *Draba verna* (*vernal whitlow-grass*), and thence extended to the whole genus. The section *Erophila*, however, of this genus, to which *D. verna* belongs, is now separated as an independent genus. See *Draba*, and *cut* under *siccle*.

whitlowwort (hwit'ló-wért), *n.* See *Paronychia*¹, 2 (with *cut*).

Whit-Monday (hwit'mun'dā), *n.* [*< whit*² (for *white*¹) + *Monday*.] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called *Whitsun-Monday*.

whitneyite (hwit'ni-it), *n.* [Named after J. D. Whitney, an American geologist (born 1819).] A native arsenide of copper, occurring massive, of a reddish-white color and metallic to sub-metallic luster, and found in the copper region of Lake Superior.

whitret (hwit'ret), *n.* [See also *quhitred*, *quhitret*, *whittrack*; origin uncertain. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *whitneck*, a white-throated weasel.] A weasel. [Scotch.]

Whitsont, *n.* An old form of *Whitsun*.

whitsour (hwit'sour), *n.* [Appar. < *white*¹ + *sour*.] A variety of summer apple.

whitstert, *n.* See *whitester*.

whitsult (hwit'sul), *n.* [*< white*¹ + *soul*², *sul*.] A dish composed of milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

Their meat *whitsult*, as they call it: namely, milke, soure milke, cheese, curds, butter.
R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, folio 66.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), *a.* [Formerly also *Whitson*, also *Whisson*, *Whieson*; < ME. *whitson*, *wyttaun-whysson* (= Icel. *hvíta sunna*), *Whitsun*; abbr. of *Whitsunday* or the common first element of *Whitsunday*, *Whitsun-week*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide; following Whitsunday, or falling in Whitsun-week: generally used in composition: as, *Whitsun-ale*; *Whitsun-Monday*, etc.—**Whitsun day**. See *Whitsunday*.

Whitsun-ale (hwit'sun-ál), *n.* [Also *Whitson-ale*; < *Whitsun* + *ale*.] A festival formerly held in England at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, ate and drank, and engaged in various games and sports.

May-games, Wakes, and *Whitsun-ales*, &c., if they be not at unseasonable hours, may justly be permitted.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 276.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* [*< ME. whit-sunday*, *whith sounday*, *witsonday*, *wisson-day*, *hwite sune-dei*, *hwite sune-dai*, etc., < AS. *hwita sunnan-dæg*, only in dat. case *hwitan sunnan dæg* (= Icel. *hvítasunnudagr* (cf. also *hvítadagar*, 'white days,' a name for Whitsun-week, *hvíta-daga-vika*, 'white days-week,' *hvítasunnudags-vika*, Whitsunday's week) = Norw. *Kvitsundag*, Whitsunday), < *hwit*, white, + *sunnandæg*, Sunday: see *white*¹ and *Sunday*. The name refers to the white garments (Icel. *hvíta-ráðhir*, white weeds) worn by candidates for baptism. The notion which has been current that *Whitsunday* is derived from the G. *pŋngsten*, Pentecost (see *Pinkster* and *Pente-*

cost), is ridiculous.] 1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Have hatte of floures as fresh as May,
Chapelett of roses of Wisnaway.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2278.

Tewysday a for *whit Sunday*, we cam to Canterbury, to Reynt Thomas Messe, And ther I offeryd, and made an ende of my pylgrymage.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

2. In Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15th or, from the Old Style, May 26th) on which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, etc., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, etc. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now fixed by law as May 28th.

Whitsun-farthings (hwit'sun-fär'fingz), *n.* *pl.* Pentecostals.

Whitsun-lady (hwit'sun-lā'di), *n.* The leading female character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide.

Whitsun-lord (hwit'sun-lōrd), *n.* The master of the revels at the old Whitsuntide festivities.

A cooper's wit, or some such busy spark,
Illuminating the high constable and his clerk
And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from *Whitsunlords*.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, Prolog.

Whitsuntide (hwit'sun-tid), *n.* [*< ME. whitsontide, witsontide, whyssontide, whitesunc-tide, whitsuntide; < Whitsun + tide.*] The season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire week which follows Pentecost Sunday. In the Church of England Whitsunday was appointed in 1549 as the day on which the reformed Book of Common Prayer was to be used for the first time. Whitsuntide, along with Easter, was one of the two great seasons for baptism in the ancient church, and received the name of *White Sunday* (*Dominica Alba*) from the alba or white robes of the newly baptized, as Low Sunday was also called *Alb-Sunday* (*Dominica post Albas* or *in Albia depositis*). See *Pentecost*.

The weke afore *witsontide* come the kynge to Cardoell, and when he was come he axed Merlin how he hadde speeded.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 60.

The king then left London for the North a little before *Whitsuntide*, as the contemporary writer of *Croyland* tells us.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

Whitsun-week (hwit'sun-wēk), *n.* [*< ME. *whitsun weke, witsun-weke; < Whitsun + week.*] The week which begins with Whitsunday.

So it befelle that this Emperour cam, with a Cristene knyght with him, into a Chirche in Egypt: and it was the Saturday in *Wytton weke*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 289.

whittaw (hwit'ā), *n.* [Appar. for *whittaber*.] Same as *whit-tawer*.

Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the *whittaw*, otherwise called *dece*.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

whit-tawer (hwit'ā'tēr), *n.* [*< whi¹ + tawer*. (cf. *whityer*.)] A worker in white leather; especially, a saddler. Halliwell.

whitten (hwit'n), *n.* [Appar. *< whi¹ + -en*, orig. adj. inflection-ending.] A name assigned in some old books to the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (also called *snowball-tree*), but properly belonging to the wayfaring-tree, *V. Lantana*, alluding to the white under surface of its leaves, and so used in large portions of England.

whittle-whattle (hwit'i-hwat'i), *n.* [A varied reduplication; cf. *twittle-twattle*.] Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language; hence, a person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

whittle-whattle (hwit'i-hwat'i), *v. i.* [Sc.] To mutter; whisper; waste time by vague cajoling language; talk frivolously; shilly-shally. [Scotch.]

What are ye *whittle-whattling* about, ye gowk? said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs.

Scott, Pirate, vi.

whittle¹ (hwit'l), *n.* [*< ME. whittel, hwitel; < AS. hwitel* (= Icel. *hvitill* = Norw. *kvitel*), a blanket or mantle, lit. a 'white mantle,' *< hwit*, white. (cf. E. *blanket*, ult. *< P. blanc*, white.)] Originally, a blanket; later, a coarse shaggy mantle or woollen shawl worn by West-country women in England. [Old and prov. Eng.]

When he streyneth hym to strecche the straw is hus *whitel*;

So for hus glotonye and grete synne he hath a greuous penaunce.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 76.

Her figure is tall, graceful, and alight, the severity of its outlines softening well with the severity of her dress, with the brown stuff gown, and plain gray *whittle*.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, li.

whittle² (hwit'l), *n.* [Altered for **thwittle*, *< ME. thwitel*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter,' *< AS. thwitan*, E. *thwite*, dial. *white*, cut: see *thwite*.] A knife;

especially, a large knife, as a butcher's knife or one carried in the girdle.

There's not a *whittle* in the unruly camp.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 183.

The long crooked *whittle* is gleaming and bare!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 56.

I've heerd tell as whalers wear knives, and I'd ha' g'en 't gang a taste o' my *whittle* if I'd been cotted up just as I'd set my foot on shore.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

whittle² (hwit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whittled*, ppr. *whittling*. [Formerly also *whittle*; *< whittle², n.*] 1. To cut or dress with a knife; form with a whittle or knife: as, to *whittle* a stick.

I asked about a delightful jumping-jack which made its appearance, and wished very much to become the owner, for it was curiously *whittled* out and fitted together by Mr. Teaby's own hands.

The Atlantic, LXV. 88.

2. To pare, or reduce by paring, literally or figuratively.

We have *whittled* down our loss extremely, and will not allow a man more than three hundred and fifty English shilins.

Walpole, Letters, II. 60.

3. To intoxicate; make tipsy or drunk. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

After the Britans were wel *whittled* with wine, he fell to taunting and girding at them.

Veretegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 280.

II. intrans. 1. To cut wood with a pocket-knife, either aimlessly or with the intention of forming something; use a pocket-knife in cutting wood or shaping wooden things.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, . . . make faces, *whittle*, fish, tear his clothes.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The Meggar boys . . . produce knives simultaneously from their pockets, split each a good splinter off the palms, and begin *whittling*.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

2†. To confess at the gallows. [Cant.]

When his last speech the loud hawkers did cry,
He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lie! . . .

Then said, I must speak to the people a little,
But I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle*.

Swift, Clever Tom Clinch.

Whittlesey (hwit'l-si-i), *n.* [Named after C. Whittlesey (see def.).] The generic name of a plant first found by Charles Whittlesey in the coal-measures at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and named by J. S. Newberry in honor of its discoverer (1853). This plant is known only by its leaves, of which the nervation is very peculiar, excluding it from all other known genera. The generic characters, as given by Lesqueroux, are—"frond simple or pinnate, nerves fasciculate, confluent to the base, not dichotomous, fructification unknown." The leaves have a peculiar truncate form, are somewhat fan-like in shape, and dentate at the upper border, but entire on the sides and rapidly narrowing into a short petiole. This plant, of which the nervation has some analogy with that of the glenck, was placed by Lesqueroux with the *Noeggarathiceæ*; Schenk considers it as possibly belonging to the gymnosperms. *Whittlesey* has been found in various localities, always low down in the coal-measures.

whittle-shawl (hwit'l-shāl), *n.* Same as *whittlet*.

whittlings (hwit'lingz), *n. pl.* Chips or bits produced in whittling.

whitwall (hwit'wāl), *n.* Same as *witwall*.

Whitwell stove. One of various forms of stove, on the regenerative principle, which are used for heating the air for the supply of an iron furnace working with the hot-blast. The heating-surfaces in the Whitwell stove consist of broad spaces and flat walls instead of the checkerwork usually employed. Such stoves have been built having a height of 70 feet and a diameter of over 20.

Whitworth gun. See *gun¹*.

whity (hwi'ti), *a.* [*< whi¹ + -y¹*.] Rather white; whitish.

whity-brown (hwi'ti-broun), *a.* Of a whitish color with a brownish tinge; light yellowish-gray: as, *whity-brown* paper. Different shades of paper have at different times been so designated.

whityer (hwit'yēr), *n.* [*< whi¹ + -yer, -ier¹*. Cf. *whiter, whistler*.] The word survives in the surname *Whittier*.] A bleacher; a whitster.

whiz, r. and n. See *whizz*.

whizzig, *n.* A mechanical toy.

whizlet (hwi'z'l), *v. i.* [A freq. of *whiz*.] To whizz; whistle. [Rare.]

Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye *whizzing*.

Stanhurst, Ruedel, l. 93.

whizz (hwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whizzed*, ppr. *whizzing*. [= Icel. *hrisga*, hiss, run with a hissing sound, said of streams, etc.; an imitative word, like *buzz, buzz, whistle*, etc.] 1. To make a humming or hissing sound, like that of an arrow or ball flying through the air.

God, in the *whizzing* of a pleasant wind,
Shall march upon the tops of mulberry trees,
To cool all breasts that burn with any griefs,
As whilom he was good to Moyse's men.

Peete, David and Bethsabe.

The exhalations *whizzing* in the air
Give so much light that I may read by them.

Shak., J. C., II. 1. 44.

2. To move, rush, or fly with a sibilant humming sound.

How the quott

Whizzed from the Stripling's arm.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

Parried a musket ball with a small sword, inasmuch that he absolutely felt it *whiz* round the blade.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *n.* [*< whizz, v.*] A sound between hissing and humming; a sibilant or whistling hum, such as that made by the rapid flight of an arrow, a bullet, or other missile through the air.

Every soul it passed me by,

Like the *whizz* of my cross-bow!

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

whizzer (hwiz'er), *n.* A centrifugal machine used for drying sugar, grain, clothes, etc.

From the *whizzer* the wheat passes to the smut machine.

The Engineer, LXV. 2.

Ritchie's Steam Whizzer.—A machine for treating musty grain.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 178.

whizzingly (hwiz'ing-li), *adv.* [*< whizzing, ppr., + -ly²*.] With a whizzing sound.

whizzing-stick (hwiz'ing-stik), *n.* Same as *bull-roarer*. Amer. Anthropol., III. 258.

who (hō), *pron.* [*< ME. who, wha, wo, qwo, quo, qua, quā, hwo, hoo, ho* (gen. *whos, whas, whes, quos, hwas, hws, hwsos, hos, vos, dat. whom, wham, whēm, wam, hwam, acc. whan, wan, hwan*), *< AS. hwa* (gen. *hwæs, dat. hwām, hwæm, acc. huone, instr. hwi, hwi* (see *why¹*)) = OS. *hwe* = OFries. *hwa*, *wā* = LG. *we, wer* = D. *wie* = OHG. *MHG. wer, G. wer* = Icel. *hverr, hver* = Sw. *hvem* = Dan. *hvem, hvo* = Goth. *huas, m., hwo, f.* (gen. *hwis, m., hwizos, f.*, dat. *hwamma, m., hwiāt, f.*, acc. *hwana, m., hwo, f.*, instr. *hwē, pl. hwiāt, etc.*), *who*, = Ir. Gael. *co* = W. *puwy* = Russ. *kto, chto*, *who*, *what*, = Lith. *kas, who*, = L. *quis, m., quæ, f.*, *quid*, neut., *who*, = Gr. **hōs, *hōs* (in deriv. *ποι*, where, etc., *πόρος, κόρος*, whether) = Skt. *kas, who* (acc. *kam, whom*).] For the neuter, see *what¹*. From this root are ult. *when, whence, where, whether¹, which, whither, why, how*, and (from the L. root) *quiddity, quality, quantity*, etc. *Who, which, what* were orig. only interrogative pronouns; *which, whose, whom* occur regularly and usually as relatives as early as the end of the 12th century, but *who* not until the 14th century.] **A. interrog.** Denoting a personal object of inquiry: What man or woman? what person? *Who* is declined, in both singular and plural alike, with the possessive (genitive) *whose* and the objective (dative or accusative) *whom*: as, *who* told you so? *whose* book is this? of *whom* are you speaking?

Quo made domne (dumb), and *quo* speacnde?

Quo made blise (blind), and *quo* lockende?

Quo but ic, that haue al wrogt?

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2821.

Ho makede the so hardy

For to come in to mi Tur?

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? Ps. lxxiii. 25.

Whence comes this bounty? or *whose* is 't?

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Arrest me! at *whose* suit?—Tom (Charley, Dick Leverpool, stay; I'm arrested.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 2.

In certain special uses *who* appears—(a) Inquiring as to the character, origin, or status of a person: as, *who* is this man? (that is, what are his antecedents, his social standing, etc.); *who* are we (what sort of persons are we) that we should condemn him?

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. Rom. xiv. 4.

Please to know me likewise. *Who* am I?

Why, one, sir, who is lodging with a friend

Three streets off. Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

Mr. Talboys inquired, "Who were these people?" "O, only two humble neighbors," was the reply.

C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

(b) In exclamatory sentences, interrogative in form but expecting or admitting no reply: as, *who* would ever have suspected it!

Our hair-apparent is a king!

Who dream'd, *who* thought of such a thing?

Shak., Pericles, iii., Prolog., l. 38.

B. rel. Introducing a dependent clause, and noting as antecedent a subject, object, or other factor, expressed or understood, in a clause actually or logically preceding. (a) With reference to the clause following, the relative may introduce—(1) A subordinate proposition explanatory or restrictive of the antecedent.

Ydolatrie thus was boren,

For *quædam* mani man is for-loren.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

He hadde bote a dogter *ho* mygte ys eir be.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 89.

Witness on Job *whom* that we didnen wo.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 193.

A verse may find him *who* a sermon flies.
G. Herbert, *The Church Porch*.

The general purposes of men in the conduct of their lives . . . and in gaining either the affection or the esteem of those with *whom* they converse.

Grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.
Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a compound relative.

Adraweth your suerdes & loke *we* may do best.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 127 (Morris and Skeat, II. 6).

As hi casten heore lot *aves* he [Christ's garment] scolde beo.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me *who* made the world.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, II. 2.

The dead man's knell

Is there scarce ask'd for *who*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 8. 171.

There be *who* can relate his domestic life to the exactness of a diary.

Her we ask'd of that and this.

And *who* were tutors. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, l.

(2) A clause dependent in form, but adding a distinct idea. Here the relative force is almost entirely lost, *who* becoming equivalent to *and* with a demonstrative pronoun.

He trod the water,

Whose enmity he flung aside.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 116.

The young man . . . at last married her, to *whose* wedding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius, who . . . found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 438.

(b) With reference to gender, *who* originally noted a masculine or feminine antecedent, whether human, animate, or other, the neuter being *what*; and *whose*, the possessive (genitive) of *who*, was also that of *what*, and is still correctly used of a neuter antecedent (see *what*). Moreover, before the appearance of the possessive *its*, whose place was filled by the neuter *his* (see *he*, l. c. (b)), not only were neuter objects designated in the two other cases by *he* and *him*, but *who* and *whom* were sometimes substituted for *that* as the nominative and objective of the neuter relative (see the quotation from Puttenham). In modern use, however, *who* and *whom* are applied regularly to persons, frequently to animals, and sometimes even to inanimate things when represented with some of the attributes of humanity, as in personification or vivid description.

Men seyn over the walle stonde

Grote engynes, *who* were mygh honde.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4194.

The nature and condition of man . . . is called humanity; whence is a general name to those virtues in *whome* semeth to be a mutual concord and love in the nature of man.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 8.

Such is the figure Onall, *whom* for his antiquitie, dignitie and use, I place among the rest of the figures to embellish our proportions.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 84.

Death arrests the organ of my voice,

Who, entering at the breach thy sword hath made,

Sacks every vein and arterie of my heart.

Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, I. II. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . .

Who with her head nimbly in threats approach'd

The opening of his mouth.

Shak., *As you like it*, IV. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the observation I saw in two of the walkees, even two beech trees, *who* were very admirable to behold, not so much for the height, . . . but for their greatnesse.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 37.

Animals, *who*, by the proper application of rewards and punishments, may be taught any course of action.

Hume, *Human Understanding*, ix.

If strange dogs come by, . . . she [a doe] returns to the cows, *who*, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, xxiv.

A mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, *who* are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink.

George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, vi.

And you, ye stars,

Who slowly begin to marshal,

As of old, in the fields of heaven,

Your distant, melancholy lines!

M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*, II.

(c) With reference to the nature of its antecedent, *who* may note—(1) a particular or determinate person or thing (see (a)); or (2) an indefinite antecedent, in which case *who* has the force of *whoso*, *whosoever*, or *whoever*, and is called an indefinite relative. Its antecedent may be expressed, or it may be a compound relative.

Hwam ich biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete,

He me schal biteaye.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he degyre he dreped als faste.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1648.

Of croice in the alde testament

Was mani blisning [tokens], *qua* to cowde tent.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 118.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore.

Byron, *Don Juan*, IV. 12.

As *who* saith. Same as *as who should say*.

For he was synguler hym-self, and seyd faciamus,

As *who* seith more mote here-to than my worde one.

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge

Was asked what is trouthe or sothfastnesse,

He nat a word answered to that axinge,

As *who* saith, "no man is al trow," I gesse.

Chaucer, *Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton*, l. 4.

As *who* should say, as one who says or who might say; as if one should say.

He doth nothing but frown, as *who* should say, "If you will not have me, choose."

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 2. 51.

The slave . . . holds

John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair,

With one hand ("look you, now," as *who* should say).

Browning, *Fra Lippo Lippi*.

The *who*, that one who; who: so also the *whose*, the *whom*.

[Archaic.]

The *whos* power as now is falle.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

Your mistress, from the *whom*, I see,

There's no disjunction to be made.

Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 4. 589.

Who all, all the persons who; the whole number (who).

[Colloq.]

I don't know *who* all, for I aint much of a bookster and don't recollect.

Haliburton, *Sam Slick in England*, xlviii.

Who but he, who else? he only; nobody else.

Every one repaireth to Wriotheseley, honoureth Wriotheseley (as the Assyrians did to Haman), and all things as done by his advice: and *who* but he?

Ponnet, quoted in E. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, [xvi], note.

She made him Marquis of Ancres, one of the Twelve Marshals of France, Governor of Normandy; and conferred divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him: and *who* but he?

Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 19.

Who that, who or whoever: as a relative, either definite or indefinite.

For *who* that entreth ther,

He his sauff euere more

William of Shoreham, *De Baptismo*, l. 6 (Morris and Skeat, II. 63).

And dame Musyke commaunded curteysly

La Bell Pucell wyth me than to daunce,

Whome that I toke wyth all my plesaunce.

Havens, *Pastime of Pleasure* (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

=Syn. *Who*, *which*, and *that* agree in being relatives, and are more or less interchangeable as such; but *who* is used chiefly of persons (though also often of the higher animals), *which* almost only of animals and things (in old English also of persons), and *that* indifferently of either, except after a preposition, where only *who* or *which* can stand.

Some recent authorities teach that only *that* should be used when the relative clause is limiting or defining: as, the man that runs fastest wins the race; but *who* or *which* when it is descriptive or coordinating: as, this man, *who* ran fastest, won the race; but, though present usage is perhaps tending in the direction of such a distinction, it neither has been nor is a rule of English speech, nor is it likely to become one, especially on account of the impossibility of setting *that* after a preposition; for to turn all relative clauses into the form "the house that Jack lived in" (instead of "the house in which Jack lived") would be intolerable. In good punctuation the defining relative is distinguished (as in the examples above), by never taking a comma before it, whether it be *who* or *which* or *that*. Wherever that could be properly used, but only there, the relative may be, and very often is, omitted altogether: thus, the house Jack built or lived in; the man (or the purpose) he built it for. The adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a noun in any way in which an adjective or adjective phrase, either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind: as, why punish this man, *who* is innocent? I.e. seeing, or although, he is innocent (= this innocent man). But a relative is also not rarely made use of to add a coordinate statement, being equivalent to *and* with a following pronoun: as, I studied geometry, *which* I found difficult (and [I] found it difficult); I met a friend, *who* kindly showed me the way (and he kindly, etc.). This way of employing the relative is by some regarded as a Latinism, and condemned; it is restricted to *who* and *which*.

whoa (hwō), interj. [A var. of *ho*!.] Stop! stand still!

Come, lie go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and *whoa*, and which is to which hand.

Heywood, *Fortune by Land and Sea* (Works, ed. 1874, [VI. 384]).

whobub, n. An obsolete form of *hubbub*. Also *whoobub*.

[Cry within of Arm. Arm!]

What a vengeance ails this *whobub*? pox refuse 'em.

Beau. and Fl., *Women Pleased*, IV. 1.

whodet, n. An obsolete form of *hood*.

I marvell that he sent not therwith a foxes taylor for a scepture, and a *whodet* with two eares.

Hp. Bale, *English Votaries*, fol. 104.

whoever (hū-ev'ér), indef. pron. [*who* + *ever*.]

Any person whatever; no matter who; any one without exception.

Forsooth by a solemne day he was wont to leese to hem oon bounden, *whom* euere thei axiden.

Wyclif, *Mark* xv. 6.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1. 339.

Whoever in those glasses looks may find

The spots return'd, or graces, of his mind,

And by the help of so divine an art,

At leisure view and dress his nobler part.

Waller, *Upon B. Jonson*.

I will not march one foot against the foe till you all swear to me that *whomever* I take or kill his arms I shall quietly possess.

Swift, *Battle of Books*.

whole (hōl), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *wholle*; with unorig. initial *w*; prop., as in early mod. E., *hole*, < ME. *hol*, *hool*, < AS. *hāl* = OS. *hēl* = OFries. *hēl* = D. *heel* = OHG. MHG. *G. heil*, sound, whole, saved, = Icel. *heill* = Sw. *hel* = Dan. *heel* = Goth. *hails*, hale, whole, = OBulg. *ciolŭ*, whole, complete; perhaps allied to Gr. *kalos*, excellent, good, hale, and Skt. *kalya*, hale, healthy (> *kalyāna*, prosperous, blessed). From *whole* (AS. *hāl*) are also ult. E. *wholesome*, *wholesale*, *wholly*, *heal*¹, *health*, *healthy*, and the second element of *wassail*; from the Scand. form (Icel. *heill*) are ult. E. *hale*², *hail*², etc. The change of initial *ho-* to *who-* was a dial. peculiarity, there being an actual change of pronunciation (hō to hwō), due to the labializing effect of the long ō; the change was reflected in the spelling, which in some words, as *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, *what*, came into literary use, while the orig. pronunciation with simple *h* remained or prevailed. In dial. use the *who-* (*hwo-*) thus developed was afterward reduced in some districts to *wo-*, as *wot* for *whot* (orig. *whote*) for *hot* (orig. *hote*). *Whole* is one of the words which the American Philological Association and the English Philological Society include in their list of spellings to be amended, recommending the restoration of the old form *hole*, in keeping with the derived or related *holy*, *heal*¹, *hale*², etc. (Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1886, p. 127.) I. a. 1. Hale; healthy; sound; strong; well.

When his men saw hym *hol* and sounde,

For sothe they were ful layne.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be *whole* need not a physician, but they that are sick.

A soul . . .

So healthy, sound, and clear and *whole*.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made well.

What Man that first bathed him, afre the meynge of the Watre, was made *hol* of what maner Sykenes that he hadde.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 88.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole*; go in peace, and be *whole* of thy plague.

Mark v. 34.

He call'd his wound a little hurt,

Whereof he should be quickly *whole*.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. Unimpaired; uninjured; unbroken; intact: as, the dish is still *whole*; to get off with a *whole* skin.

Fier brennen on the grene leaf,

And thog grune end *hol* bi-loaf.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 2776.

My life is yet *whole* in me.

2 Sam. I. 9.

Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are *whole*.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, IV. 1. 88.

4. Entire; complete; without omission, reduction, diminution, etc.: as, a *whole* apple; the *whole* duty of man; to serve the Lord with one's *whole* heart; three *whole* days; the *whole* body.

For all the *hole* temple is dedicate and halowed in the honour and name of the holy Sepulchre.

Sir R. Gylfagard, *Pylgrymage*, p. 27.

Ther is a parte of the hede of Meynt George, hys left Arme with the *hol* hande.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 10.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a midit, and an end.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Assassination, her *whole* mind

Blood-thirsting, on her arm recl'n'd.

Churchill, *The Duellist*, III. 67.

Of the disgraceful dealings which were . . . kept up with the French Court, Danby deserved little or none of the blame, though he suffered the *whole* punishment.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

5. All; every part, unit, or member required to make up the aggregate: as, the *whole* city turned out to receive him.

Yeiſ hru ye ordynnaunce of ouſ (y)lde, ordeynd be alle the *hol* fraternite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

The *whole* race of mankind.

Shak., *T. of A.*, IV. 1. 40.

The *whole* Anglican priesthood, the *whole* Cavalier gentry, were against him.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

6. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely devoted.

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte,

Ben to yow trow and *hol* with al myn herte.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1001.

The Sheriff is noht so *hol* as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe.

Paston Letters, I. 208.

7. Unified; in harmony or accord; one.

I think of you as of God's dear children, whose hearts are *whole* with the Lord.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 40.

8. In *mining*, that part of a coal-seam in process of being worked in which the headings

only have been driven, the rest remaining untouched, or before "working the broken" has begun. [North. Eng.]—A lie out of whole cloth. See *lie*.—In or with a whole skin. See *skin*.—The whole box and dice. See *dice*.—The whole kit. See *kit*.—The whole world. See *world*.—To go the whole figure, the whole hog. See *go*.—Upon the whole matter. See *matter*.—Whole blood, *culverin*, *curvature*. See the nouns.—Whole cadence. Same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—Whole chest. See *tea-chest*.—Whole cradle, in *mining*, a platform suspended in the shaft, and nearly as large as the shaft itself: such a platform or cradle is hung by chains to a crab-rope let down from the surface, and is used for repairs, etc.—Whole deal. See *deal*, 1.—Whole flat, in working coal by the panel or barrier system, a whole panel, or such a portion of a seam as is distinctly separated from the rest by a barrier. [North. Eng.]—Whole milk. See *milk*.—Whole number, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—Whole press, hand-presswork done by two men, one to ink and one to print.—Whole shift. See *shift*, 2.—Whole sine of a circle, the radius.—Whole stalls, in *mining*, a certain number of stalls of which the faces are on a line with each other. [South Wales coal-field.]—Whole step. See *step*, 14.—Whole tone. See *tone*, 5.—Syn. 4 and 5. *Entire*, *Total*, etc. See *complete*.

II. n. 1. An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing without defect or exception.

It was not safe to leave him [Edward II.] a Part, by which he might afterward recover the whole.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 112.

'Tis not the whole of life to live,

Nor all of death to die,

Montgomery, *Oh, where shall rest be found?*

But, bad though they nearly all are as wholes, his [Dryden's] plays contain passages which only the great masters have surpassed.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. A complete system; a regular combination of parts; an organic unity.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,

Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 267.

Nature is not an aggregate of independent parts, but an organic whole.

Tyndall, *Radiation*, § 16.

Actual whole. See *actual*.—By the whole, wholesale.

If the currier bought not leather by the whole of the tanner, the shoemaker might have it at a more reasonable price.

Greene, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

Collective, composite, constituent, constituted whole. See the adjectives.—Committee of the whole. See *committee*.—Definitive, dissimilar, essential, formal, logical, mathematical, metaphysical, natural whole. See the adjectives.—On or upon the whole, all circumstances being considered or balanced against one another; upon a review of the whole matter.

Upon the whole, I do not know but he is most fortunate who engages in the whirl through ambition, however tormenting.

Irving, (*Imp. Dict.*)

The death of Elizabeth, though on the whole it improved Bacon's prospects, was in one respect an unfortunate event for him.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Physical, positive, potential whole. See the adjectives.—Syn. Total, totality, entirety, amount, aggregate, gross, sum.

whole (hōl), adv. [*< ME. hool; < whole, a. (prop. the adj. in predicate use).>*] Wholly; entirely.

Therefore I aske yow counsaile how we may beste be gouerned, for I putte me all hool in yore ordonance.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 817.

The Ills thou dost are whole thine own,

Thou'rt Principal and Instrument.

Cowley, *The Mistress*, The Innocent, III.

whole-colored (hōl'kul'ord), a. All of one color; unicolorous; concolor: opposed to *party-colored*.

whole-footed (hōl'fūt'ed), a. [*< ME. hōle-fōted; < whole + footed.>*] 1. Web-footed.

The hole footed fowle to the fiod hygez.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 588.

2. Heavy-footed. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Unreserved; frank; free; easy; at ease; intimate. [Colloq.]

His chief Remissions were when some of his nearest Relations were with him, or he with them, and then, as they say, he was whole-footed; but this was not often, nor long together. Roger North, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 447.

whole-hoofed (hōl'hōft), a. Having undivided hoofs; solidungulate.

whole-length (hōl'length), a. and n. I. a. 1. Extending from end to end.—2. Of full length; exhibiting the whole figure.

John Closterman was the artist who painted the whole-length portrait of Queen Anne now in the Guildhall.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 45.

II. n. A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

wholeness (hōl'nes), n. The state of being whole, complete, entire, or sound; entireness; totality; completeness.

There never can be that actual wholeness of the world for us which there must be for the mind that renders the world one.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 72.

whole-note (hōl'nōt), n. See *note*, 14.—Whole-note rest. See *rest*, 8 (b).

wholesale (hōl'sāl), n. and a. [*< whole + sale.>*] I. n. Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.—By wholesale (or, elliptically, *wholesale*), in the mass; in the gross; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

And are those fit to correct the Church that are not fit to come into it? Besides, What makes them fly out upon the Function, and rail by wholesale? Is the Priesthood a crime, and the service of God a Disadvantage?

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 139.

II. a. 1. Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantity: as, a *wholesale dealer*.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity: as, the *wholesale price*.—3. Figuratively, in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate: as, *wholesale slaughter*.

wholesale (hōl'sāl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *wholesale*, ppr. *wholesaling*. [*< wholesale, n.>*] To sell by wholesale or in large quantities.

wholesaler (hōl'sā-lér), n. [*< wholesale + -er.>*] One who sells by wholesale; a wholesale merchant.

Articles which the consumer recognizes as single the retailer keeps wrapped up in dozens, the wholesaler sends the gross, and the manufacturer supplies in packages of a hundred gross.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 170.

whole-skinned (hōl'skind), a. Having the skin unbroken; sound; uninjured.

He is whole skinn'd, has no hurt yet.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, l. 1.

whole-snipe (hōl'snip), n. The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *G. caelestis*, of Europe: so called in distinction from *double-snipe* and *half-snipe* (see these words).

wholesome (hōl'sum), a. [*With unorig. w, as in whole; prop., as in early mod. E., wholesome; < ME. holsam, holsum, helesum, halsum, wholesome, salutary (not in AS.); prob. suggested by Icel. heilsamr, wholesome, salutary, < heill, = E. whole, + -samr = E. -some: see whole and -some.>*] 1. Healthy; whole; sound in mind or body. [Obsolescent.]

Like a mildew'd ear

Blasting his wholesome brother.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4. 65.

The purifying influence scattered throughout the atmosphere of the household by the presence of one youthful, fresh, and thoroughly wholesome heart.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ix.

2. Tending to promote health; favoring health; healthful; salubrious: as, *wholesome air or diet*; a *wholesome climate*.

Or well of Helseye, whose waters, because they were bytter salt, and bareyne, ye sayd prophet helyd them and made them swete and wholesome.

Sir R. Gylfiorde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 53.

I did commend the black-oppressing humour to the most wholesome physic of thy health-giving air.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, l. 1. 235.

The soile is not very fertile, subiect to much snow, the aire wholesome.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 523.

3. Contributing to health of mind or character; favorable mentally or morally; sound; salutary: as, *wholesome advice*; *wholesome doctrines*; *wholesome truths*.

But to find citizens ruled by good and wholesome laws, that is an exceeding rare and hard thing!

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), l.

I find it wholesome to be alone the greater part of the time.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 147.

With a wholesome fear of Burke and Debreit before my eyes, I suppress the proper name of the noble maiden.

Whyte Melville, *Good for Nothing*, l. 1.

4. Profitable; advantageous; hence, prosperous.

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 105.

5. Clean and neat. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For, how Negligent soever People may be at Home, yet when they come before their Betters 'tis Manners to look wholesome.

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 22.

=Syn. *Salutary*, etc. (see *healthy*), nourishing, nutritious, invigorating, beneficial.

wholesomely (hōl'sum-li), adv. [*< ME. holsunly, holsumliche; < wholesome + -ly.>*] In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

The hende knygt at home holsunly slepe With-inne the comly cortynes, on the coide morne.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

Consideration for his wife seemed a wholesomely pervasive feeling with him.

Servier's Mag., IV. 749.

wholesomeness (hōl'sum-ness), n. [*< ME. holsunness; < wholesome + -ness.>*] 1. The quality of being wholesome or of contributing to health; salubrity.

The wholesomeness and temperature of this climate doth not only argue the people to be answerable to this Description, but also of a perfect constitution of body.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 108.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to mental, moral, or social health.

whole-souled (hōl'sold), a. Noble; generous; hearty.

whole-stitch (hōl'stiech), n. In lace, the simplest kind of filling, in which the threads are woven together, as in cloth.

wholly (hō'li), adv. [*With unorig. w, as in whole; prop. holely or holly, < ME. holely, hoolli, holly, holh, holliche; < whole + -ly.>*] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly; without reserve.

Sleep hath seized me wholly. Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 2. 7.

To her my life I wholly sacrifice.

Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 475.

2. Altogether; exclusively; only.

Arthur seide, "I put me holly in God and in holy cherche, and in yore gode counsaile." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 104.

A bully thinks honour consists wholly in being brave.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 217.

wholth (hōlth), n. [*< whole + -th; intended to explain the lit. sense of health.>*] Wholeness; soundness; health. [Rare.]

That "perfect diapason" which constitutes health, or wholth, and for the use or abuse of which he, as a rational being, is answerable on soul and conscience to himself, to his fellow-men, and to his Maker.

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 125.

whom (hōm), pron. The objective case (original dative) of *who*.

whomever (hōm-ev'ér), pron. The objective case of *whoever*.

whomme, whomble (hwom'l, hwom'bl), v. t. Dialectal forms of *whemml*.

I think I see the coble whombled keel up.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xl.

Whomble, "to turn a trough, or any vessel, bottom upwards, so that it will drain well": used in West Virginia.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 55.

whenso (hōm'sō), pron. The objective case of *whoso*.

whomsoever (hōm'sō-ev'ér), pron. The objective case of *whosoever*.

whoobub (hō'bub), n. Another spelling of *whobub*.

Had not the old man come in with a whoobub against his daughter.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 629.

whoop (hōp), v. [Properly, as formerly, *hoop*, the initial *w* being unoriginal, as in *whole*, etc., and the proper pron. being *hōp* (as given in Walker), and not *hwōp*, which, so far as it exists, is a perverted pronunciation, prob. due to the spelling; < ME. *houpen, howpen, whowpen*, < OF. *houper*, whoop, shout; cf. *houp!* interj., *houp-la!* stop! stop there! Cf. *hoop*, *hubbub*, *whoobub*. There may have been some connection with AS. *wōp*, outcry, weeping (mod. E. **woop*), Goth. *wōpjan*, crow as a cock, etc. (see *weep*); but none with Goth. *hwōppan*, boast.] I. intrans. 1. To shout with a loud voice; cry out loudly, as in excitement, or in calling to some one; halloo; shout; also, to hoot, as an owl.

Hit fill that thei mette Merlin with the Dragon in his hande that com hem a-geins; and as soone as he saugh hem comynge he gan to whoope.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 353.

I whoope, I call. . . Whooppe a lowde, and thou shalt here hym blow his horne.

Palgrave, p. 781.

The Gauls stood upon the banke with distant whooping, hollaing, yelling, and singing, after their manner.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries Send their black Santos to the blushing skies.

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 10.

2. In med., to make a sonorous inspiration, as that following the paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough.

II. trans. 1. To hoot at; insult or deride with shouts or hooting; drive or follow with shouts or outcry.

Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be Whoop'd out of Rome.

Shak., *Cor.*, iv. 5. 84.

If we complain, . . . We are mad straight, and whoop'd, and tied in fetters.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

I should be hissed, And whooped in hell for that ingratitude.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, II. 1.

2. To call or signal to by a shout or whoop.—To whoop it up, to raise an outcry or disturbance; hence, to hurry or stir matters up; work in a lively, rousing manner. [Slang.]

His rival is a prominent politician, with an abundance of party workers to whoop it up for him.

The Century, XXXVIII. 156.

whoop (hōp), n. [Early mod. E. also *hoop*, *hoop*; see *whoop*, v.] 1. A whooping or hoot-

ing cry, like that of the crane; a loud call or shout; a cry designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, or terror.

Captaine Smith told me that there are some . . . will by hallowes and whoops understand each other.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 811.

You have run them all down with whoops and hola's.

Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 26.

With hark, and whoop, and wild halloo,
No rest Benvoirllich's echoes knew.

Scott, L. of the L., l. 1, 8.

2. In *med.*, the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whooping-cough.

whoop¹ (hōp), *interj.* [See *whoop*¹, *v.*] Ho! hallo!

Whoop, Jug! I love thee.

Shak., Lear, l. 4, 245.

whoop² (hōp), *n.* Same as *hoop*³ for *hoopoe*.

To the same place came his orison—mutterer, impaletooked, or lapped up about the chin like a tufted whoop.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 21.

whooper (hō'pér), *n.* One who or that which whoops; a whooper: specifically applied in ornithology to a species of swan and of crane.

whoop-hymn (hōp'him), *n.* A weird melody chanted by the colored fishermen of the Potomac river while hauling the seine: more fully called *fishing-shore whoop-hymn*.

whooping (hō'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whoop*¹, *v.*] A crying out; clamor; howling.

Nought was heard but now and then the howle
Of some vile cur, or whooping of the owle.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ll. 4.

whooping-cough (hō'ping-kōf), *n.* An acute contagious disease of childhood, from which, however, adults are not always exempt, characterized by recurrent attacks of a peculiar spasmodic cough. This consists in a series of short expirations, followed (after a seeming effort) by a long strident inspiration, the whoop, and often accompanied by vomiting; pertussis. Also spelled *hooping-cough*.

whooping-crane (hō'ping-krān'), *n.* The large white crane of North America, *Grus americana*, noted for its loud raucous cry. See *crane*¹ (with cut).

whooping-swan (hō'ping-swōn'), *n.* The whooper or elk. See *swan*.

whoop-la (hōp'li), *interj.* [See *whoop*¹, *v.*] Whoop! hallo! Also spelled *hoop-la* and *hoop-la*.

The glad voices, and "whoop-la" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley.

Mrs. E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 109.

whoopi (hōt), *v.* [Also sometimes *whute*; var. spelling of *hoot*. Cf. *whew*.] Same as *hoot*.

The man who shews his heart
Is whooped for his nudities.

Young, Night Thoughts, viii, 335.

whop, whap (hwop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whopped, whapped*, ppr. *whopping, whapping*. [Also *wop*; prob. var. of *quap*¹, *quop*¹, perhaps associated with *whip*. Cf. *wap*¹.] *I. trans.* To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

Bunch had put his boys to a famous school, where they might whop the French boys, and learn all the modern languages.

Thackeray, Philip, xviii.

II. intrans. 1. To vanish suddenly. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]—2. To plump suddenly down, as on the ground; flop; turn suddenly; as, she *whopped* down on the floor; the fish *whopped* over. [U. S.]

whop, whap (hwop), *n.* [Cf. *ME. whapp*; < *whop*, *v.* Cf. *quop*¹, *quap*¹, and *wap*¹.] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

For a whapp so he whyned and wheid,
And zitt no lasse to the lurdan was lente.

York Plays, p. 326.

whopper, whapper (hwop'ér), *n.* [Cf. *whop, whap*, + *-er*¹. Cf. *wapper*.] 1. One who whops.—2. Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [Colloq.]

This is a *whopper* that's after us.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xx. (Davies.)

But he hardly deserves mercy, having told *whoppers*.

Harper's Mag., LXII, 213.

whopping, whapping (hwop'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whop, v.* Cf. *wapping*.] Very large; thumping; as, a *whopping* big trout. [Colloq.]

whore (hōr), *n.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole*, etc.; < *ME. hore*, a harlot (not in AS.), < Icel. *hóra*, adulteress, = Sw. *hóra* = Dan. *hore* = D. *hoer* = OHG. *huora*, *huorra*, MHG. *huore*, G. *hoer* (Goth. *hōr*, *l.*, not found, another word, *kalki*, being used); also in masc. form, Icel. *hōrr* = Goth. *hōrs*, adulterer; cf. AS. *hōr*, adultery (in comp. *hōrcwæn*, adulteress), < Icel. *hōr* = Sw. Dan. *hor* = OHG. *huor*, adultery; cf. MHG.

herge, *f.*, a prostitute; OBulg. *kurwa* = Pol. *kurwa* = Lith. *kurva*, adulteress (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare Ir. *caraim*, love, *cara*, friend, L. *cārus*, dear, orig. loving (see *caress*), Skt. *chāru*, agreeable, beautiful, etc. The word was confused or homiletically associated in early ME. with *ME. hore*, < AS. *horu* (horw-) = OS. *horu*, *horo* = OFries. *hore* = OHG. *horo*, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from *hire*¹, as if 'one hired,' the notion really present in the equiv. L. *meretriz*, a prostitute (see *meretriz*). The vowel in this word was orig. long, and the reg. mod. form would be **hoor* (hōr), the pron. *hōr* instead of *hōr* (as given by Walker beside *hōr*) is prob. due to the confusion with the *ME. hore*, filth, and to the later confusion of the initial *ho-* with *who-*, as also in *whole*. The word, with its derivatives, is now avoided in polite speech; its survival in literature, so far as it survives, is due to the fact that it is a favorite word with Shakespeare (who uses it, with its derivatives, 99 times) and is common in the authorized English version of the Bible. The word in all its forms (*whoredom*, etc.) is generally retained in the revised version of the Old Testament, though the American revisers recommended the substitution of *harlot*, as less gross; in the revised version of the New Testament *harlot* (with *fornicator* for *whoremonger*, etc.) is substituted.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a courtesan; a strumpet; hence, in abuse, any unchaste woman; an adulteress or fornicatress. [Now only in low use.]

Do not marry me to a *whore*. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 521.*

He wooed her and sued her his mistress to be,
And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree. . . .

"A mayden of England, sir, never will bee
The *whore* of a monarch," quoth Mary Ambree.

Mary Ambree (Child's Ballads, VII, 118).

Thou know'st my Wrongs, and with what pain I wear
The Name of *Whore* his Preachment on me plin'd.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii, 184.

whore (hōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whored*, ppr. *whoring*. [= G. *huren* = Sw. *hóra* = Dan. *hore*; cf. D. *hoereren*; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. *Shak., Othello, v. 1, 116.* [Low.]

II. trans. To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Low.]

He that hath kill'd my king and *whored* my mother.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 64.

A Vestal ravish'd, or a Matron *whor'd*,
Are laudable Diversions in a Lord.

Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

whoredom (hōr'dūm), *n.* [Cf. *ME. horedom*, *hordom*, < Icel. *hōrdóm* = Sw. *hordom* = OD. *hordom*, whoredom; as *whore* + *-dom*.] Prostitution of the body for hire; in general, the practice of unlawful sexual commerce. In Scripture the term is sometimes applied metaphorically to idolatry—the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

Tamar . . . is with child by *whoredom*. Gen. xxxviii. 24.

The whole Countre overfloweth with the synne of that kinde, and noe mervell, as havinge no lawe to restrayne *whoredomes*, adulteries, and like viciouesnes of lier.

The Company of Merchants trading to Muscovy (Ellis's Lit. [Letters, p. 79].

whore-house (hōr'hous), *n.* [Cf. *ME. horehous* = OHG. MHG. *huorhūs*, G. *hurenhaus* = Sw. *horhus* = Dan. *horehus*; as *whore* + *house*¹.] A brothel; a house of ill fame. [Low.]

whoremant (hōr'man'), *n.* [Cf. *ME. horeman*, adulterer (cf. Sw. Dan. *hor-karl*, adulterer); < *hore*, adultery, + *man*.] An adulterer.

The me[l]lres of these *hore-men*, . . .

The bidde ic hangen that he ben.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

whoremaster (hōr'mās'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hore-maister*; < *whore* + *master*¹.] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 516.* [Low.]

whoremasterly (hōr'mās'tér-lī), *a.* [Cf. *whoremaster* + *-ly*¹.] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain.

Shak., T. and C., v. 4, 7.

whoremonger (hōr'mung'gér), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator. Heb. xiii. 4 [fornicator, R. V.].

whoremonging (hōr'mung'ging), *n.* Fornication; whoring.

Nether haue they mynde of anything elles than vpon
whoremonging and other kyndes of wickednes.

J. Udall, On 2 Pet.

whore's-bird (hōrz'bérd), *n.* A low term of abuse.

They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out half a dozen of my teeth.

Plautus made English (1694), p. 9. (Davies.)

Damn you altogether for a pack of *whore's-birds* as you are.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 9. (Davies.)

whore's-egg (hōrz'ég), *n.* A sea-urchin.

whoreson (hōr'sun), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horeson*, *horson*; < *whore* + *son*.] *I. n.* A bastard: used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning. [Low.]

Well said; a merry *whoreson*, ha!

Shak., R. and J., iv. 4, 19.

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.

II. a. Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and applied to persons or things.

A *whoreson* cold, sir, a cough, sir.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 198.

The *whoreson* rich innkeeper of Doncaster, her father, shewed himself a rank ostler to send her up at this time a year, and by the carrier too.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ll. 2.

whorish (hōr'ish), *a.* [Cf. *whore* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 1, 63.* [Low.]

Your *whorish* love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts.

Marton, Antonio and Melida, l. iv. 1.

whorishly (hōr'ish-lī), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]

whorishness (hōr'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whorish. [Low.]

whorl (hwér'l or hwórl), *n.* [Cf. late ME. *whorle*, contr. of **whorvel*, *whorwiel*, *whorwil*; cf. OD. *worvel*, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see *whirl*, and cf. *whar'l*.] 1. In bot., a ring of organs all from the same node; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelop, or perianth; and internally of two or more other whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term *whorl* by itself is generally applied to a circle of radiating leaves—an arrangement of more than two leaves around a common center, upon the same plane with one another. Also *whirl*. See cuts under *Lavandula*, *Paris*, and *Veronica*.

2. In conch., one of the turns of a spiral shell; a volution; a gyre. The last whorl, opposite the apex or nucleus, and including the aperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the *body-whorl*. See *spire*², *n.*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *univalve*, *Pleurotomaria*, and *Scaloria*. Also *whirl*.

See what a lovely shell, . . .

Made so fairly well,

With delicate spire and whorl.

Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

3. In anat.: (a) A volution or turn of the spiral cochlea of man or any mammal. See cut under *ear*. (b) A scroll or turn of a turbine bone, as the ethmoturbinal or maxilloturbinal. See cut under *nasal*.—4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also *thwirl* and *pixy-wheel*.

Elaborately ornamented leaden *whorls* which were fastened at the lower end of their spindles to give them a due weight and steadiness.

S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 2.

Whorl of the heart. Same as *vortex* of the heart. See *vortex*.

whorled (hwér'ld or hwórl'd), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In bot., zool., and anat.: (a) Having a whorl or whorls; verticillate; volute; turbinate; as, a *whorled* stem of a plant, or shell of a mollusk. (b) Disposed in the form of a whorl: as, *whorled* leaves; *whorled* turns of a shell.

whorler (hwér'lér or hwórl'ér), *n.* A local spelling of *whirler*, retained in some cases in the trades.

whorn (hwórn), *n.* A Scotch form of *horn*.

They hae a cure for the muir-ill, . . . whilk is ane pint . . . of yill . . . boill'd wi' sope and hartshorn draps, and toom'd down the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

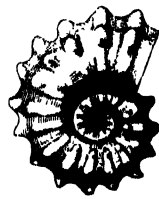
whort (hwért), *n.* [Also *whurt*; a dial. var. of *wort*.] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whortle (hwér'tl), *n.* [Appar. an abbr. of *whortleberry*.] Same as *whortleberry*.

Carefully spying across the moor, from behind the tuft of *whortles*, at first he could discover nothing.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

whortleberry (hwér'tl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *whortleberries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whurtleberry*, appar. intended for **wortleberry* (not found in



Whorls of *Ammonites rothomagensis*.

ME. or AS.), < AS. *wyrtil*, a small shrub or root (also in comp. *biscop-wyrtil*, commonly *biscop-wyr*, bishop's-wort) (= LG. D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root) (dim. of *wyr*, root), < *berie*, berry: see *wort*¹ and *berry*¹. The first element, however, has long been uncertain, the word having variant forms, *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hartberry*, showing confusion or perhaps ult. identity with *hartberry* in its orig. application (AS. *heartberge*, berry of the buckthorn). See *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hurt*², *hartberry*, *huckleberry*.] A shrub, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or its fruit. It is a low bush with numerous angled branches, and glaucous blackish berries which are edible. It grows in Europe, in Siberia, and in America from Colorado to Alaska. The name is extended to many other *vacciniums* bearing similar fruit. See *huckleberry*.

At my feet
The whortle-berries are bedew'd with spray
Dash'd upwards by the furious waterfall.
Coleridge, The Picture, or The Lover's Resolution.

Victorian whortleberry, a prostrate or creeping shrub, *Wittetinia vacciniacea*, of the whortleberry family, found on mountain rocks in Victoria. It is exceptional in the order for its deliquescent anthers.

whose (hōz), *pron.* See *who* and *what*.

whosoever (hōz-sō-ev'ēr), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*. John xx. 23.

whoso (hō'sō), *indef. rel. pron.* [*< ME. "whoso, huase, whoso (cf. ME. dat. huanso, whomso); cf. AS. swā hwa swā: see who and so*¹.] Whosoever; whoever.

Quo so wylle of curtesy here,
In this boke he may hit here!
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

Their love
Lies in their purses, and *whoso* empties them
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.
Shak., Rich. II., li. 2. 130.

Like Aspis sting that closely kills,
Or cruelly does wound *whom* so she wills.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 86.

whosoever (hō-sō-ev'ēr), *pron.*; poss. *whosoever*, obj. *whomsoever*. [*< ME. whoso euer, huase euer; < whoso + euer*.] Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

For hem semeth that *whoso euer* be meke and payent,
he is holy and profitable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.
With *whomsoever* thou findest thy gods, let him not live.
Gen. xxxi. 32.

Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.
Rev. xxi. 17.

He counts it lawfull in the bookes of *whomsoever* to reject that which hee finds otherwise than true.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

whott, whotet, whottet, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *hot*¹.

whucchet, *n.* [See *whick*².] A hutch or coffer.

whummie (hwum'li), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *whemmle*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

whunstane (hwun'stān), *n.* Whinstone. [Scotch.]
A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd for o' lowly brunstane,
Wha's ragin' flame, an' scorchin' heat,
Wad melt the hardest *whun-stane*!
Burns, Holy Fair.

whurt, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whir*.
whurry, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurry*.
whurt, *n.* See *whort*.

whuskey (hwus'ki), *n.* A Scotch form of *whisky*².

why¹ (hwi), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whic*; < ME. *why, whi, hwi, wi* (also in the phrase for *whi*), < AS. *hwī, hwi, hwi* = OS. *hwī* = OHG. *hwīu, win, hui* = Icel. *hvi* = Sw. Dan. *hvi* = Goth. *hwē*, why, for what (sc. reason); instr. case of AS. *hwā*, Goth. *hwaz*, etc., who: see *who*, and cf. *how*¹.] I. *interrog. adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose? wherefore?
Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for *why* will ye die?
Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithce, *why* so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail?
Prithce, *why* so pale?
Sir John Suckling, Why so Pale?

Why so? for what reason? wherefore?
And *why* so, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., li. 1. 7.

II. *rel. conj.* For which reason or cause; on account of which; for what or which; also, as compound relative, the thing or reason for or on account of which.

Whie I said so than, I will declare at large now.
Aescham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

Kros. My sword is drawn.
Ant. Then let it do at once
The thing *why* thou hast drawn it.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 89.

Lose not your life so basely, sir: you are arm'd;
And many, when they see your sword out and know *why*,
Must follow your adventure. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I am of late
Shut from the world; and *why* it should be thus
Is all I wish to know.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.
I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*; for I will tell you now.
Milton, Comus, l. 43.

Clearer it grew than winter sky
That Nature still had reasons *why*.
Lowell, The Nomades.

Why, like other words of the same class, is occasionally used as a noun.

Cursed were he that had none other *why* to believe than that I so say.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Thus 'tis when a man will be ignorantly officious, do services, and not know his *why*. *B. Jonson*, Epicoene, li. 2.

In your Fancy carry along with you the When and the *Why* many of these things were spoken.

R. Milward, Ded. to Selden's Table-Talk.

For why [AS. *for-hwi*]. See *for*.—The cause *why*, the reason *why*, the cause or reason on account of which something is or is to be done.

The cause *whi* his Daughters made him drunken, and for to ly by him, was this: because thei sawge he no man aboute him but only here Fadre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

The why and wherefore, the reason.

why¹ (hwi or wi), *interj.* 1. An emphatic or often expletive use of the adverb.

A Jew would have wept to have seen our parting; *why*, my grandam, having no eyes, look you, wept herself blind at my parting.

Shak., T. G. of V., li. 3. 13.

Why, this it is that spoils all our brave bloods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, li. 1.

May, Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir? *why*, as soon as she was up, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 3.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love.

Cowley, The Request.

Why, sure the girl's beside herself!

Goldsmith, Epil. spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss Catley.

The while he heard, the Book-man drew
A length of make-believing face; . . .
"Why, you shall sit in Ramsay's place."

Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Used as a call or an exclamation.

Why, how now, Claudio! whence comes this restraint?
Shak., M. for M., l. 2. 128.

Why, so, an expression of consent or unwilling acquiescence.

Why, so! go all which way it will!
Shak., Rich. II., li. 2. 87.

why² (hwi), *n.* A dialectal form of *quey*.

whydah, *n.* See *whid*².

whydah, *n.* See *whidah*.

whydah-bird. See *whidah*, *whidah-bird*.

whylet, *n.* and *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *while*.

whylearn, *adv.* A spelling of *whilere*.

whylene, *n.* See *whileness*.

whylest, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *whiles*.

whylom, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *whilom*.

why-not (hwi'not), *n.* [*< why not?* a formula often used in captious questions. Cf. *what-not*, *n.*] Any sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

When the church
Was taken with a *Why-not?* in the lurch.
S. Butler, On Philip Nye's Thanksgiving.

This game . . . was like to have been lost with a *why-not*.
Sir J. Harrington, in Nugæ Antiq. (ed. Park), li. 144.

Now, dame Selby, I have you at a *whynot*, or I never had.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

Whytt's disease. Tubercular meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

wi' (wi), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) abbreviation of *with*¹.

wibblet (wib'l), *n.* [A corrupt form of *wimble*.] A wimble. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

wicchet, *n.* An old spelling of *witch*.

wich (wich), *n.* See *wick*⁴.

wichet, *n.* A Middle English form of *wick*.

wick¹ (wik), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *weck*; < ME. *wicke, weke, weyke, weike*, < AS. *weoca* (for **wica*), a wick (also in comp. *candel-weoca*, candle-wick), = OD. *weicke*, a wick, = MLG. *weke, wike*, LG. *wike, weke*, lint for wounds, a wick, = OHG. *wioh*, MHG. *wieche, weche*, wick, (i. dial. (Bav.) *wickel*, bunch of flax, = Sw. *veke*, a wick, = Dan. *væge*, a wick, = Norw. *vik*, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. *wican* (pp. *wicen*), yield, give way: see *weak*.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted together or braided, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small

successive portions to be burned; also, a piece of woven fabric used for the same purpose.

The *wicke* and the warme fuyr wol make a fayr flamme.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 305.

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 116.

The *wick* grew long and black, and faggabed at the end.
Irving, Bracebridge Hall, p. 96.

wick² (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. *-wick*, and assimilated *-wick*; also *wike*; < ME. *wike, wyke, wic*, < AS. *wic*, a town, village, dwelling, street, camp, quarter, = OS. *wik* = OFries. *wik* = D. *wijk*, quarter, parish, retreat, refuge, = MLG. *wik*, LG. *wike, wik* = OHG. *wih* (withh-), a place, locality, MHG. *wich* = Goth. *weihis*, village, < L. *vicus*, village, street, quarter, = Gr. *oikos*, house, = Skt. *vēga*, house, yard. The word enters, as *-wick* or *-wich*, into many place-names (being confused in some with *wick*³ and *wick*⁴, *wich*). From the L. *vicus* are ult. E. *vicine*, *vicinage*, *vicinity*, etc., *vill*, *villa*, *village*, *villain*, etc., and *-ville* in place-names; from the Gr. *oikos* are ult. *economy*, *ecumenical*, etc., the radical element in *diocese*, *parish*, and many scientific terms in *eco-*, *æco-*, *-æcious*, etc.] 1. A town; village: a common element in place-names, as in *Berwick* (AS. *Berwic*), *Warwick* (AS. *Wærewic*), *Greenwich* (AS. *Grēnewic*, *Grēnawic*), *Sandwich* (AS. *Sandwic*).

Cauntyrbery, that noble *wyke*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 93.

2. A district: occurring in composition, as in *bailiwick*; *constabulary*, *sheriffwick*, *shirewick*.

wick³ (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. assimilated *-wick*; = MLG. *wik*, a bay; < Icel. *wik*, a small creek, inlet, bay. Cf. *viking* and *wicking*. Cf. also *wick*².] A creek, inlet, or bay. *Scott*, Pirate, xix.

wick⁴ (wik), *n.* [Also *wich* (formerly *wych*); appar. a particular use of *wick*² or *wick*³.] 1. A salt-spring; a brine-pit.

The House in which the Salt is boiled is called the *Wych*-house, whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-Springs, and Salt made, are called by the name of *Wych*, viz. *Nampt-wych*, *Northrych*, *Middlewrych*, *Droitwrych*.

Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 207.

2. A small dairy-house. *Halliwell* (under *wich*). [Prov. Eng.]

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) either of chandlers, &c.—or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to *worke* them.

As scalding *wike*, by the Stockes-market, was called of the poulterers scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries dayle-houses, or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickies*.

London (ed. 1599), p. 171. (*Nares*.)

wick⁵ (wik), *v. t.* [Appar. ult. < AS. *wican*, bend, yield: see *wick*¹.] To strike (a stone) in an oblique direction: a term in curling.—To *wick* a bore. See *bore*¹.

wick⁶ (wik), *n.* [Also *weck*; < ME. *wike, wyke*, < Icel. *wik*, corner (*munn-wik*, the corners of the mouth).] A corner; especially, one of the corners of the mouth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

The frothe fumed at his mouth vnfayre bi the *wyke*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

wick⁷, *a.* [ME. *wick, wic*, earlier *wicke, wikkē, wykke, wiche*, bad, wicked; orig. a noun, < AS. *wicca*, wizard, *wicce*, witch: see *witch*¹ and *wicked*¹.] 1. Bad; wicked; false: with reference to persons.

Whan I knew al here cast of here *wike* wille,
I ne migt it suffer for sorwe & for reuthie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

2. Bad; wretched; vile: with reference to things.

With poure mete, and feble drink,
And [with] swithe *wikke* clothes.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 2458.

Wikke appetyt comth ay before seknesse.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 55.

3. Unfavorable; inauspicious; baneful.

For thilke ground that bereth the wedes *wyke*
Bereth eke thise holsum herbes, and ful ofte,
Nexste the foule netle, rough and thikke,
The lille waxeth, swote and smothe and softe.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 946.

wick⁸ (wik), *a.* [A dial. var. of *wick* for *quick*. Cf. *wicked*².] Quick; alive. [Prov. Eng.]

There be good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he's *wick*, whate'er they may be about cutting him up at after.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

wicked¹ (wik'ed), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. wikked, wikked, wikkid, wykked, wykkid*, evil, bad, < *wick*, *wicke*, *wikke*, bad, + *-ed*, as if pp. of a verb **wikken*, render evil or witch-like: see *wick*⁷ and *witch*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sin-

ful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word of comprehensive signification, including everything that is contrary to the moral law, and applied both to persons and to their acts: as, a *wicked* man; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* ways; *wicked* lives; a *wicked* heart; *wicked* designs; *wicked* works.

Thei ben fulle *wykked* Sarrazines and cruelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.
To see this would deter a doubtful man
From mischievous intent, much more the practice
Of what is *wicked*. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.
Are men less-ashamed of being *wicked* than absurd?
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.
To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked*
as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.
Macaulay, Macbravell.

2†. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.
That wynde away the *wicked* ayer may hurle.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.
Faire Amorett must dwell in *wicked* chaires.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 24.
As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 321.

3†. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; unfavorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete ylf mowthes have fyrst tasted as
vours that ben *wykkyd*. Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 1.
The wallis in werre *wykkyd* to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubtull of water.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1565.
But this lande is full *wykkyd* to be wrought,
To hardde in hete, and over softe in weete.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

I pray, what a good, sir, for a *wicked* tooth?
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish: as, a *wicked* urchin. [Colloq.]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

The *wicked* one, the devil.—*Wicked* Bible. See Bible.
=Syn. 1. *Illegal*, *immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), *heinous*,
infamous, etc. (see *atrocious*), *unrighteous*, *profane*, *un-*
godly, *godless*, *impious*, *unprincipled*, *vile*, *abandoned*,
profligate.

II.† *n. sing.* and *pl.* A wicked person; one who is or those who are wicked.

Then shall that *Wicked* be revealed, whom the Lord shall
consume. 2 Thes. ii. 8.

There lay his body vnburied all that Friday, and the
morrow till afternoon, none daring to deliver his body to
the sepulture; his head there *wicked* took, and nayling
thereon his hood, they fixe it on a pole, and set it on
London Bridge. Stowe, Annals (1805), p. 458.

*wicked*² (wik'ed), *a.* [*wicked*¹ + -ed², here merely
an adj. extension.] Quick; active. [Prov.
Eng.]

Another Irish woman of diminutive stature complacently
described herself to a lady hiring her services as "small
but *wicked*." A. S. Palmer, Folk-Etym., Int., p. xxii.

wickedly (wik'ed-li), *adv.* [*wicked*¹ + -ly².] In a
wicked manner.

Ho keppt hym full kantly, kobbitt with hym sore,
Woundt hym *wickedly* in hir wode angur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11025.

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*.
2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* [*wicked*¹ + -ness. Cf. ME. *wicknes*, *wike-*
nesse, *wiknes*, < *wicke* (see *wick*¹) + -ness.] 1.
Wicked character, quality, or disposition; depravity
or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness: as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an
action.

And all the *wickedness* in this worlde that man mygto
worche or thynke
Ne is no more to the mercey of God than in the see a glede.
Piens Plowman (B), v. 201.

And after thi merces that ben fele,
Lord, fordo my *wickidnesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, Plety to Men, Revenge
and *Wickedness* to the Devils. Howell, Letters, ii. 11.

2. Wicked conduct; evil practices; active immorality; vice; crime; sin.

'Tis not good that children should know any *wickedness*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

There is a method in man's *wickedness*;
It grows up by degrees. Beau. and Fl.

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity.
What *wickedness* is this that is done among you?
Judges xx. 12.

I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man come to good. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 99.

4. Figuratively, the wicked.

Those tents thou sawest so pleasant were the tents
Of *wickedness*. Milton, P. L., xi. 807.

=Syn. Unrighteousness, villainy, rascality, knavery, atrocity, iniquity, enormity. See references under *wicked*.

wicken (wik'n), *n.* [Appar. connected with *wick*¹, *wicker*¹, *witch*-elm, etc.; but early forms have not been found.] The mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Also *wicky*.

wicken-tree (wik'n-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken*.

*wicker*¹ (wik'ér), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *wigger*; < ME. *wiker*, *wykyr*; cf. Sw. dial. *wikker*, *vekker*, *vekare*, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan. dial. *vögger*, *vegre*, also *vöge*, a pliant rod, withy (*vögre-kurv*, *vegre-kurv*, wicker-basket), *vægger*, a willow; cf. Bav. dial. *wickel*, bunch of tow on a distaff, G. *wickel*, a roll; ult. < AS. *wican*, etc., bend, yield: see *wick*¹ and *weak*.] I.
n. 1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a withie.

Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*.
Wood, Athone Oxon., i. (Richardson.)

For want of a pannier, spit your fish by the gills on a
small *wicker* or such like.
W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 197).

Aye wavering like the willow-*wicker*,
'Tween good and ill. Burns, On Life.

2. Wickerwork in general; hence, an object
made of this material, as a basket.

Then quick did dress
His half milk up for cheese, and in a press
Of *wicker* press'd it. Chapman, Odyssey, ix. 351.
Each [wicker] having a white *wicker*, overbrimmin'
With April's tender younglings. Keats, Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark: same as *wike*³.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of wicker; especially,
made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered
with wickerwork: as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker*
chair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,
The fryer to a *wigger* wand.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 274).

The lady was placed in a large *wicker* chair, and her
feet wrapped up in flannel, supported by cushions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, seated in her little *wicker* carriage.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood,
ratan, or the like: as, *wicker* furniture; a *wicker*
chair.

wicker^{1†} (wik'ér), *v. t.* [*wicker*¹, *n.*] To cover
or fit with wickers or osiers; inclose in wicker-
work.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wickered*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thir Ships of light timber. *Wickered* with Oysier betweene,
and covered over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to
tranceport them farr. Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

*wicker*² (wik'ér), *v.* [Cf. *wicker*¹.] I. *intrans.*
To twist, from being too tightly drawn. Child's
Ballads, Gloss.

The nurse she knet the knot,
And O she knet it sicker:
The ladie did gie it a twig (witch),
Till it began to *wicker*.
Laird of Warrestoun (Child's Ballads, III. III.).

II. *trans.* To twist (a thread) overmuch. *Ja-*
mieson. [Scotch.]

wickered (wik'erd), *a.* [*wicker*¹ + -ed².] 1.

Made of wicker.—2. Covered with wickerwork.
wickerwork (wik'ér-wérk), *n.* Basketwork of
any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled
of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan,
and shaved strips of wood.

wicket (wik'et), *n.* [ME. *wicket*, *wiket*, *wyket*,
wiket = MD. *wicket*, also *winkel*, < OF. **wiket*,
wislet, *riquet*, *guichet*, F. *guichet* (Walloon *wi-*
chet) = Fr. *guisquet*, a wicket; a dim. form, prob.
ult. from the verb seen in AS. *wican*, etc., give
way: see *wick*¹, *weak*.] 1. A small gate or door-
way, especially a small door or gate forming
part of a larger one.

When the burnes of the burgh were brought vpon slepe,
He [Sinon] warpit vp a *wicket*, wan hom with-out.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11923.

The clyket
That Januarie bar of the smale *wyket*
by which into his gyardyn ofte he wente.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee *wicket*,
And Lammikin crap in.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;
"Undo that *wicket* by thy side!"
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

2†. A hole through which to communicate, or to
view what passes without; a window, lookout,
loophole, or the like.

They have made barris to barre the dorys crosse weyse,
and they made *wykets* on every quarter of the hwyse
to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand
gunnyys. Paston Letters, i. 83.

3. A small gate by which the chamber of a
canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute
of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the
amount of water passing to the wheel.—4. A

half-high door. E. H. Knight.—5†. A hole or
opening.

Wickettes two or three thou make hem couthes,
That yf a *wicked* worme oon holes mowthe
Beslege or stoppe, an other open be,
And from the *wicked* worme thus save thi bee.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

6. In *cricket*: (a) The object at which the
bowler aims, and before which, but a little on
one side, the batsman stands. It consists of
three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves
along their tops. See *cricket*² (with diagram).

The *wicket* was formerly two straight thin battons called
stumps, twenty-two inches high, which were fixed into the
ground perpendicularly six inches apart, and over the top
of both was laid a small round piece of wood called the
ball. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

A desperato fight . . . between the drovers and the
farmers with their whips and the boys with cricket-bats
and *wickets*. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

(b) A batsman's tenure of his wicket. If the bat-
ting side pass their opponents' full score with (say) six
players to be put out, they are said to win "by six *wick-*
ets"—a colloquial abbreviation for "with six wickets to
go down." (c) The ground on which the wickets
are set: as, play was begun with an excellent
wicket.—7. In coal-mining. See *wicket-work*.

wicket-door (wik'et-dör), *n.* A wicket.

Through the low *wicket-door* they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate (wik'et-gät), *n.* A small gate; a
wicket.

I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

wicket-keeper (wik'et-ké'pér), *n.* In *cricket*,
the player belonging to the fielding side who
stands immediately behind the wicket to stop
such balls as pass it. See diagram under
*cricket*².

"I'm your man," said he. "*Wicket-keeper*, cover-point,
slip, or long-stop—you bowl the twisters, I'll do the field-
ing for you." Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiii.

wicket-work (wik'et-wérk), *n.* In coal-mining,
a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes
adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The
headings or stalls (called *wickets*) are sometimes as much
as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two
roadways are generally carried up each wicket.

wicking (wik'ing), *n.* [*wick*¹ + -ing¹.] The
material of which wicks are made, as in long
pieces which can be cut at pleasure.

Generally the traces of musk-cattle are in mass—like
balls all melted together. . . . It struck me it would
make capital *wicking* for Esquimaux lamps.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition (1876), p. 161.

wickiup, *wicky-up* (wik'i-up), *n.* [Amer. Ind.]
An American Indian house or hut; especially,
a rude hut, as of brushwood, such as is built by
the Apaches and other low tribes: in distinction
from the tepee of skins stretched on stacked
lodge-poles. Wickiups are built on the spot as
required, and are not moved.

After an hour's riding to the south, we came upon old
Indian *wicky-ups*. Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 206.

Wickliffe, *a.* and *n.* See *Wycliffe*.

wick-trimmer (wik'trim'ér), *n.* A pair of scis-
sors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of
snuffers.

wicky (wik'i), *n.*; pl. *wickies* (-iz). [Cf. *wicken*.]

1. Same as *wicken*.—2. Same as *sheep-lauzel*.

wicky-up, *n.* See *wickiup*.

Wickliffe, *a.* and *n.* See *Wycliffe*.

wicopy (wik'6-pi), *n.* [Also *wikop*, *wicup*, *wick-*
up; of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. The leatherwood,
Dirca palustris.—2. One of the willow-herbs,
as *Epilobium angustifolium*, *E. lineare*, and per-
haps other species: distinguished as *Indian* or
herb wicopy. See *willow-herb*.

wid (wid), *prep.* An obsolete or dialectal form
of *with*¹.

Sifter hole water same ez a tray,
Ef you fill it *wid* moss en dob it *wid* clay.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

widbin (wid'bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *wood-*
bine.] 1. The woodbine, *Lonicera Periclyme-*
num. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [and] the *widbin*
Haud the witches on cum in.
Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (Britten and Holland.)

2. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. [Prov.
Eng.]—*Widbin* pear-tree, the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*.
[Prov. Eng.]

widdershins (wid'ér-shinz), *adv.* See *with-*
ershins.

widdow, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of
*widow*¹.

*widdy*¹, *widdle* (wid'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of
withy, 3.

*widdy*² (wid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widow*¹.

wide (wid), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. wid, wyd, < AS. wid = OS. wīd = OFries. wīd = D. wīd = LG. wīd = OHG. MHG. wīt, G. weit = Icel. víthr = Sw. Dan. vīd, wide; root unknown.*] *I. a.* 1. Having relatively great or considerable extension from side to side; broad: as, *wide cloth*; a *wide hall*: opposed to *narrow*.

Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction.

Mat. vii. 13.

Shallow brooks, and rivers *wide*. *Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 76.
And wounds appear'd so *wide* as if the grave did gape
To swallow both at once. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, l. 456.

2. Having (a certain or specified) extension as measured from side to side; having (a specified) width or breadth: as, *cloth a yard wide*.

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so *wide* as a church-door;
but 'tis enough. *Shak., II. and J.*, iii. 1. 100.

The city of Canes, capital of the western province of Candia, is situated at the east corner of a bay about fifteen miles *wide*. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. i. 242.

3. Of great horizontal extent; spacious; extensive; vast; great: as, *the wide ocean*.

Comeli castelles and counth and cuntries *wide*.

William of Palerne (F. E. T. S.), l. 5058.

For nothing this *wide* universe I call

Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.

Shak., Sonnets, cix.

These perpetual exploits abroad won him *wide* fame.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Within the cave

He left me, giant Polypheme's dark cave;

A dungeon *wide* and horrible.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, iii.

The *wide* waste produced by the outbreak [of the Reformation] is forgotten.

Macaulay, Burleigh.

4. Embracing many subjects; looking at a question from many points of view; applicable to many cases: as, a person of *wide* culture.

States have always been best governed by men who have taken a *wide* view of public affairs, and who have rather a general acquaintance with many sciences than a perfect mastery of one.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

5. Capacious; bulging; loose; voluminous.

I hadde wonder of his wordes and of his *wyde* clothes;
For in his bosome he bar a thyng that he blased euere.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 253.

Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 256.

6. Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

Against whom make ye a *wide* mouth, and draw out the tongue?

Isa. lvii. 4.

Looking wistfully with *wide* blue eyes.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7. Apart or remote from a specified point; distant; hence, remote from the direct line or object aimed at; too far or too much to one side; deviating; errant; wild: as, a *wide* arrow in archery; a *wide* ball in cricket.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place.

Raleigh.

For those of both religions propose to go to the place [the river Jordan] where Christ was baptized, but happen to differ in their opinions, and are three or four miles *wide* of each other.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 32.

I make the *widest* conjectures concerning Egypt, and her shepherd kings.

But all this, though not unconnected with our general theme, is *wide* of our immediate purpose.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

8. Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, viii. 1.

9. In *phonetics*, uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity: said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as *ē, ē, ō, ū*, when compared with *ā, ā, ē, ē*.—To cut a *wide* swath. See *swath*.—To give a *wide* berth to. See *berth*.—*Wide-angle lens*. See *lens*.—*Syn. Wide, Broad*, spacious, large, ample. *Wide* and *broad* may be synonymous, but *broad* is generally the larger and more emphatic: a *wide* river is not thought of as so far across as a *broad* river. *Wide* is sometimes more applicable to that which is to be passed through: as, a *wide* mouth or aperture. It is another way of stating this fact to say that *wide* has more in mind than *broad* the limiting sides of the thing. *Wide* is also more generally applicable to that of which the length is much greater than the width, but not to the exclusion of *broad*. Each may in a secondary sense be used of length and breadth: as, *broad acres*: a *wide* domain.

II. n. 1. Wideness; breadth; extent. [Rare.]

Emptiness and the waste *wide*

Of that abyss. *Tennyson, Two Voices*.

2. In *cricket*, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling.

wide (wid), *adv.* [*ME. wide, wyde, < AS. wīde (= G. weit)*], widely, *< wid, wide*: see *wide, a.*

1. To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad; extensively.

Ihc habbe walke *wide*
Bi the se side.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter *wide*.

Burns, Briggs of Ayr.

Let Fame from brazen lips blow *wide*

Her chosen names. *Whittier, My Namesake*.

2. Away or to one side of the mark, aim, purpose, or direct line; hence, astray.

Nay, Cosyn, . . . there walks you somewhat *wide*, for ther you defende your owne righte for your temporal analye.

Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1557), II. 1151.

She him obayd, and turnd a little *wide*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

I understand you not; you hurt not me,

Your anger flies so *wide*.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

His arrows fell exceedingly *wide* of each other.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

3. Round about; in the neighborhood around.

Old Melibee is alaine; and him beside

His aged wife, with many others *wide*.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

Set wide. See *set*.—To run *wide*. See *run*.

wide¹ (wid), *v. t.* [*ME. wīden; < wide, a.*] To make wide; spread or set far apart.

And *wide* hem [quinces] so that though the wynd hem shake,
Noo droop of oon until an other take.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

wide-awake (wid'ə-wāk'), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* On the alert; keen; sharp; knowing. [Colloq.]

Our governor 'a *wide awake*, he is; I'll never say nothin' agin him nor no man, but he knows what 's o'clock, he does, uncommon.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

II. n. A soft felt hat: a name given about 1850.

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat—a *wide-awake*.

II. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliii.

Some one . . . would with pleasure exchange on the spot irreproachable black coat and glistening hat for a shabby shooting-jacket and a *wide-awake* with a cast of files round it.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

wide-awakeness (wid'ə-wāk'nes), *n.* The character or state of being wide-awake or sharp. [Colloq.]

wide-chapped (wid'chapt), *a.* Having a wide mouth; wide-mouthed.

The *wide-chapp'd* rascal. *Shak., Tempest*, i. 1. 80.

wide-gab (wid'gab), *n.* The angler or fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*. Also *wide-gap, wide-gape, wide-gul*. See cut under *angler*.

widely (wid'li), *adv.* 1. In or to a wide degree or extent; extensively; far and wide: as, a man who is *widely* known.—2. Very much; very; greatly; extremely: as, two *widely* different accounts of an affair.—3. So as to leave a wide space; at a distance. [Rare.]

We passed Sellinus, . . .

And *widely* shun the Lillybean strand.

Dryden, Æneid, iii. 927.

wide-mouthed (wid'moutht), *a.* Having a wide mouth.

The little *wide-mouth'd* heads upon the spout.

Tennyson, Godiva.

Wide-mouthed salmon, the *Scopeloides*.

widen¹ (wi'dn), *v.* [*< wide, a., + -en*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make wide or wider; extend in breadth; expand: as, to *widen* a street.

I speak not these things to *widen* our differences or increase our animosities; they are too large and too great already.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

The thoughts of men are *widen'd* with the process of the suns.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

He *widened* knowledge and escaped the praise.

Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

2. To throw open.

So, now the gates are ope: . . .

Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,

Not for the fliers. *Shak., Cor.*, i. 4. 44.

3. In *knitting*, to make larger by increasing the number of stitches: opposed to *narrow*.

II. intrans. 1. To grow wide or wider; enlarge; extend itself; expand; broaden.

Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend.

Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 265.

O'er Sigurd *widens* the day-light.

William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. In *knitting*, to increase the number of stitches: as, to *widen* at the third row.

widen², *adv.* [*ME., also widene, wydene* (MHG. *witene, witen*); *< wide, a.*] Widely; wide.

In habite of an hermite vn-holy off werkes
Wende I *wydene* in this world wondres to here.

Piers Plowman (A), Prol. l. 4.

widener (wid'ner), *n.* One who or that which widens; specifically, a form of boring-bit or

drill so shaped as to form a hole of greater diameter than itself: same as *broach*, 12.

wideness (wid'nes), *n.* [*ME. wydenesse; < wide, a., + -ness*.] The state or character of being wide; breadth; width.

This Temple is 64 Cubytes of *wydenesse*, and als manye in lengthe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

wide-spread (wid'spred), *a.* Diffused or spread to a great distance; extending far and wide; being general.

To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the *wide-spread* and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society.

Brougham.

There was a very *wide-spread* desire to hear him, and applications for lectures flowed in from all parts of the kingdom.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vii.

wide-stretched (wid'strecht), *a.* Large; extensive.

Wide-stretched honours that pertain . . .

Unto the crown of France.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

wide-watered (wid'wā'terd), *a.* Traversed or bordered by wide waters.

I hear the far-off curfeu sound,

Over some *wide-water'd* shore,

Swinging low with sullen roar.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 75.

As when a lion rushing from his den

Amidst the plain of some *wide-water'd* fen.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 761.

wide-where (wid'hwär), *adv.* [*ME. wydewher, wydewhere* (also *wydenwhere*); *< wide, adv., + where*.] Far and wide; everywhere; in places far apart.

Wide-where is wist

How that ther is diversite required

Bytween thynges lyke, as I have lered.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 404.

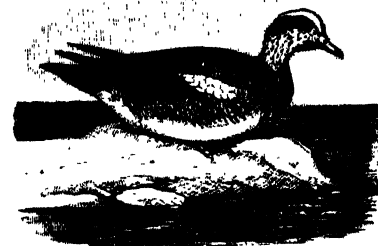
Her dochter was stown awa frae her;

She sought for her *wide-where*.

Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

wide-work (wid'wërk), *n.* In coal-mining, a method of working coal, now nearly obsolete, but formerly followed in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. It was one of the many varieties of pillar-and-stall work.

widgeon, wigeon (wij'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wigion, wygeon*; prob. *< ME. *wigeon, < OF. vigeon*, found, with the variants *vingeon, gin-geon*, as a name of the canard siffleur, whistling duck, or widgeon, formerly *Anas fistularia*, = It. *vipione*, a small crane, *< L. vipio(n)-*, a kind of small crane. Cf. E. *pigeon*, ult. *< L. pipio(n)-*.] 1. A duck of the genus *Mareca*, belonging to the subfamily *Anatinae*. The European widgeon is *M. penelope*; the American is a distinct species, *M. americana*; each is a common wild-fowl of



American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

its own country, of the migratory and other habits common to the *Anatinae*, breeding mostly in high or even hyperborean regions, and flocking in more temperate latitudes during the winter. They are also known as *bald-pates*, from the white on the top of the head, *whistler* or *whistling duck*, *where, wherever, whin*, from their cries, and by many local names.

2. By extension, some or any wild duck, except the mallard: usually with a qualifying term.

In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of *Anas boschas*, is called *widgeon*.

C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

(a) The gadwall, *Chalidra streperus*: more fully called *gray widgeon*. See cut under *Chalidra*. (Southern Italy.) (b) The pintail, *Dasila acuta*: more fully, *gray or kite-tailed widgeon*, or *sea-widgeon*. See cut under *Dasila*. (Local, U. S.) (c) The wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*: more fully, *wood-widgeon*. See cut under *wood-duck*. (Connecticut.) (d) The ruddy duck, *Erimatura rubida*. See cut under *Erimatura*. [Massachusetts.]

3. A fool: alluding to the supposed stupidity of the widgeon. Compare *goose, gudgeon*.¹

If you give any credit to this juggling rascal, you are worse than simple *widgeons*, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

The apostles of this false religion,

Like Mahomet's, were ass and widgeon.

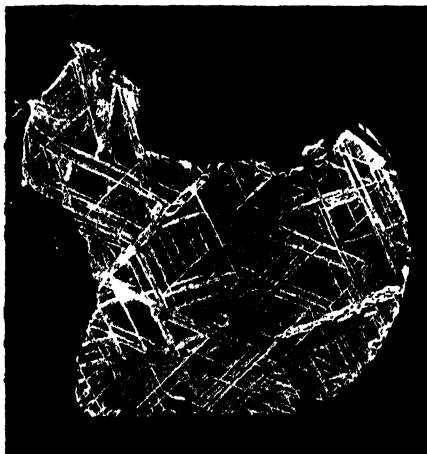
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 222.

4. A small teasing fly; a midge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 561. [Local, Eng.]—**American widgeon**, *Anas americana*, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, *M. penelope*; the green-headed widgeon. Also called locally *bald-faced widgeon*, *southern widgeon*, *California widgeon*, *bald-crown*, *bald-pate*, *bald-head*, *whitebelly*, *poacher*, *wheat-duck*, and *smoking-duck*. See cut above.—**Black widgeon**. Same as *curlew widgeon*. (Devonshire, Eng.)—**Bull-headed widgeon**, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*.—**Curlew widgeon**, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*. Also called *black curlew*. *Hantz*. See cut under *tufted*. (Somerset, Eng.)—**Pied widgeon**. (a) Same as *garganey*. (b) The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. (c) The male goosander, *Mergus merganser*.—**Popping widgeon**. See *popl.*—**Red-headed widgeon**. Same as *redhead*. 2.—**Snuff-headed widgeon**, the pochard or redhead. Compare *vars-headed* and *weasel-headed*.—**White widgeon**, the white merganser, nun, or smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*. (Devonshire, Eng.)

widgeon-coot (wij'gn-köt), n. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij'gn-gräs), n. The grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. Britten and Holland. [Local, Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'i-an), a. Pertaining to Aloys Beck von Widmannstätt, of Vienna (1753-1849).—**Widmannstättian figures**, the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric irons (siderolites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstätt in 1806, on the Agram meteorite. The general appearance of these markings may be learned from the annexed figure, which is a copy of a photograph, of natural size, of a part of an etched section of the Laurens county (South Carolina) meteoric iron. The Widmannstättian figures are sections of planes of cleavage or of crystalline growth, along which segregation, or chemical change of some sort, has taken place, and whose form and position with reference to each other are in accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he



Widmannstättian Figures.

called a *trias* (more properly a *triad*)—namely, kamacite (Balken Eisen), tenite (Band Eisen), and plessite (Pill Eisen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of iron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinner plates enveloping the kamacite, and richer in nickel; and the third being a sort of ground-mass filling the cavities, and having less obvious indications of structure and generally a darker color than the others. It has frequently been stated that some meteoric irons do not exhibit the Widmannstättian figures, and that consequently their absence is not a proof of non-celestial origin; it is certain, however, that few, if any, siderolites do not show traces of some kind of structure, although investigators in this branch of science are by no means agreed as to what kind of figures are properly designated by the name *Widmannstättian*. A somewhat similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the figures developed by etching on the terrestrial iron of Oriskany: so that, at the present time, it cannot be said that the Widmannstättian figures furnish a positive criterion by which the authenticity of a meteoric iron may be established; yet it is certain that well-developed figures of this kind do render it highly probable that the specimen in which they are seen is extraterrestrial. A classification of meteoric irons on the basis of the different forms of figures which they exhibit, in the present condition of this branch of science, does not seem to be justifiable, although this has been attempted.

widow¹ (wid'ō), n. [Formerly also *widow*; < ME. *widewe*, *widewe*, *widwe*, *widwe*, *widewe* (pl. *widewen*, *widow*); < AS. *widewe*, *widewe*, *widewe*, *widwe*, *widwe*, *widwe* = OS. *widowa*, *widowa*, *widwa* = OFries. *widwe* = D. *widwe* = LG. *widewe* = OHG. *witwa* (*witawa*), MHG. *witwe*, *witwe*, G. *witwe* = Goth. *widwō*, *widwō* = W. *gweddō* = OPruss. *widweu* = OBulg. *widowu* = Russ. *widwa* = L. *vidua* (> It. *vedova* = Sp. *viuda* = Pg. *viuva* = Pr. *veuva* = F. *veuve*) = Pers. *biva* = Skt. *vidhāvā*, a widow; cf. Gr. *thēor*, unmarried. The word is usually ex-

plained, from the Skt., as 'without a husband,' as if Skt. *vidhāvā* were < *vi*, without, + *dhava*, husband; but it is more prob. derived from the root (Skt.) *vidh*, lack. The L. *viduus*, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. *vidua*, taken as adj., widowed, deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. *viduus* are ult. E. *void*, *avoid*, etc.] 1. A woman who has lost her husband by death. In the early church, widows formed a separate class or order, whose duties were devotion and the care of the orphans, the sick, and prisoners.

And when the Queen and all the other noble Ladies sawen that thei weren alle *Wydeves*, and that alle the rialle Blood was lost, thei armed hem, and, as Creatures out of Wyt, thei slowen alle the men of the Contrey that weren lafe. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 154.

We'll throw his castle down,
And make a *widow* o' his gaye ladye.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 28).
Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially):
as, "a *widow* woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

How may we content
This *widow* lady? *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 548.
Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is
with child? *Locke*, Of Government, § 123.

2. A European geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*, more fully called *mourning widow*: an English collectors' name.—3. In some *card-games*, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—**Hempen widow**. See *hempen*.—**Locality of a widow**. See *locally*.—**Mourful widow**, *mourning widow*. See *mourful-widow*, *mourning-widow*.—**Widow bewitched**, a woman living apart from her husband; a grass-widow.

What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorced from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewicht*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (*Davies*.)
Ay! and y^o were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and light-hearted a lass as any in all t' Riding, though now y^o're a poor *widow bewichted*. *Mrs. Gaskill*, *Sylvia's Lover*, xxxix.
Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.—**Widow's lawn**, a kind of fine thin muslin, made originally for widows' caps. [Eng.]—**Widow's man**. See the quotations.

As to Square, who was in his person what is called a jolly fellow, or a *widow's man*, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.

Fielding, *Tom Jones*, III. 6. (*Davies*.)
Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.

Marryat, *Peter Simple*, vii, note. (*Davies*.)
Widow's mantle. See *mantle*.—**Widow's ring**. See *ring*.—**Widow's silk**, a silk fabric made with a very dull surface, and considered especially fit for mourning.—**Widow's weeds**, the mourning-dress of a widow.

widow¹ (wid'ō), v. t. [*< widow*¹, n.] 1. To reduce to the condition of a widow; bereave of a husband or mate; commonly in the past participle.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 158.

We orphaned many children,
And *widowed* many women.
Peacock, *War Song of Dinas Vawr*.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 429.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of anything regarded as analogous to a husband; bereave: sometimes with *of*.

The *widow'd* Isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden*.
Trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*. *J. Philips*, *Cider*, II. 74.

4. To survive as the widow of; be widow to.

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and
widow them all. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 2. 27.

widow² (wid'ō), n. [Short for *widow-bird*.] A whidah-bird.—**Mourning widow**, a whidah-bird of the genus *Cathartus*. See *vidua*.—**Widow of paradise**, one of the whidah-birds. See *vidua* (with cut).

widow-bench (wid'ō-bench), n. That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Wharton*.

widow-bird (wid'ō-bērd), n. [An accom. form (simulating E. *widow*¹) of *whidah-bird*.] Same as *whidah-bird*. Also *widow-finch*.

widow-burning (wid'ō-bēr'ning), n. Same as *suttee*, 2.

widow-duck (wid'ō-duk), n. The Vieissy duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower¹ (wid'ō-ēr), n. [*< ME. widower*, *widwer* = MD. *weduer* = MHG. *witwære*, G. *wittwer*, a later substitute, with suffix -er, for the AS. *widwa*, a widower, etc., a masc. form to

widwe, f., widow: see *widow*¹.] 1. A man who has lost his wife by death.

Wedewes and wedeweres that here owen wil for-saken,
And chast leden here lyf. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 76.
Our *widower's* second marriage-day.
Shak., All's Well, v. 2. 70.

2. See the quotation.

Let there be *widowers*, which you call relevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service.
Ep. Hall, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

widower² (wid'ō-ēr), n. [*< widow*¹, v., + -er¹.] One who or that which widows or bereaves.

Hengist, begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd
The "*Widower* of Women."
Mūman, Samor, Lord of the Bright City, xi.

widowerhood (wid'ō-ēr-hūd), n. [*< widow*¹ + -hood.] The condition of a widower.

Ine spousahod, other ine *widowehood*.
Asenble of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

widow-finch (wid'ō-finch), n. Same as *whidah-finch*.

widowhead[†] (wid'ō-hed), n. [*< widow*¹ + -head.] Widowhood.

Virginitie, wedlock, and *widowhead* are none better than other, to be saved by, in their own nature.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 157.
Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ, the church, there can fall no *widowhead*, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.

Donne, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid'ō-hūd), n. [*< ME. widowhood*, *wydehood*, *widwhode*, *widwehad*; < *widow*¹ + -hood.] 1. The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow.

What have I done at home, since my Wife died?
No Turtle ever kept a *widowhood*
More strict then I have done.

Brime, *Queens Exchange*, 1.
Mother and daughter, you beheld them both in their *widowhood*. *Torcello* and *Venice*.

Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*, II. II. § 2.

He was much older than his wife, whom he had married after a protracted *widowhood*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 187.

2. A widow's right; the estate settled on a widow.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survive me,
In all my lands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., II. 1. 125.

widow-hunter (wid'ō-hun'tēr), n. One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a jointure or fortune. *Addison*.

widowly (wid'ō-li), adv. [*< widow*¹ + -ly².] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]

widow-maker (wid'ō-mā'kēr), n. One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

O, it grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widow-maker*! *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 17.

widow's-cross (wid'ōz-krōs), n. See *Sedum*.
widow-wall (wid'ō-wāl), n. 1. A dwarf hardy shrub, *Cytisus triocoon*, of the *Simarubaceae*, found in Spain and the south of France. It has procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-scented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, *C. puberulentum*, of Tenerife.

2. Same as *weeping-widow*. [Prov. Eng.]

widret, v. An obsolete form of *wither*².
width (width), n. [*< wide* + -th¹.] 1. Breadth; wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to *narrowness*.

Whence from the *width* of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly.
Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*, st. 142.

The two remain'd
Apart by all the chamber's *width*.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

2. In textiles, dressmaking, etc., same as *breadth*, 5.—*Syn.* 1. See *wide*.

widthwise (width'wiz), adv. In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

The stage is *widthwise* divided into five parts.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 436.

widualt, a. An erroneous form of *vidual*. *Ep. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

widwet, *widwehed*, n. Middle English forms of *widow*¹, *widowhood*.

wiet, *wye*[†], n. [ME. *wie*, *wye*, *wize*, also erroneously *whe*, < AS. *wiga*, a warrior, < *wij*, war.] A warrior; poetically, a man.

Misely marked he is way, & so manly he rides
That alle his *wies* were went ne wit he neuer whider.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 208.

In god, *Fader* of heuene,
Was the *Sone* in hym-selue in a smille, as *Ene*
Was, whanne god wolde out of the *wye* y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.

The sonne of saint Elaine, the seemelich Ladie,
That weithes worshipen yet for hur werk hende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.
To the water that went, the weghis to gedur,
Paris to pursuw with prise men of Armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8884.

wield, *n.* See *weill*.

wield (wēld), *v. t.* [*< ME. welden* (pret. *welde*, *walde*, *welte*, *weldede*, pp. *welt*), *< AS. ge-weldan*, *gewyldan*, have power over; a secondary form of the strong verb, *ME. walden*, *wealden* (pret. *wield*), *< AS. wealdan* (pret. *weöld*, pp. *wealden*), have power over, govern, rule, possess, = *OS. waldan* = *OFries. waldan* = *D. walden* = *OHG. waltan*, dispose, manage, rule, *MHG. G. walten*, rule, = *Icel. valda*, *wield*, = *Sw. valda* (for **valda*), occasion, cause, = *Dan. valde*, commonly *for-valde*, occasion, cause, = *Goth. waldan*, govern; cf. *Russ. vladieti*, reign, rule, possess, make use of, = *Lith. valdyti*, rule, govern, possess; prob. *< L. valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] 1. To have power or sway over; rule; govern; manage.

Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to *weld*;
Hade homage of all men, & honour full grete,
And began for to gouerne, as gome in his owne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5881.

Adam . . . welte al Paradyse, saving o tree.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 20.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose restless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democracy,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece.
Milton, P. L., iv. 269.

Where'er that Power may move . . .
Which *wields* the world with never-wearyed love.
Shelley, Adonais, xlii.

2. To use or exert in governing; sway.

Her new-born power was *wielded* at the first by unprincipled and ambitious men.
De Quincey.

3. Hence, in general, to exercise; put to practical or active use, as a means, an instrument, or a weapon; use with freedom and ease: as, to *wield* a hammer.

Ac his witt *welt* he after as wel as to-fore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

In our chapitre praye we day and nyght
To Crist that he thes sende heele and myght
Thy body for to *weelden* hastily.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 239.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 643.

A potent wand doth Sorrow *wield*.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4. To have; possess; enjoy.

And sum prince axide him, seynges, Good maister, what
thing doynge schal I *welde* euerlastyng lyf?
Wyck, Luke xviii. 18.

And alway [he] slewe the kynge's dere,
And *welt* them at his wyll.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

But tell me, that hast seen him, Menaphon,
What stature *wields* he, and what personage?
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, ii. 1.

To *wield* a good baton. See *baton*.

wieldt, *n.* [*< ME. welde* (cf. *walde*, *wolde*, *< AS. gewald*, power); from the verb.] Command; power; management.

Doo *wel* bi hem of thi good that thou hast in *welde*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

wieldable (wēld'ā-bl), *a.* [*< wield* + *-able*.] Capable of being wielded.

wieldance (wēld'āns), *n.* [*< wield* + *-ance*.] The act or power of wielding. *Sp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat, ii.

wielder (wēld'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. weldere*, possessor (= *G. walter* = *Icel. valdari*, *valdr*, ruler); *< wield* + *-er*.] One who wields, employs, manages, or possesses.

Like the fabled spear of old mythology, endued with the faculty of healing the saddest wound its most violent wielder can inflict.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Melancthon and Calvin.

Brisk *wielder* of the birch and rule,
The master of the village school.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

wieldiness (wēld'i-nes), *n.* The property of being wieldy.

wieldingt (wēld'ing), *n.* [*< ME. weeldyng*; verbal *n.* of *wield*, *v.*] Management; control.

Ye have hem in youre myght and in youre *weeldynges*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

wieldless (wēld'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *weeldlesse*; *< wield* + *-less*.] Unmanageable; unwieldy.

That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

wieldsomet (wēld'sum), *a.* [*< wield* + *-some*. Cf. (for the form) *G. gewaltsam*, violent, pow-

erful.] Capable of being easily managed or wielded. *Golding*.

wieldy (wēld'i), *a.* [*< ME. weldy*, extended form of *welde*, *< AS. wylde*, dominant, controlling, *< wealdan*, rule, govern: see *wield*. Cf. *unwieldy*.] 1. Capable of wielding; dexterous; strong; active.

So fresh, so yong, so *weldy* semed he,
It was an heven upon him for to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 686.

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; not unwieldy. *Johnson*.

wier, *n.* See *weir*.

wierdt, **wierdat**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *weird*.

wiery¹, *a.* An old spelling of *wiry*. Compare *fery* for *firy*.

wiery², *a.* [*< AS. wær*, a pool, a fish-pond.] Wet; moist; marshy.

Wiesbaden water. See *water*.

wife (wif), *n.*; pl. *wives* (wivz). [*< ME. wif*, *wyf* (pl. *wif*, *wive*, *wifes*, *wives*), *< AS. wif*, neut. (pl. *wif*), a woman, wife, = *OS. wif*, *wifh* = *OFries. wif* = *D. wif* = *LG. wief* = *OHG. MHG. wip*, *G. weib* = *Icel. víf* (used only in poetry) = *Sw. wif* = *Dan. wif*, woman; not found in Goth. and not traced outside of Teut.; root unknown. It cannot be connected, as commonly thought, with *weave*. Some compare *Skt. vip*, tremble, *L. vibrare*, vibrate, quiver, *OHG. weibōn*, waver, be inspired, be irresolute, and suppose that the word orig. meant 'something inspired' (the Germans orig. seeing in woman *sanctum aliquid et providum*), or that it orig. meant 'trembling,' with ref. to the timidity of a bride. Some connect it with *Goth. waiþjan*, wind, twine, in *bi-waiþjan*, wind about, clothe, envelop, because of a woman's 'enveloping clothing,' or because she is the 'one who binds or unites herself.' These are all vagaries. The earlier Teut. word, the one with other Indo-European cognates, is that represented by *queen*, *quean*. The neuter or inadequate significance of the word is prob. indicated also by the formation in AS. of the appar. more distinctive word *wifman*, whence ult. *F. woman*.] 1. A woman: now only in rural or provincial use, especially in Scotland, and usually with an adjective, or in composition with a noun, implying a woman of humble position: as, old *wives* tales; a *fishwife*.

On the grene he saugh sittynge a *wyf*;
A fouler wight ther may no man devise.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 142.

To sink the ship she sent away
Her wiche *wives* every one.

The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 284).

She . . . shudder'd, as the village *wife* who cries
"I shudder, some one steps across my grave."
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. The mistress of a house; a hostess: called more distinctively the *goodwife* (correlative to *goodman*) or the *housewife*.

A preest . . .
Which was so pleasant and so servisable
Unto the *wyf*, wher as he was at table,
That she would suffre him no thing for to paye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 14.

3. A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a man's spouse: the correlative of *husband*.

He zede forth blise
To Ryemshild his *wywe*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The Soudan hatho 4 *Wyfes*, on Cristene and 8 Sarazines;
of the whiche on dwellethe at Jerusalem, and another at
Damasce, and another at Ascalon.

A good *wife* is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel
and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues,
his casket of jewels.
Jer. Taylor.

All the world and his wife. See *world*.—Auld wives' tongues. See *auld*.—Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See *bill*.—Dutch wife. See *Dutch*.—Inhibition against a wife. See *inhibition*.—Old wife. See *old*.—Old wives' tale. See *tale*.—Flural wives, consorts or concubines of the same man under a polygamous union.—Ratification by a wife. See *ratification*.—Wife's equity, in law, the general rule established by courts of equity that where a husband resorted to a court of equity to enforce his common law marital right to take his wife's property, that court would, in general, oblige him to make a reasonable provision out of the fund for the benefit of his wife and children. This doctrine has been extended or superseded by acts which secure the whole property of a wife to herself.

wifet (wif), *v. t.* [*< wif*, *n.*] To take a wife; marry.

Eu. . . . An't you weary of *wifeting*?
Ps. I am so weary of it that, if the Eighth should die to-day I would marry the Ninth to-morrow.
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 348.

wife-bound (wif'bound), *a.* Devoted or tied down to a wife; wife-ridden. [Rare.]

A *wife-bound* man now dost thou rear the walls
Of high Carthage?
Surry, Æneid, iv. 342.

wife-carl (wif'kär), *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

wifehood (wif'hüd), *n.* [*< ME. wifhood*, *wifhood*, *< AS. wifhād*, *< wif*, wife, + *hād*, condition.] Wifely character or condition; the state of being a wife.

She taughte al the craft of fyn lovinge,
And namely of *wifhood* the livinge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 545.

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect *wifehood*.
Tennyson, Isobel.

wifekint (wif'kin), *n.* [*ME.*, *< wif* + *kin*.] Womankind. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

wifeless (wif'les), *a.* [*< ME. wifles*, *wyfler*, *wyfler*; *< wif* + *-less*.] Without a wife; unmarried.

Sixty year a *wifeless* man was he.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 4.

wifelike (wif'lik), *a.* [*< wif* + *-like*.] Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.

Wifelike government. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4. 138.

Wifelike, her hand in one of his.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wifely (wif'li), *a.* [*< ME. wifly*, *wifli*, *< AS. wiflic*, *< wif*, wife + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] Pertaining to or befitting a wife; like a wife.

Yit is it bet for me
For to be deed in *wifly* honestee
Than be a traitour living in my shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2701.

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

wife-ridden (wif'rid'n), *a.* Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpecked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn
the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her
requests pronounce you *wife-ridden*.
Mrs. Piozzi.

wifet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ax.

xj. crossbowes wherof iij. of steele, and v. wyndas. Item,
j. boreapere. Item, vj. *wifetes*.
Paston Letters, l. 437.

wifmant, *n.* A Middle English form of *woman*.

wig¹, *n.* [*< ME. wig*, *< AS. wigga* = *Icel. vigg* (*viggja*), also *vigg*, a horse, steed; connected with *AS. wegan*, carry: see *way*, *weigh*.] A heast of burden, as a horse or an ass.

Ac theh he [were] alre louerdeas louerd, and alre kingene
kling, nathoes he sende after the alre unwurtheas *wig*
one to riden, and that is asse.
Old Eng. Homilies, 2d ser., p. 89.

wig² (wig), *n.* [Also *wigg* (and erroneously *whig*); early mod. E. *wygge*; = *D. wig*, *wigge*, a wedge, = *G. weck*, *wecke*, a sort of bread: see *wedge*.] A sort of cake. [Obsolete or local.]

Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of *wiggs*
and ale.
Pepys, Diary, II. 117.

You may make *wigs* of the biscuit dough, by adding . . .
currans.
Coll. of Receipts, p. 2. (*Jamieson*.)

wig³ (wig), *n.* [Abbr. of *periwig*: see *periwig* and *peruke*.] 1. An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable head-dress. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair, but formal curled wigs are worn as part of their professional costume by judges and lawyers in Great Britain. Wigs are much used on the stage. See *peruke*.

I have often wanted
him to throw off his great
flaxen *wig*; . . . with his
usual Gothic vivacity,
he said I only wanted
. . . to convert it into a
tôte for my own wearing.
*Goldsmith, The Stoops
to Conquer*, ii.

I never believe any-
thing that a lawyer says
when he has a *wig* on his
head and a fee in his
hand.
*Troloope, Phineas Re-
dux*, li.

2. The full-grown male fur-seal of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut un-
der *fur-seal*.—3. The head. [Colloq.]—Allonge wig.



Forms of Wig worn in Great Britain
in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1. Time of James I.; 2. a time of Charles
I.; 3, 4, 5. Restoration, Charles II.; 6, 7,
time of James II. and Anne; 8, 9, time
of William and Mary; 10, campaign
wig, 1684; 11, Ranelagh wig, 1750; 12,
bob-wig, 1740; 13, 14, the Macaroni
wig, 1770; 15, 16, wigs of 1774–80; 17,
18, wigs of 1785–95.

See *allonge*.—**Blenheim wig**, a periwig: so named in honor of the battle of Blenheim (1704).—**Campaign wig**, a wig used in traveling, with twisted side-locks and curled forehead. See 10 in cut on preceding page.—**Cauliflower wig**, a variety of peruke in the eighteenth century, close curled, and covered with powder: so named from its supposed resemblance to a head of cauliflower when served at the table.—**Welsh wig**, a worsted cap. *Simmonds*.

wig³ (wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging*. [*< wig², n.*, the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without ceremony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare *wigging*, where the ref. to ear-wigging in the quot. is prob. humorous, the term meaning 'wiggling into one's private ear,' but alluding to earwig, an annoying insect.] To rate or scold severely. [Colloq.]

If you wish to 'scape *wigging*, a dumb wife's the dandy! *Barham, Ingoldby Legends*, II. 386.

wigan (wig'an), *n.* [Prob. from the town of Wigan in Lancashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.

Wigandia (wi-gan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. Wigand (1769–1817), a physician in Hamburg.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Nomeæ*. It is characterized by a broadly bell-shaped corolla, commonly exerted stamens, and a two-valved capsule. There are 3 or 4 closely related species, widely dispersed through mountain regions of tropical America. They are tall, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorpioid cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiosities. *W. urans* has been called *Caracas big-leaf*.

wig-block (wig'blok), *n.* A block shaped like the top of the head, designed to support a wig in the process of making or when not in use.

wigeon, *n.* See *widgeon*.

wigged (wigd), *a.* [*< wig³ + -ed²*.] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

The best-wig'd Pr-n-e is in Christendom.

Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in front of which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the *wigged* and gowned clerks.

W. Wilson, Congressional Government, II.

wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree (wig'en-trē, wig'in-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken-tree*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

wiggeri, *a.* An obsolete form of *wicker¹*.

wiggery (wig'eri), *n.*; pl. *wiggeries (-iz)*. [*< wig³ + -ery*.] 1. The work of a wig-maker; false hair. [Rare.]

She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* which she wore.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxiv.

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism.

There is yet in venerable *wigged* Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of *wiggeries* and folly.

Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 17. (*Davies*.)

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* A scolding. See *wig³, v.* [Colloq.]

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an *earwigging*; if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging*.

Hotten's Slang Dict.

wiggin-tree, *n.* See *wiggen-tree*.

wiggle (wig'l), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *wiggle*, ppr. *wiggling*. [*< ME. wigelen (= MD. wigelen = MHG. wigelen)*, reel, stagger; prob. a var. form of *waggle*.] To waggle; wobble; wriggle. [Provincial or colloq.]

wiggle (wig'l), *n.* [*< wiggle, v.*] A wagging or wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'lér), *n.* One who or that which wriggles.

wiggletail (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Same as *wiggler*.

wigher, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *E. dial. woe-hee, wihie, neigh, whinny*.] To neigh; whinny. [Rare.]

Sir Per. See you this tall?

Dind. I cut it from a dead horse that can now

Neither *wigher* nor *wag* tall.

Beau. and Fl. (?) Faithful Friends, III. 2.

wighet, *n.* [Also *wehee*; prob. imitative; cf. *wigher*.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

When the hors was laus, he glinneth gon . . .

Forth with *wehes*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, I. 148.

Hang on hym the heuy bridel to holde his hed lowe,

For he wil make *wehe* tweye er he be there.

Piers Plowman (B), IV. 22.

wight¹ (wit), *n.* [*< ME. wight, wyght, wigt, wihit*, *< AS. wihit, wihit, wihit*, neut. and f., a creature, animal, person, thing; = *OS. wihit*, thing, pl. demons; = *D. wicht*, a child; = *OHG. wihit*, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. *wihit*, creature, thing, G. *wicht*, being, creature, babe; = *Ice. vǫttir*, a wight, *vættr*, a whit; = *Sw.*

vǫttir, *vǫtt* = *Dan. vætte*, an elf; = *Goth. waihts*, f., *waiht*, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, elf, or demon), *< AS. wegan*, etc., move, stir, carry; see *weigh¹, wag¹*. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as *mod. E. wihit*. It also appears unrecognized in *ought, naught, not¹*.]

1. A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky *wight*.

There schulle thei fynde no *Wight* that will selle hem
ony Vitaille or ony thing. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 130.

To you, my purse, and to non other *wight*

Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere.

Chaucer, Complaint to his Purse, l. 1.

She was a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were, . . .

To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 169.

No living *wight*, save the Ladye alone,

Had dared to cross the threshold stone.

Scott, L. of L. M., l. 1.

2. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny creature; an elf, sprite, witch, or the like.

"I crouche thee from elves and fro *wightes*,"

Therwith the nyght-spel, seyde he anonrightes.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

3. A space of time; a whit; a while.

She was falle asleepe a litle *wight*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 363.

wight² (wit), *a.* [*< ME. wight, wyght, wihit, wyte, wihit, wigt*, nimble, active, strong, *< Ice. vigr* (neut. *vigt*), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= *Sw. vig* (neut. *vigt*), nimble, active, agile), *< vig* (= *AS. wig*), war; cf. *vega*, fight, smite, *Goth. weihan*, fight, strive, contend, *L. vincere*, conquer; see *victor*, *vincible*. Cf. *wie, wye*, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaic.]

He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of Lioe,

And a *wight* mon in wer, wild of his dedis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6085.

I is ful *wight*, God wat, as is a ra.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Le Balafre roared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as *wight* as Wallace."

Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

wight³, n. A Middle English form of *weight¹*.

wight⁴, n. See *wit¹*.

wightly¹ (wit'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wightly, wihliche, wihliche, wihli*; *< wight² + -ly²*.] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigorously; boldly.

Wihliche with the child he went to his house,

and bi-toke it to his wif tighly to kepe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 65.

Sho went vp *wightly* by a walle syde

To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water

Ffor to loken on hir luffe, longynge in hert.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 862.

Ga *wightly* thou, and I sal keepe hym heere.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 182. (*Hart. MS.*)

For day that was is *wightly* past.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wightness¹ (wit'nes), *n.* [*< ME. wightnes; < wight² + -ness*.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

Thurgh my *wightnes*, I wyasse, & worthi Achilles,

We haue . . . gotyn to the grekis this ground with oure help.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12198.

wightly (wi'ti), *a.* [*< wight² + -ly*.] Strong; active. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wigless (wig'les), *a.* [*< wig³ + -less*.] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds

From some facetious aquire's encouraged bounds.

Colman, Vagaries, Indicated.

wig-maker (wig'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

wigreve (wig'rēv), *n.* [For **wickerreeve*; *< ME. *wikreue*, *< AS. wic-gerēfa*, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, *< wic*, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *wick²* and *reeve¹*.] A bailiff or steward of a hamlet.

wig-tail (wig'tāl), *n.* The tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaethon*.

The *wig-tail*, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 862.

wig-tree (wig'trē), *n.* The Venetian sumac, or smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See *smoke-tree* and *sumac*, 2.

wigwag (wig'wag), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *wag¹*.] To move to and fro; specifically, to signal by movements of flags. [Colloq.]

wigwag (wig'wag), *a. and n.* [*< wigwag, v.*] 1. *a.* Wringing, wriggling, or twisting.

His midil embracing with *wig wag* circuled hoopng.

Santhurn, Æneid, II. 230.

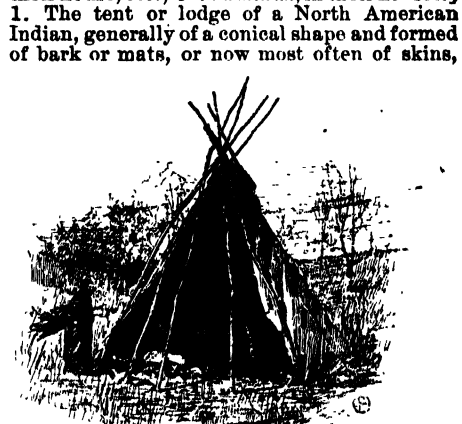
II. *n.* 1. A rubbing instrument used by watch-makers. It is attached by a crank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. *E. H. Knight*.

2. Signaling by the movements of flags: as, to practise the *wigwag*. [Colloq.]

In the army *wig-wag* system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose. *Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 16.

wigwag (wig'wag), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *wigwag, v.*] To and fro; with wiggling motion: as, to go *wigwag* back and forth. [Colloq.]

wigwam (wig'wām), *a.* [Formerly also *week-wam*; from an Algonkin word represented by Etchemin *weekwahn*, a house, *week*, his house, *neek*, my house, *keek*, thy house, Massachusetts *week* or *wēk*, his house, *wēkōm-ut*, in his or their house, etc.; Cree *wikwāk*, in their houses.] 1. The tent or lodge of a North American Indian, generally of a conical shape and formed of bark or mats, or now most often of skins,



Wigwam.

laid over poles (called *lodge-poles*) stacked on the ground and converging at the top, where is left an opening for the escape of smoke.

Ye Indians . . . departed from their *wigwames*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 428.

Finch, of Watertown, had his *wigwam* burnt and all his goods.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 43.

We then marched on, . . . and, falling upon several *Wigwams*, burnt them.

Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (1877), 2d ser., VIII. 142.

When they would erect a *wigwam*, which is the Indian name for a house, they stick saplings into the ground by one end, and bend the other at the top, fastening them together by strings made of fibrous roots, the rind of trees or of the green wood of the white oak, which will rise into thongs.

Beverley, Virginia, III. ¶ 10.

2. A large building; especially, a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.]

wig-weaver (wig'wē'vēr), *n.* A wig-maker. [Rare.]

Her head . . .

Indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's* hand

For more than half the tresses it sustains.

Cowper, Task, IV. 543.

wike¹, n. A Middle English form of *week¹*, *wick², wick⁴*.

wike², n. [*< ME. wike*, office, service; appar. a use of *wike*, etc., week; cf. *Goth. wikkō*, course, *< L. *vix (vic)*, change, regular succession, office, service: see *wick⁴, week*.] Office; service.

Ich can do wel gode *wike*. *Out and Nightingale*, l. 603.

wike³ (wik), *n.* [Cf. *wicker¹*.] A temporary mark, as a twig or branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, etc. Also called *wicker*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wiking (wi'king), *n.* [An adaptation of *AS. wicing*: see *viking*.] A viking. [Rare.]

From the "wik," or creek where their long-ship lurked, the *Wiking*, or "creek-men," as the adventurers were called, pounced upon their prey.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

wicket, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *wick¹*. **wild¹ (wild)**, *a. and n.* [*< ME. wilde, wicde*, also *wille, will, wil*, *< AS. wild*, untamed, wild; = *OS. wildi* = *OFries. wilde* = *D. wild*, savage, proud; = *OHG. wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = *Ice. villr* (for **villr*), wild, also bewildered, astray, confused; = *Sw. Dan. vild* = *Goth. wiltheis*, wild, unmentivated; prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *old, cold*, etc.), from the root of *will¹*; cf. *W. gwyllt*, wild, savage, *gwylltys*, the will. Hence *wild, n.*, wilderness, wilder, bewilder, etc.] 1. Self-willed; wayward; wanton; impa-

tient of restraint or control; stirring; lively; boisterous; full of life and spirits; hence, frolicsome; giddy; light-hearted.

Pardon me if I suspect you still; you are too wild and airy to be constant to that affection.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, II. 2.

That the wild little thing should take wing, and fly away the Lord knows whither!

Colman, Jealous Wife, III.

A wild, unworshipful youth, given up to his own eager thoughts.

Wordsworth, Prelude, IV.

Philip was a dear, good, frank, amiable, wild fellow, and they all loved him.

Thackeray, Philip, V.

2. Boisterous; tempestuous; stormy; violent; turbulent; furious; uncontrolled; used in both a physical and a moral sense.

But that still use of grief makes wild grief tame, My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 4. 229.

His passions and his virtues lie confused, And mixt together in so wild a tumult That the whole man is quite disfigured in him.

Addison, Cato, III. 2.

Long after night had overclouded the prospect I heard a wild wind rushing among trees.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, V.

3†. Bold; brave; daring; wight.

Of the greatest of Greece & of great Troy, That he had come with in company, & knew well the persons,

As the worthiest to wale & valiant in Arms.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4023.

4. Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indulgence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct; prodigal.

He kept company with the wild prince and Poins.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 74.

Suppose he has been wild, let me assure you He's now reclaim'd, and has my good opinion.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, IV. 7.

5. Reckless; rash; ill-considered; extravagant; out of accord with reason or prudence; haphazard; as, a wild venture; wild trading.

If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me;

I had it from my father. Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 4. 26.

Are not our streets daily filled with wild pieces of justice and random penalties?

Addison, Tatler, No. 253.

The wildest opinions of every kind were abroad, "divers and strange doctrines," with every wind of which men, having no longer an anchor whereby to hold, were carried about and tossed to and fro.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 10.

Johnson, the young howler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, II. 8.

6. Extravagant; fantastic; irregular; disordered; weird; queer.

Wild in her attire. Shak., Macbeth, I. 3. 40.

Off in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancy wakes To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes, Wild work produces off.

Milton, P. L., V. 112.

When man to man gave willing faith, and loved A tale the better that 'twas wild and strange.

Bryant, Stella.

7. Enthusiastic; eager; keen; especially, very eager with delight, excitement, or the like. [Chiefly colloq.]

And there, All wild to found an University

For maidens, on the spur she fled.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

As for Dolly, he was wild about . . . the town, and the castle, and the Black Forest.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxviii.

8. Excited; roused; distracted; crazy; betokening or indicating excitement or strong emotion.

Your looks are pale and wild. Shak., R. and J., V. 1. 28.

I grow wild, And would not willingly believe the truth

Of my dishonour. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 1.

The notions of Oates had driven the nation wild.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

9. Wide of the mark or direct line, standard, or bounds.

The catcher . . . must begin by a resolution to try for everything, and to consider no ball beyond his reach, no matter how wild.

W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 831.

10. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving; wandering; not tame; not domesticated; feral or ferine; as, a wild boar; a wild ox; a wild cat; a wild bee. More particularly—(a) Noting those animals which in their relation to man are legally styled *feras naturæ* (which see, under *feræ*): opposed to *tame*, 1 (b) (1).

There abouts ben many gouds Bylles and fayre, and many fayre Woodes, and eke wilde Beestes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

In the same Forrest are many wild Bores and wild Stagges.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

(b) Noting beasts of the chase, game-birds, and the like, which are noticeably shy, wary, or hard to take under certain circumstances: opposed to *tame*, 1 (b) (2); as, the birds are wild this morning.

11. Savage; uncivilized; ungoverned; unrefined; ferocious; sanguinary: noting persons or practices.

The wildest savagery.

Shak., K. John, IV. 3. 48.

Nations yet wild by Precept to reclaim,

And teach 'em Arms, and Arts, in William's Name.

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 87.

12. Growing or produced without culture; produced by unassisted nature, or by wild animals; native; not cultivated: as, wild parsnip; wild cherry; wild honey.

With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave.

Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 390.

It were good to try what would be the effect, if all the blossoms were pulled from a fruit-tree, or the acorns and chestnut buds, etc., from a wild tree.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 450.

13. Desert; not inhabited; uncultivated.

And that contrie is full of grete foreste, and full wyldie of the selue contrie.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 82.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways

Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 4.

The plain was grassy, wild, and bare.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

A wild shot, a random or chance shot.—Ethiopian wild boar. Same as *halius*. See cut under *Phacochoerus*.

Indian wild lime. See *Limonia*.—To ride the wild mare! See *ride*.—To run wild. (a) To grow wild or savage; take to vicious courses or a loose way of living. (b) To escape from domestication and revert to the feral state.

(c) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.—To sow one's wild oats. See *oat*.—Wild allspice. Same as *spice-bush*.—Wild amaranth. See the noun.

Wild animals, those animals, and especially those beasts, which have not been reclaimed from the feral state, or domesticated for the use and benefit of man: technically called *feræ naturæ*.—Wild anise-tree. See *anise*.—Wild apricot. See *apricot*.—Wild ash.

Wild ass, any member of that section of the genus *Equus* to which the domestic ass belongs, except this species. There are several species or varieties, not all of which are well determined, native of northern Africa, and especially of western and central Asia. Some are very large, strong, and swift animals, which have been distinguished from remote antiquity, and were formerly hunted for sport or for their flesh. Representations of the chase of wild asses are found on Assyrian monuments, and the Hebrew words translated "wild ass" in the Bible indicate their swift-footedness. See *daiggetai* and *mager* (with cuts) and *hemione*.—Wild balsam-apple, barley, basil. See the nouns.—Wild bean. See *Apis* and *Strophantia*.—Wild bee, any bee excepting the hive-bee as domesticated by man. Both social and solitary wild bees are of very numerous species and many genera of the two families *Apidae* and *Andrenidae*. See these words, and also such distinctive names as *bumblebee*, *carpenter-bee*, *rephenter-bee*, etc., with various cuts; also *maison-bee*, and cuts under *Anthophora* and *Xylocopa*.—Wild beet, *Beta maritima* of Europe, the supposed original of the cultivated beet; also, sometimes, the marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*.—Wild bergamot, a strongly aromatic labiate plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, common in dry ground in North America. The corolla is commonly purplish, an inch long.

Wild birds, those birds which are not domesticated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, those birds that come within the provisions of an act passed in 1880, entitled the Wild Birds Protection Act, which prohibited the taking or killing of any wild bird between certain dates of each year, with some exceptions. But the species designated in the schedule annexed to the act were but about eighty in number, thus including but a small fraction of the actual avifauna of England; and some of the commonest song-birds it was desired to protect by this act were left unspecified.—Wild boar, *boar*, *boar*. See the nouns.—Wild brier, the dogrose, *Rosa canina*; also, the sweet-brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*.—Wild camomile. Same as *feverfew*, 1.—Wild canary, the American goldfinch, *Spinus or Chrysomitris tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*. (Local, U.S.).—Wild caper. Same as *caper-spurge* (which see, under *spurge*).—Wild cat. See *wildcat*.—Wild celery. See *Vallisneria*.—Wild cherry, chestnut, china-tree, cicely. See the nouns.—Wild cinnamon of the West Indies. See *Canella*.—Wild clary, clove, cucumber, cumin. See the nouns.—Wild coffee. See *coffee* and *Tristemonum*.—Wild columbine. See *honeyuckle*, 2.—Wild cotton. (a) Same as *cotton-grass*. (b) See *Ipomæa*.—Wild dog, any feral dog, or dog in the state of nature; also, a ferine dog, or one run wild after domestication; a pariah dog; specifically, the native wild dog of Australia, *Canis dingoo*. See *Canis*, *Cyon*, 2, and cuts under *buamnah*, *dhote*, and *dingo*.—Wild dove, in the United States, the common Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Zenaidura macroura*. The implied antithesis is wild pigeon, namely, the passenger-pigeon. See cut under *dove*.—Wild duck, any duck excepting the domesticated duck; specifically, the wild original of the domestic duck, *Anas boschas* (or *boschas*, or *boschas*). See cut under *mallard*.—Wild elder. See *elder*, 2.—Wild engine. (a) A locomotive running over a railway without regard to schedule time. (b) A locomotive which by some accident or derangement has escaped from the control of its driver.—Wild fig. See *fig*, 2.—Wild flag. See *Pater-sonia*.—Wild fowl. See *wild-fowl*.—Wild ginger. See *ginger*, 1.—Wild goat, any species of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense, which has not been domesticated, as the ibex, etc.; specifically, the wild original of the domestic goat, *C. agagrus* (see *agagrus*, with cuts). Several different Hebrew words rendered alike "wild goat" in the Bible in different places are believed with good reason to mean any one of the ibexes, *streblocephalus*, or bouquetins of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and parts of Egypt—as, for example, the *beden* or *jail-goat*, technically *C. jaisal* or *jaisal*, and as inhabiting Mount Sinai named *C. sinaiticus* by Bemp-

rich and Ehrenberg. These wild goats differ little from the common ibex of the Alps.—Wild goose, a bird of the goose kind, or genus *Anser* in a broad sense, which is wild or feral. In Great Britain the common wild goose is the grayling, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*, and the term is applied to all the other species which visit that country. (See cut under *grayling*.) In North America wild geese are unqualified commonly meant the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*.—Wild-goose chase. See *chase*, 1.—Wild-goose plum. See *plum*, 1.—Wild gourd. See *vine of Sodom*, under *vine*.—Wild hay, hide, honey, hyessop. See the nouns.—Wild hop, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.—Wild horse, any specimen of the horse, *Equus caballus*, now living in a state of nature. The wild original of the horse is unknown. All the wild horses of America and Australia, and probably all those of Asia, are the ferine (not truly feral) descendants of the domestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.

Wild huntsman, a legendary huntsman, especially in Germany, who with a phantom host goes careering over woods, fields, and villages during the night, accompanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying of hounds.—Wild hyacinth, in the United States, the eastern camass, *Camassia (Sollia) Fraseri*; in England, the bluebell, *Sollia nutans*.—Wild indigo. See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.—Wild ipocacuanha growing wild; also, *Tripterygium perfoliatum*.—Wild Irishman, a rhannaceous shrub, *Dicaria australis*, of New Zealand and Australia, having a tortuous stem and opposite branches of which the outermost form sharp spines, the leaves small, in fascicles, absent in old plants.—Wild jalap. Same as *man-of-the-earth*.—Wild jasmine. See *jasmine* and *Isora*.—Wild kale, land, lettuce, moorice, mangosteen, etc. See the nouns.—Wild lemon, the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum*: so named from the form and color of the fruit.

Wild lime. See *lime*, 3, *Limonia*, and *tallow-nut*.—Wild mahogany, the white mahogany of Jamaica, *Antirrhoea bifurcata*.—Wild mamme-apple, the West Indian tree *Rheedia laterifolia*, of the *Guttiferae*.—Wild mandrake, the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum*.—Wild mango. See *Spondias*.—Wild mare. (a) The nightmare. *Haliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (b) A seesaw. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 268.—Wild marjoram. See *marjoram*, and cut under *Origanum*.—Wild masterwort. Same as *herb-gerard*.—Wild mustard, nep. oat. See the nouns.—Wild okra. See *Malachra*.—Wild olive, onion, oyster. See the nouns.—Wild orange. (a) See *orange*. (b) The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. (c) *Gærtnera raginata*, of Réunion, without ground reported as a substitute for coffee: often misnamed *musacenda*.—Wild peach. See *wild orange*.—Wild pear, pigeon, plum, potato, etc. See the nouns.—Wild pine. (a) The Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*. (b) In the West Indies, a plant of the genus *Tillandsia*, especially *T. utriculata*.—Wild pineapple. See *pineapple*, 3, *penguine*, 2, and *isole*.—Wild pink. See *Silene*.—Wild prune. See *Pappea*.—Wild purslane, rice, sarsaparilla, etc. See the nouns.—Wild rye. See *rye* and *Terrell grass*.—Wild sheep, the wild original of the domestic sheep, or any feral species of the genus *Ovis* in a broad sense. (See *Ovis* and *sheep*.) Various species inhabit mountains and high plateaus of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, as the aoudad, the argali, the bighorn, the burriel, the mouflon, etc. See the distinctive names, including cuts under *aoudad*, *argali*, *bighorn*, and *thian-shan*.—Wild silkworm, any silkworm other than the ordinary domesticated *Scieria mori*. See *silkworm*.—Wild snowball. Same as *redroot*, 1.—Wild Spaniard. Same as *spear-grass*, 3.—Wild spinach, squill, straw-berry, succory, swan. See the nouns.—Wild sweet-pea. See *Tephrosia*.—Wild sweet-william. See *Phlox*.—Wild tamarind, tea, tobacco. See the nouns.—Wild tuberoses. See *Spiranthes*.—Wild tulip, turkey, vanilla, vine, wood, etc. See the nouns.—Wild woodbine, the Virginia creeper. The yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, has been called *Carolina wild woodbine*.—Wild wormwood. See *Parthenium*.—Wild yam. See *yam*.—Syn. 1 and 6. Rude, impetuous, irregular, unrestrained, harebrained, frantic, frenzied, crazed, fanciful, visionary, strange, grotesque.

II. n. 1. A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a waste.

The vasty wilds

Of wide Arabia. Shak., M. of V., II. 7. 41.

One Destiny our Life shall guide;

Nor Wild nor Deep our common Way divide.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

We can now tread the regions of fancy without interruption, and expatiate in fairy worlds.

Goldsmith, Criticisms.

He would linger long

In lonesome vales, making the wild his home.

Shelley, Alastor.

2. pl. Wild animals; game.

In mærets and in mores, in myres and in wateres, Dimpnyres dyuaden [dived]; "deere God," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?"

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 169.

At wildt, crazy; distracted.

Trust hym never the more for the bylle that I sent yow by hym, but as a man at wyldt, for every thyng that he told me is not trewe.

Paston Letters, III. 179.

wild², n. An obsolete variant of *Weald*, perhaps due to confusion with *wild*¹.

A franklin in the wild of Kent.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 60.

wild-brain (wild'brān), n. A giddy, volatile, heedless person; a harebrain.

I must let fly my civil fortunes, turn wild-brain, lay my wits upo' th' tenters, you rascals.

Middleton, Mad World, I. 1.

wildcat (wild'kat), n. and a. I. n. 1. A cat of the original feral stock from which have descended some varieties of the domestic cat; the European *Felis catus*, living in a state of nature, not artificially modified in any way. Hence—

2. One of various species of either of the genera

Felis and *Lynx*; especially, in North America, the bay lynx (*L. rufus*) and Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*), and sometimes the cougar (*P. concolor*). See *cat*, and cuts under *cougar* and *lynx*.

II. a. Wild; reckless; haphazard: applied especially to unsound business enterprises: as, *wildcat banking* (see below); *wildcat currency* (currency issued by a wildcat bank); a *wildcat scheme* (a reckless, unstable venture); *wildcat stock* (stock of some wildcat or unsound company or organization). [Colloq., U. S.]

The first night of our journey was spent at Ashford, in Connecticut, where we arrived late in the evening; and here the bother of *wild-cat* currency, as it was afterward called, was forced upon our attention.

Joeliah Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 106.

The present system, though an immense improvement in every respect on the heterogeneous old breed of State and *wild-cat* banks that wrought ruin in 1836 and 1857, is nevertheless of the same dangerous character.

N. A. Rev., CXLI. 109.

Wildcat banking, a name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank-notes though possessing little or no capital.

The *wild-cat banking* which devastated the Ohio States between 1837 and 1860, and miseducated the people of those States until they thought irredeemable government issues an unhelped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.

W. G. Sumner, *Andrew Jackson*, p. 363.

Wildcat engine. See *engine*.

wildebeest (wilde-bäst), *n.* [D. = *E. wild beast*.] The gnu. [South Africa.]

wilder (wilde-r), *v. t.* [A freq. form, < *wild*, *a.*, prob. suggested by *wilderness*, and as to form by *wander*. Hence *bewilder*.] To cause to lose the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it *wildered* and lost it selfe in those many by-wales.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons,

Lang *wilder'd* on the sea.

Romer *Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

When red morn

Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,

Wilder'd and wan and panting, she returned.

Shelley, *Alastor*.

wilderedly (wilde-réd-li), *adv.* [From *wildered*, pp. + *-ly*.] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat

Thou speak'st as so *wilderedly*.

Sir H. Taylor, *Isaac Commenus*, II. 2.

wildering (wilde-ríng), *n.* Same as *wilding*.

wildermint (wilde-rément), *n.* [From *wilder* + *-ment*. Cf. *bewildermint*.] Bewildermint; confusion. [Poetical.]

This *wildermint* of wreck and death.

Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, The Fire Worshipers.

So in *wildermint* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.

Mrs. Browning, *Lost Bower*, st. 67.

wildern't, *n.* [ME., also *wildern*; prob. < AS. **wildern*, < *wilder*, a reduced form of *wildeor*, *wild deor*, a wild beast: see *wild* and *deer*. Cf. *wilderness*.] A wilderness.

Also *wuremes* breden on *wildere*.

Reliquis *Antique*, I. 130.

wilderness (wilde-rénes), *n.* [ME. *wilderness*, *wyldeynys* (= MD. *wilderness*); < *wildern* (or the orig. AS. *wilder*) + *-ness*.] 1. A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, whether forest or plain.

And after that Men comen out of Surreye, and entron in to *Wyldeynesse*, and there the Weye is sondy.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 34.

Ich wente forth wyde where walkynge myn one,

In a *wylde wyldeynesse* by a wode-ayde.

Piers *Plowman* (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!

Cowper, *Task*, II. 1.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

Environ'd with a wilderness of sea.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, III. 1. 94.

The watery wilderness yields no supply.

Waller, *Instruction to a Painter*.

3. A part of a garden set apart for plants to grow in with unchecked luxuriance. *Imp. Dict.* — 4. A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, III. 1. 54.

The land thou hast left a wilderness of wretches.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, v. 1.

Flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm;

A wilderness of sweets.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 294.

5†. Wildness.

Such a warped slip of wilderness

Ne'er issued from his blood.

Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 142.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from wilderness with ease.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 245.

=Syn. 1. *Wilderness*, *Desert*. See *desert*.

Wilde's incision. In *otology*, a free incision down to the bone over the mastoid process, made in certain cases of disease of the ear.

wild-fire (wilde-fir), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wylde fyre*, *wylde fyre*; < ME. *wilde fir*, *wylde fyrr*, *wylde fyr*, *wilde fur*, *wylde fur*; < *wild* + *fire*.] 1. A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Faith his sheild must be

To quench the balles of *wilde-fyre* presentlie.

Times' *Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of *wildfire* may be safely touch'd,

Not violently sunder'd and thrown up.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

I was at that time rich in fame — for my book ran like *wild-fire*.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxx.

2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "*wild-fire*" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.

P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 330.

3†. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plum-pudding.

Swiche manere bake-motes and dish-motes bronnyngo

of *wilde fir*, and peynted and castell with papir.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

4. In coal-mining, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp. — 5. Erysipelas; also, lichen circumscripatus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papules.

A *wylde fyr* upon thair bodyes falle.

Chaucer, *Keeve's Tale*, l. 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin. — **Wild-fire rash**, a skin eruption, usually of infants only, consisting of papules arranged in circumscribed patches appearing in succession on different parts of the body; *strophulus voluticus*.

wild-flying (wilde-fíng), *a.* Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor

From his *wild-flying* courses, this is she.

Beau. and Fl., *Valentinian*, I. 2.

wild-fowl (wilde-foul), *n.* [ME. *wylde fowle*, *wyldefofle*; < AS. *wild-fugel*, *wild fowl*: see *wild* and *fowl*.] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the *Anatidæ*; waterfowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

wildgrave (wilde-gräv), *n.* [= G. *wildgraf*; < *wild*, game, + *graf*, count: see *wild* and *grave*.] The title of various German counts or nobles whose office originally was connected with the forests or with hunting.

The *Wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn,

To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo!

Scott, *Wild Huntsman*.

wilding (wilde-íng), *n.* and *a.* [From *wild* + *-ing*.] 1. *n.* A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

And *wildings* or the seasons fruit

He did in scrip bestow.

Warner, *Albion's England*, iv. 29.

A choice dish of *wildings* here, to scold

And mingle with your cream.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

Matthew is in his grave, yet now

Me thinks I see him stand

As at that moment, with a bough

Of *wilding* in his hand.

Wordsworth, *Two April Mornings* (1790).

A leafless *wilding* shivering by the wall.

Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

II. a. Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. [Poetical.]

O *wilding* rose, whom fancy thus endears,

I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, IV. 1.

Whose field of life, by angels sown,

The *wilding* vines o'er-ran.

Whittier, *William Forster*.

wildish (wilde-ish), *a.* [From *wild* + *-ish*.] Somewhat wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.

Richardson, *Pamela*, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a *wildish* destiny

If we, who thus together roam

In a strange land and far from home,

Were in this place the guests of Chance.

Wordsworth, *Stepping Westward*.

wildly (wilde-li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner, in any sense.

wildly† (wilde-li), *a.* [From *wild* + *-ly*.] Wild.

Least red-eyed Ferrets, *wildly* Foxes should

Them undermine, if ramp'd but with mould.

S. Clarke, *Four Plantations in America* (1670), p. 32.

wildness (wilde-nes), *n.* [ME. *wyldeynesse*, *wildness* (cf. G. *wildnis*, desert, wilderness); < *wild* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being wild, in any sense.

The perelle of youth for to pace

Withoute any deth or distresse,

It is so fulle of *wildness*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 4894.

Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness*.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 990.

Take heed, sir; be not madder than you would make him:

Though he be rash and sudden (which is all his *wildness*),

Take heed you wrong him not.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 5.

2†. A wild place or country; a wilderness.

Thise tyrants put hem gladly not in pres,

No *wildness* ne no bushes for to winne.

Chaucer, *Former Age*, l. 34.

Wild's case. See *case*.

wild-williams (wilde-wil'yamz), *n.* An old name of the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

wild-wind† (wilde-wínd), *n.* A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1689, in November, here hap-

pened an hircano or *wild-wind*.

Fuller, *Worthies*, I. 495.

wild-wood (wilde-wúd), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The wild, unfrequented woods; a forest.

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled *wild-wood*.

S. Woodworth, *The Old Oaken Bucket*.

II. a. Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. [Poetical.]

Aye the *wild-wood* echoes rang —

Oh, dearly do I love thee, Annie!

Burns, *By Allan Stream*.

wile† (wí), *n.* [ME. *wile*, *wyle*, < AS. *wíl*, *wile* (also in comp. *flyge-wíl*, 'a flying wile,' an arrow); cf. Icel. *vél*, *væl*, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> OF. *guile*, > E. *guile*: see *guile*).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insinuating or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, thaz a fole madde,

And thurz *wyles* of wyymen be wonen to sorze.

Sir *Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2415.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to

stand against the *wiles* of the devil.

Eph. vi. 11.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton *wiles*,

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,

Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 27.

=Syn. *Maneuver*, *Stratagem*, etc. See *artifice*.

wile† (wí), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wiled*, ppr. *wiling*. [From *wile*, *n.*] 1†. To deceive; beguile; impose on.

So perfect in that art was Paridell

That he Malbeccos halfe eye did *wile*;

His halfe eye he *wiled* wondrous well.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. x. 5.

2. To lure; entice; inveigle; coax; cajole.

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand,

That thus wold *wile* oure folk away?

Towneley *Myterias*, p. 60.

She *wiled* him into ae chamber,

She *wiled* him into twa.

Sir *Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. 382).

But court na anither, tho' jokin' ye be,

For fear that she *wile* your fancy frae me.

Burns, *Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you*.

3. To shorten or cause to pass easily or pleasantly, as by some diverting wile: in this sense probably confused with *wile*.

Seated in two black horsehair porter's chairs, one on

each side of the fireplace, the superannuated Mr. and Mrs.

Smallweed *wile* away the rosy hours.

Dickens, *Black House*, xxi.

wile†, *n.* A Middle English form of *while*.

wile†, *n.* Same as *wild*, *Wald* (?).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he

created the mountaines of Wales as well as the *wiles* of

Kent.

Howell, *Forreine Travell* (ed. Arber), p. 29.

wilful, **wilful** (wí-fúl), *a.* [ME. *wilful*, *wilfull*, *wylfulle*; < *will*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his ferefull folke to Phocous hee rides,

And is *wilfull* in werk to wirchen hem care.

Alisaunder of *Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 412.

As that past on the payment the pepull beheld,

Haden wonder of the weghes, & *wilfulde* desyre

To know of there comynge and the cause wete,

That were so rilly arait & a rowte gay.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1353.

When walls are so *wilful* to hear without warning.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 211.

2. Due to one's own will; spontaneous;

mands, or instructions; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; wayward; inflexible: as, a *wilful* man; a *wilful* horse.

Like a *wilful* youth,
That which I owe is lost.
Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 1. 146.

A *wilful* man never wanted woe.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

Wilful fire-raising. Same as *arson*. [*Scotch.*] = *Syn.* 3. *Untoward*, *Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), self-willed, mulish, intractable, headstrong, unruly, heady.

wilfulhead (wil'fūl-hed), *n.* [*ME.* *wilfulhed*; < *wilful* + *-head*.] Wilfulness; perverse obstinacy.

And nat be lyk tiraunts of Lumbardy,
That usen *wilfulhed* and tyrannye.
Chaucer, *Good Women* (1st version), I. 355.

wilfulling, *n.* [*< wilful* + *-ing*.] A wilful act. [*Rare.*]

Great King, no more bay with thy *wilfullings*
His wrath's dread Torrent.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

wilfully, wilfully (wil'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME.* *wilfully*, *wilfulli*, *wylfully*, *wilfulliche*; < *wilful* + *-ly*.] 1. Of free will or choice; willingly; voluntarily; gladly; readily.

Fede ye the flock of God that is among you, and purvey
ye, not as constrained, but *wilfully*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. v. 2.

Be noughe abashed to hydde and to be nedy;
Syth he that wrougte al the worlde was *wilfullich* nedy.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 48.

Trowe ye that whyles I may preche,
And winne gold and silver for I teche,
That I wol lye in povert *wilfully*.
Chaucer, *Prol.* to Pardoner's Tale, I. 155.

They *wilfully* themselves exile from light.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 386.

2. By design; with set purpose; intentionally; especially, in a wilful manner; as following one's own will; selfishly; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly.

For he that winketh when he sholde see,
Al *wilfully*, god lat him never thee,
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, I. 612.

The mother, . . . being determinately, lest I should say
of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras,
tried all ways. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

Surely of such desperat persons as will *wilfully* followe
the course of theyr owne follye there is noe compassion
to be had. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowl-
edge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for
sin. *Hob.* x. 26.

Religion is a matter of our freest choice; and if men
will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it,
there is no remedy. *Tillotson*.

3. In law, *wilfully* is sometimes interpreted to
mean—(a) by an act or an omission done of
purpose, with intent to bring about a certain
result; or (b) with implication of evil intent
or legal malice, or with absence of reasonable
ground for believing the act in question to be
lawful.

wilfulness, wilfulness (wil'fūl-nēs), *n.* [*< ME.* *wilfulness*; < *wilful* + *-ness*.] 1. The charac-
ter of being wilful; determination to have one's
own way; self-will; obstinacy; stubbornness;
perverseness.

Falshe is soo ful of cursidnesse
that her worship shalle neuere haue enterprise
where it Roigeth and hathe the *wilfulness*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 71.

Men of business, absorbed in their object, which calls
out daring, energy, resolution, and force, acquire often a
wilfulness of temper. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 292.

2. Intention; the character of being done by
design.

The deliberateness and *wilfulness*, or as we prefer to call
it the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder.
Mozley and Whately.

wilily (wi'li-li), *adv.* [*< wily* + *-ly*.] In a wily
manner; by stratagem; insidiously; craftily.

They did work *wilily*. *Josh.* ix. 4.

wiliness (wi'li-nēs), *n.* The state or character
of being wily; cunning; guile.

wilk (wilk), *n.* A dialectal form of *weik*.

will (wil), *v.* Pres. 1 *will*, 2 *wilt*, 3 *will*, pl. *will*;
imper. 1 *would*, 2 *wouldst* or *wouldst*, 3 *would*,
pl. *would* (obs. pp. *would*, *would*). *Will* has no
imperative and no infinitive. [*< ME.* *willen* (pres.
ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wille*, *wille*, *wulle*, *wule*,
wolle, *wole*, *wol*, *woll* (also contr. *wile*); 2d pers.
wilt, *wult*, *wolt*; pl. *willeth*, *wulleth*, *wolleth*; pret.
1st and 3d pers. *wolde* (> *E. would*), *wulde*, *walde*,
wald (> *Sc. wad*), 2d pers. *woldest*, *woldes*, pl.
wolden, *wolde*, *wulde*, *walde*, pp. *wold*; < *AS.* *wil-
lan*, *wyllan* (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wile*, *wyle*,
wille, *wylle*, 2d pers. *wilt*, pl. *willath*, *wyllath*,
pret. 1st and 3d pers. *wolde*, 2d pers. *woldest*, pl.
woldon, pp. *willende*) = *OS.* *willian*, *wellian* =
OFries. *willa*, *wella* = *D.* *willen* = *MLG.* *LG.*

willen = *OHG.* *wellan*, *wollan*, *MHG.* *wellen*,
wollen, *G.* *wollen* = *Icel.* *vilja* = *Sw.* *vilja* = *Dan.*
ville = *Goth.* *wiljan* (pret. *wilda*) = *OBulg.* *voliti*,
will, *velieti*, command, = *Russ.* *veliet*, command,
etc., = *Lith.* *voliti*, *will*, = *L.* *velle* (pres. ind.
volo), wish. Prob. not connected, as usually
asserted, with *Gr.* *βούλεσθαι*, *will*, wish, or with
Skt. *var*, choose, select, prefer. From the same
source are ult. *E.* *will*², *wale*², *wiin*, *well*², *weal*¹,
*wild*¹, *wilful*, etc. From the *L.* verb are ult. *E.*
volition, *voluntary*, *volunteer*, *volunt*, *voluntary*,
etc., *volens volens*, etc.] **A.** As an independent
verb. 1. *trans.* To wish; desire; want; be will-
ing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly
used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form
would governing a clause: as, I *would* that the
day were at hand. When in the first person the
subject is frequently omitted: as, *would* that ye
had listened to us!

Wol sche git my sone hire wedde & to wife haue?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4208.

"The toure vp the toft," quod she, "treuthe is there-inne,
And *wolde* that ge wrougte as his worde techeth."
Piers Plowman (B), I. 13.

I *wol* him noght thogh thou were deed to-morwe.
Chaucer, *Prol.* to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 307.

And when thei were come to Merlyn, he thanked hem
of that thei hadde seide, and that *wolde* hym so moche
gode. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 34.

Here I *would* not More to flit from his literal plain sense.
Tyndale, *Ans.* to Sir T. More (Parker Soc.), p. 252.

She moved him to ask of her father a field; and she light-
ed from off her ass; and 'aleb said unto her: What *wilt*
thou? *Judges* I. 14.

Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I *would* not one of thine own doves,
Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee?
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

Would in optative expressions is often followed by a
dative, with or without to, noting the person or power by
whom the wish may be fulfilled: hence the phrases *would*
(to) *God*, *would* (to) *heaven*, etc.

Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my
son! *2 Sam.* xviii. 33.

I am not mad: I *would* to heaven I were!
For then 'tis like I should forget myself.
Shak., *K. John*, III. 4. 48.

II. intrans. To have a wish or desire; be
willing.

In a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god *wolde* out of the weye y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 280.

The fomy brydel with the bit of gold
Governeth ho, right as himself hath *wold*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1208.

All that falsen the kinges money or clippen it, also all
that falsen or vse false measures, . . . wetyngly other
than the lawe of the lord *wold*, etc.
J. Myre, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), I. 714.

They cryed to us to doe no more: all should be as we
would.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 191.

B. As an auxiliary, followed by an infinitive
without *to*. 1. To wish, want, like, or agree
(to do, etc.); to be (am, is, are, was, etc.) will-
ing (to do, etc.): noting desire, preference,
consent, or, negatively, refusal.

But neuer man that place ne stede went
That sogerne *wold* ther for thyng any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5804.

Quod Conscience, "thou fiened us from thee;
Thou *woldist* not oure loore leere."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

That day that a man *would* have another's landes or his
goodes, that day he *would* have his life also if he could.
Darrell Papers, 1583 (II. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age,
[App. II.])

And ye *will* not come to me, that ye might have life.
John v. 40.

Oh, sir, the multitude, that seldom know any thing but
their own opinions, speak that they *would* have.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, I. 1.

Will you permit the orphan—nephew to whom you
have been a father—to offer you a trifle [a ring]?
Scott, *Antiquary*, xxx.

2. To be (am, is, are, etc.) determined (to do,
etc.): said when one insists on or persists in
being or doing something; hence, must, as a
matter of will or pertinacity; do (emphatic
auxiliary) from choice, wilfulness, determina-
tion, or persistence.

Alas, the general might have pardon'd follies!
Soldiers *will* talk sometimes.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, IV. 1.

Fate's such a shrewish thing,
She *will* be mistria.
Chapman, *Illad*, VI. 498.

Some, not contented to haue them [Saxons] a people of
German race, *will* needs bring them from elsewhere.
Verne, *Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 25.

There stand, if thou *wilt* stand. *Milton*, *P. R.*, IV. 551.

If you *will* fling yourself under the wheels, Juggernaut
will go over you, depend upon it.
Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, III.

Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that *would* not be
heal'd. *Tennyson*, *Defence of Lucknow*.

3. To make (it) a habit or practice (to do,
etc.); be (am, is, are, etc.) accustomed (to do,
etc.); do usually: noting frequent or custom-
ary action.

Joves halt it greet humblesse
And vertu eek, that thou *wolt* make
A nyght ful ofte thyne heed to ake.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 681.

Whan he had souped at home in his house, he *wolde* call
before hym all his seruantes.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 29.

I remember the hot summer Sunday afternoons, when
the pavement *would* be red-hot, and the dust, and bits of
straw, and scraps of paper, *would* blow fitfully about with
every little puff of air.
E. H. Yates, *Recollections and Experiences*, I. vii.

4. To be (am, is, are, etc.) sure (to do, etc.);
do undoubtedly, inevitably, or of necessity;
ought or have (to do, etc.); must: used in in-
controvertible or general statements, and often,
especially in provincial use, forming a verb-
phrase signifying no more than the simple verb:
as, I'm thinking this *will* be (that is, this is) your
daughter.

I am afeard there *wylle* be sumthyng amys.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 395.

Sixe comoun cubites, that *will* be nyne foot long.
Trevian, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon* (ed. Babington),
[II. 236.]

That *will* be unjust to man, *will* be sacrilegious to God.
Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xl.

He was a considerate man, the deacon: . . . ye 'll no
haz forgotten him, Robin? *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxiii.

A little difference, my dear. . . . There *will* be such in
the best-regulated families. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxvi.

"Are you seeing any angels, Rob?" . . . "I'm not sure;
. . . it is not easy to tell what *will* be an angel, and what
will not. There's so much all blue up there."
Geo. MacDonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, xix.

5. To be (am, is, are, etc.) ready or about (to
do, etc.): said of one on the point of doing
something not necessarily accomplished.

As the queene hem saugh, she wiste well she was be-
trayed, and *wolde* crye as she that was sore affraied,
and thei seide that yef she spake eny worde she sholde a-non
be slaine. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 463.

6. In future and conditional constructions, to be
(am, is, are, etc.) (to do, etc.): in general noting
in the first person a promise or determination,
and in the second and third mere assertion of
a future occurrence without reference to the
will of the subject, other verb-phrases being
compounded with the auxiliary *shall*. For a
more detailed discrimination between *will* and
shall, see *shall*, B., 2.

And al the better sule ge speden,
If ge *wilen* gee with trewele leden.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 2304.

Yef we *willeth* don his seruise . . . we sollen habbe tho
mede wel griat ine hemene.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 38.

At a knight than *wol* I first beginne.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., I. 42.

Wife. O, we shall have murder! you kill my heart.
May. No, I *will* shed no blood.
Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, I. 3.

Without their learning, how *wilt* thou with them,
Or they with thee, hold conversation meet?
Milton, *P. R.*, IV. 231.

Thou *wouldst* have thought, so furious was his fire,
No force could tame them, and no toil could tire.
Pope, *Illad*, xv. 844.

It was all to be done in the most delicate manner, and
all *would* assist. *Thackeray would* lecture, so *would* W. H.
Russell; *Dickens would* give a reading.

E. H. Yates, *Recollections and Experiences*, I. vii.

In such constructions *will* is sometimes found where pre-
cision would require *shall*. See *shall*, B., final note.

I *would* have thought her spirit had been invincible
against all assaults of affection.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 3. 119.

If we contrast the present with so late a period as thirty
years ago, we *will* perceive that there has been nothing
short of a national awakening.

W. Sharp, *D. G. Rossetti*, p. 40.

[*Would* is often used for *will* in order to avoid a dogmatic
style or to soften blunt or harsh assertions, questions, etc.

A pretty idle toy: *would* you take money for it?
Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, I. 1.

Would you say the Lord's Prayer for me, old fellow?
J. H. Ewing, *Six to Sixteen*, II.

In all its senses the auxiliary *will* may be used with an
ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Bot I *wil* to the chapel, for chance that may falle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2182.

And Pandare wep as he to water *wolde*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 115.

Pan. I heartily beseech you what must I do?

Tronch. Even what thou *wilt*.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, III. 86.

First, then—A woman *will*, or won't—depend on 't;
If she *will* do 't, she *will*; and there's an end on 't.

A. Hall, *Lara*, Epil.)

Will (you, he, etc.), *will* (you, he, etc.). See *will*.

will¹ (wil), *n.* [*< ME. wille, wyll, < AS. willa = OS. willeo, willho, willo = OFries. willa = MD. wille, D. wil = OHG. willo, MHG. G. wille = Icel. vill = Sw. vilja = Dan. vilke = Goth. wilja, will; from the verb: see will¹, v.*] 1. Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway

To forgeuse thee thi mys gouernance

than thou art mery for to pray,

For my wille were thee to enhance.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

I thanke God, I had no wille to don it, for no thing that he beghiten me.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 35.

I wol axe if it hir wille be

To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 270.

They who were hottest in his Cause, the most of them were men oftner drunk then by their good will sober.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xix.

2. That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

When Castor hade clany consayuit his wille,

He onswared hym honestly with orryng a litill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

Thy will be done. *Mat. vi. 10.*

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing their Will than their own Willfulness.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law in which will and reason are the same.

Burke, Rev. in France.

He holds him with his glittering eye—

The wedding-guest stood still,

And listens like a three-years' child:

The Mariner hath his will.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, l.

Here was the will, and plenty of it; now for the way.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 4.

3. Wish; request; command.

Tell me now, Mr. Acres. In case of an accident, is there any little will or commission I should execute for you?

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

4. Expressed wish with regard to the disposal of one's property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in law, the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death. The essential distinction between a will and any other instrument or provision contingent upon death is that a will has no effect whatever until death, and may be freely revoked meanwhile; but a deed which may create or convey an estate in the event of death must take effect as binding the grantor in his life-time. In English law the word will was originally used only of a disposition of real property to take effect at death, the word testament being then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrase, now redundant, *last will and testament*. In modern usage the term will does not necessarily imply an actual disposition of property; for an instrument, executed with the formalities required by law, in which the testator merely appoints a guardian for his child, or merely nominates an executor, leaving the assets to be distributed by the executor among those who would take by law, is a will. In respect of form, that which distinguishes a written will from other instruments consists in the ceremonies which the law requires for a valid execution, for the sake of guarding against mistake, fraud, and undue influence. Nuncupative wills, however, are not subject to these rules. These formalities are generally four: (1) The testator must subscribe at the end or foot of the writing. (2) He must do so in the presence of witnesses. In some jurisdictions three are required. In some jurisdictions it is enough that he acknowledge to the witnesses that the subscription he has previously made is his. (3) He must at the same time publish the will—that is, declare to the witnesses that it is his will. (4) They must thereafter in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of one another, subscribe their names as witnesses. In some jurisdictions a seal is necessary with the testator's signature. One whose testimony as a subscribing witness becomes necessary to prove it can take no gift by the will.

After Christ had made his will at this supper, and given strength to his will by his death, and proved his will by his resurrection, and left the church possessed of his estate by his ascension, . . . he poured out his legacy of knowledge.

Donne, Sermons, xxviii.

Her last will

Shall never be digressed from.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 3.

O lead me gently up yon hill, . . .

And I'll there sit down, and make my will.

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufficiency; mercy.

ge ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,

That here is, al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre wille & welde.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

He had noe firme estate in his tenement, but was onely a tenant at will or little more, and soe at will may leave it.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

But by constreynt and force of the sayde foule changeable wether we strake all oure ayles and lay dryuynge in the large see at Godes wille vnto the nexte mornyng.

Sir R. Guyllfords, Pygrymage, p. 68.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies.

Ps. xxvii. 12.

The Prince was so devout and humble that he submitted his Body to be chastised at the Will of Dunstan Abbot of Glastenbury.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. The will should not be confused (as it is, however, by different writers) with self-control, desire, choice, or attention, although the first and last of these are special modes of volition. Nor is "willing" a table to move automatically across a room an act of will; for experiment shows that effort of this kind, however strenuous, fails to cause even the willer's own hand or foot to move. Normally, the consciousness of action is merged in sensations coming from the member moved; but in cases of anaesthesia the agent is still aware of being in action, and even more or less of what he is doing. This consciousness always involves a sense of opposition, whether in the form of a struggle or of a triumph, or in the negative aspect of a sense of freedom. (See *freedom of the will*, below.) We are always aware of some resistance, be it only the inertia of our limbs. Willing thus essentially involves perceptive sensation, the *reflexio* of Thomas Aquinas. (See *reflexion*, 7.) When the real object with which we are in relation is studied with reference to the predicates attributed to it by the senses, the result is experience; but when the predicates are inwardly inclined to attach to it are studied out, the operation is deliberation, terminating in choice, and commonly followed by acts of will. This cognitive process is the necessary condition of self-control. By a "strong will" is sometimes, and perhaps most correctly, meant great self-control; but more usually a power of bearing down the wills of others by tiring them out and by a domination like hypnotism is intended.

Appetite is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by the other we often reject.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. viii. § 3.

Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of will.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, II. 1.

7. The act of willing; the act of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

Even actual sins, committed without will,

Are neither sins nor shame—much more compell'd.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word Volition in order to understand the import of the word Will, for this last word properly expresses that power of the mind of which volition is the act. . . . The word will, however, is not always used in this its proper acceptance, but is frequently substituted for volition, as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my will.

D. Stewart, Works (ed. Hamilton), VI. 345.

Antecedent will. See *antecedent*.—**At will** (at) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find four or five or six, unless he have his own language at will.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 73.

(b) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate at the will of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See *estate at will*, under *estate*.

ge schul wite of zoure sone

That ge long haue for-lore leue me for sothe,

& him winne a-zen at will.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

We know more from nature than we can at will communicate.

Emerson, Nature, IV.

And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them at will, and can induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement.

F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 27.

Conjoint will, joint will, mutual wills, legal phrases often used without much discrimination. Especially—(a) A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both. (b) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed *joint* or *conjoint*. (c) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared. (d) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed *mutual*. The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt—**Factum of a will.** See *factum*. **Freedom of the will**, a mental attribute the existence of which is disputed. The phrase is taken in different senses by different thinkers.

(a) The power of doing right on all occasions. (b) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the sense of action and reaction. (c) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is what most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles averse without variation of their *viviva*; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to morality except in that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.—**Free will**, liberty; freedom; liberty as to choice in faith or conduct; also, the faculty of will as being free, or not absolutely subject to causation.

Certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief—*affecting free will* in thinking, as well as in acting.

Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

We thus, in thought, never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that I do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the fact of *free-will*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Works, p. 611.

Good will. (a) Favor; kindness. (b) Sincerity; right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of good will.

Phil. i. 15.

His willest, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thing that no man wol, his willes, helde.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 272 (Harl. MS.).

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than malice. Compare good-will and ill-will.—**Inofficious will.** See *inofficious*.—**Joint will, mutual wills.** See *conjoint will*.—**Officious will.** See *officious*.—**Register of wills.** See *register*.—**Roman will.** A form of ancient Roman will which in later times was allowed in the Eastern Empire, and generally known as the *Roman will*, combining something of the form of the mancipatory with the efficacy of the Pretorian testament. See *testament*, *Maine*.—**Simple will.** See *simple*.—**Statute of Wills**, the name commonly designating a British or an American statute regulating the power to make wills; more specifically, an English statute of 1540 (superseeding the Wills Act), by which persons seized in fee were allowed to devise all their lands except to bodies corporate, and persons seized in chivalry were allowed to devise two thirds; sometimes also called the *Wills Act*.—**Tenant at will.** See *tenant*.—**To have one's will**, to obtain what is desired.—**To work one's will**, to act absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; to do entirely what one pleases (with something).

For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill

And break the shore, and evermore

Make and break, and work their will, . . .

What know we greater than the soul?

Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Wills Act, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict., c. 26) which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will. It required wills to be in writing, signed at the foot, and attested by two witnesses, and declared the effect of certain words and phrases in them. The amendment of 1852 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 24) relates to the position of the signature.—**With a will**, with willingness and earnestness; with all one's heart; heartily.

Mr. Herbert threw himself into the business with a will.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xiv.

Will² (wil), *v.* pret. and pp. *willed*, ppr. *willing* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *wills*). [*< ME. willeu, willien* (pret. *willed*), *< AS. willian* (pret. *willode*), *will*, demand, desire; cf. *AS. willian*, *> ME. wilhen*, desire, wish (see *wish*); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by *will¹*. The two verbs (*will¹* and *will²*) early became confused, more esp. in cases in which the auxiliary verb was used as a principal verb.] **I. trans.** 1. To wish; desire. [Archaic.]

There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife?

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 56.

A great party in the state

Wills me wed to her. *Tennyson, Queen Mary*, l. 4.

2†. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

Within half an hour after, Mrs. Essex willed the said Hugh to go to Mrs. Raleigh and will her to send the said lady a couple of the best chickens.

Darrell Papers, 1568 (II. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.).

Sir Ladron, your sounne and my cousin willed me . . . that I should write unto you the sorrow which I concluded of the sickness your Lordship hath had.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

Now here she writes, and wills me to repent.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, III. 4.

Gorton and his company . . . wrote a letter to Onkus, willing him to deliver their friend Miantinnomoh.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 158.

3. To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

All such Ruttes and Hoggsheads as may be found to serue we will shalbe filled with Truine Oyle.

Hickmatt's Voyages, I. 300.

Two things he willet, that we should be good, and that we should be happy.

Barrow, Sermons, III. iv.

Man in his state of innocency had freedom and power to will and to do that which was well pleasing to God; but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., v. 1.

Man always wills to do that which he desires most, and when he does not feel himself obliged by the sentiment of duty to do that which he desires less.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly will success—not otherwise.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 118.

4. To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath: as, he willed the farm to his nephew.

Servants and their families descended from father to son, or were sometimes willed away, the servant being given, within limits, his choice of a master.

The Century, XXXVI. 277.

5. To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]

The one to be *willed* would go to the other end of the house, if desired, whilst we agreed upon the thing to be done. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 57, note.

II. intrans. 1. To wish; desire; prefer; resolve; determine; decree.

As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester.

Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 1. 162.

You, likewise, our late guests, if so you *will*,
Follow us. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

2. To exercise the will.

See how my sin-bemangled body lies,
Not having pow'r to *will*, nor will to rise.

Quarles, *Emblems*, IV. 8.

He that shall turn his thoughts inwards upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*, shall see that the will or power of volition is conversant about nothing but that particular determination of the mind, whereby barely, by a thought, the mind endeavours to give rise, continuation, or stop to any action which it takes to be within its power. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xxi. § 50.

willst, *a.* [*Sc.* also *will*; < ME. *will*, *wille*, < Icel. *villr* (for **vildir*), *wild*; see *wild*.] *Astray*; wrong; at a loss; bewildered.

Adam went out ful *wille* o wan.

Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), *Gloss.*, p. 213.

All wery I wex and *wyll* of my gathe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2369.

And *will* and walf for eight lang years

They sail'd upon the sea.

Romer, *Hafnand* (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

willst, *v. i.* [*< willst*, *a.*] To wander; go astray; be lost, at a loss, or bewildered. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2359.

willcock (wil'kok), *n.* Same as *willock*.

willed (wilt), *a.* [*< ME. willed*; < *willst*, *n.*, + *-ed²*.] 1. Having a will; determined as to will: usually in composition, as in *self-willed*, *weak-willed*.

He is *wylled* that comynycasyon and trete schold he had.

Paston Letters, I. 75.

2. Brought under the influence or control of the will of another.

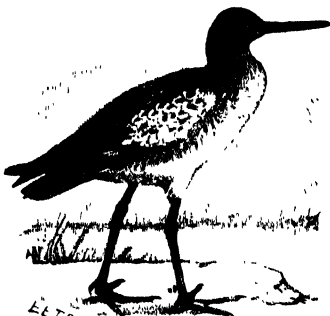
willemite (wil'em-it), *n.* [Named after *Willem I.*, king of the Netherlands.] A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish-green or flesh-red color, a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found abundantly in New Jersey, and there constitutes a very valuable zinc ore. Troostite is a crystallized variety containing some manganese.

willer (wil'er), *n.* [*< willst* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who wishes; a wisher: used in some rare compounds: as, an *ill-willer*.—2. One who wills.

Be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations—1. What the will is to which, 2. Who the *willer* is to whom, we must submit. *Barrone*, *Sermons*, II. xxxvi.

The problem can never be solved as long as contact of any sort is allowed between the *willer* and the *willed*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 10.

willet (wil'et), *n.* [*So called from its cry*; cf. *pill-will-willet*.] A North American bird of the snipe family, the semipalmated tattler or stone-curlew, *Symphemia semipalmata*. It is a large, stout tattler with semipalmated toes (see out under *semipalmate*), stout bill, bluish feet, and much-



Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*), in winter plumage

variegated plumage, especially in summer, the wings being mirrored with white and lined with black; the length is about 16 inches. It abounds in temperate North America, and especially in the United States; it extends north to 54° at least, breeds throughout its range, and winters in the Southern States. Some related tatters are occasionally mistaken for the species, and called *willet* by sportsmen. See *Symphemia*.

Across the dune, curlews, gulls, pelicans, water-turkeys, and *willets* were feeding. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 223.

willful, **willfully**, etc. See *willful*, etc.

willick, *n.* A Scotch variant of *willock*.

willie, *a.* Same as *willy¹*.

willie-fisher (wil'i-fish'er), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. See out under *Sterna*. [*Forfar*, Scotland.]

willie-hawkie (wil'i-há'ki), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. *C. Swainson*. [*Antrim*, Ireland.]

willie-man-beard (wil'i-man-bérd'), *n.* The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*. Compare out under *stickleback*. [*Local*, Eng.]

willie-muftie, *n.* See *willy-mufty*.

willing (wil'ing), *n.* [*< ME. willing*; verbal *n.* of *will¹*, *v.*] Inclination; desire; intention.

The evil natures, and the evil principles, and the evil manners of the world, these are the causes of our imperfect *willings* and weaker actions in the things of God. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1886), II. 13.

willing (wil'ing), *a.* [*< ME. willing*, for earlier *willende*, < AS. *willende*, *wellende*, *ppr.* of *willan*, *will*: see *will¹*. *Willing* in mod. use also represents the *ppr.* of *will²*.] 1. Favorably disposed; ready; inclined; desirous: as, *willing* to work; *willing* to depart.

I shall be *willing*, if not apt, to learn.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, II. 1.

King Henry, having entered a Throne in a Storm, was *willing* now to have a Calm. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 157.

If others make easier conditions of blessedness, no wonder if their doctrine be entertained by those who are *willing* to be happy but unwilling to leave their sins. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. II.

I never hear any thing of the Countess [of Oxford] except just now, that she is grown tired of sublimity affairs, and *willing* to come to a composition with her lord. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 2.

The 21st day Captain Eaton came to an Anchor by us; he was very *willing* to have consorted with us again. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 133.

2. Voluntary; cheerfully given, granted, done, or borne: as, *willing* service; *willing* poverty.

I raise him thus, and with this *willing* kiss I seal his pardon. *Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, IV. 1.

Sad Ulysses' soul, and all the rest,

Are held with his melodious harmony

In *willing* chains and sweet captivity.

Milton, *Vacation Exercise*, I. 52.

The chief is apt to get an extra share [of the spoils], either by actual capture, or by the *willing* award of his comrades. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 542.

3. Characterized by promptness or readiness in action; free from reluctance, laziness, or slowness: as, a *willing* horse; a *willing* hand.

Mount the decks, and call the *willing* wind.

Pope, *Odyssey*, IX. 655.

4†. In harmony or accord; like-minded.

I am persuaded the Devil himself was never *willing* with their proceedings. *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 22.

= *Syn.* 1. *Minded*.—2. *Spontaneous*, etc. See *voluntary*. **willing-hearted** (wil'ing-hárt'ed), *a.* Well-inclined; heartily consenting.

And they came, both men and women, as many as were *willing* hearted, and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold: and every man that offered offered an offering of gold unto the Lord. *Ex.* xxxv. 22.

willingly (wil'ing-li), *adv.* [*< ME. willingly*; < *willing* + *-ly²*.] In a willing manner. Specifically—(a) Of one's own will, choice, or consent; voluntarily; knowingly.

Heer I swere that never *willingly*

In werk ne thought I nil yow disobeye.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, I. 306.

By labour and intense study, . . . joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not *willingly* let it die. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II., Int.

(b) Readily; cheerfully.

Not . . . as it were of necessity, but *willingly*.

Phile, 14.

Proud of employment, *willingly* I go.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, II. 1. 35.

They would *willingly* have bene friends, or have giuen any composition they could.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 90.

willingness (wil'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

I would expend it with all *willingness*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 150.

Satan o'ercomes none but by *Willingness*.

Herrick, *Temptations*.

Many braudo's they made, but, to appease their fury, our Capitaine prepared with as seeming a *willingness* (as they) to incounter them.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 177.

Constraint in all things, makes the pleasure less; Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*, II. 1.

They one after another declared their conviction of their errors, and their *willingness* to receive baptism. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.* II. 6.

2†. Good will; readiness.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,

Will thither straight, for *willingness* rids way.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

= *Syn.* 1. *Forwardness*, *Willingness*. See *forwardness*. **will-in-the-wisp** (wil'in-thē-wisp), *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp*.

Willisian (wil'is-i-an), *a.* [*< Willis* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Willis, an English anatomist, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. Specifically, in *anat.*: (a) Noting a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain. See *circle of Willis*, under *circle*. (b) Noting the old enumeration of nine pairs of cranial nerves (now counted as twelve pairs).

Willis's disease. Diabetes.

williwaw (wil'i-wá), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sudden, violent squall of wind. Also spelled *willywaw*.

Those whirlwind squalls, formerly called, by the sealers in Tierra del Fuego, *williwaws*. They may be truly termed hurricane squalls—like those at Gibraltar, in a violent Levanter. *Fitz Roy*, *Weather Book*, p. 125.

will-less (wil'les), *a.* [*< will¹* + *-less*.] 1. Lacking will-power; having no will or volition; not volitional.

A merely knowing, quite *will-less* being.

Du Prel, *Philos. of Mysticism* (trans. 1889), II. 8.

2. Involuntary.

Your blind duty and *will-less* resignation.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. xv.

willock (wil'ok), *n.* [*Cf. Sc. willock*, a young heron, also the puffin.] The common murre or guillemot, *Uria troile* or *Lomvia troile*, a bird of the auk family, abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic. Also *willcock*. See out under *murre²*. [*Local*, British.]

will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-thē-wisp), *n.* 1. The ignis fatuus; hence, any person or thing that deludes or misleads by dazzling, visionary, or evanescent appearances. Also *will-in-the-wisp*, *will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack o' lantern*.

All this hide and seek, this *will-in-the-wisp*, has no other meaning than a Christian marriage for sweet Mrs. Belinda. *Vanbrugh*, *Provoked Wife*, v. 3.

Wicked sea-will-o'-the-wisp!

Wolf of the shore! dog, with thy lying lights

Thou hast betray'd us on these rocks of thine!

Tennyson, *Harold*, II. 1.

2. A common fresh-water alga, *Nostoc commune*: so named from its sudden and seemingly mysterious appearance. See *Nostoc*.

willow¹ (wil'ō), *n.* and *a.* [*Also dial. willy*; < ME. *wilow*, *wylow*, *weloghe*, *wilwe*, *wilge*, < AS. *welig* = MD. *welighe*, *wilghe*, later *wilge*, D. *wilg* = MLG. LG. *wilge*, willow; root uncertain. For other names, cf. *sallow²* and *withy*.] *I. n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Salix*, consisting of trees, shrubs, and rarely almost herbaceous plants. Of the many species a few are of decided economic worth as furnishing osiers (*osier willow*, *crack willow*, *purple wil-*



Black Willow (*Salix nigra*).

1, branch with female ament; 2, male ament; 3, capsule, opening; 4, seed; 5, leaf.

low, *white willow*), or for their wood (*crack willow*, *white willow*), or for their bark, which in northern Europe is esteemed equal to oak-bark for tanning. Many are excellent for fixing loose sands, some serve for hedges, while several are highly ornamental. A few plants with some similarity to the willow have borrowed its name. See *osier*, *sallow*, and the phrases below.

Now *wylow*, bushes, bromes, thing that eseth

Let plantie.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, the bat.—*Almond* or *almond-leaved willow*, a moderate-sized tree, *Salix amygdalina*, found in wet grounds in the northern Old World, having the leaves white, but not silky beneath. It is much cultivated for basket-making. Also *French willow*.—*Babylonian willow* (of Psalm cxxvii.), probably a species of poplar, *Populus Euphratica*. The weeping willow was

once supposed to be the tree, fancy associating its pendulous branches with the hanging of the harps. The oleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare *weeping willow*.—**Bay willow**. (a) *Salix pentandra*, a shrub or small tree of Europe and temperate Asia, having broadly ovate or oblong leaves, which are thick, smooth, and shining, rendering it highly ornamental. (b) See *willow-herb*.—**Bedford willow**. See *crack willow*.—**Bitter willow**. See *purple willow*.—**Black willow**. (a) A tree of moderate size, *Salix nigra*, widely distributed in North America, commonly found bending over watercourses. The wood is of little value; the bark contains salicylic acid, and is a popular domestic febrifuge. See cut on preceding page. (b) The variety *Scouleriana* of *Salix flavescens*, found on the western coast of North America, a small tree with the wood light, hard, strong, and tough. (c) Same as *bay willow* (a). [Local, Eng.].—**Brittle willow**. Same as *crack willow*.—**Crack willow**, a tall handsome tree, *Salix fragilis*, so called because the twigs break easily from the branches. It is native in Europe and Asia, and is often cultivated, affording, with the closely related white willow, the best willow-tilmber. A hybrid, *S. Russelliana*, of this and the white willow is the Bedford or Leicester willow, whose bark is said to contain more tannin than oak-bark, and more salicin than most of the genus.—**Desert willow**, a small tree of willow-like habit, *Chilopsis saligna*, of the *Bignoniaceae*, found in arid regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The flowers, borne in terminal racemes, have a funnel-form corolla swollen out above, an inch or two long, colored white and purplish; the pods resemble those of *Catalpa*.—**Diamond willow**, a form of the heart-leaved willow (see below) growing on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, having remarkable diamond-shaped scars due to the arrest of wood-growth at the base of atrophied twigs. It is made into unique canes.—**Dwarf gray willow**. Same as *sage-willow*.—**French willow**. (a) Same as *almond willow*. (b) See *willow-herb*.—**Glaucous willow**, the pussy-willow.—**Glossy willow**. Same as *shining willow*.—**Goat willow**, the great willow, *Salix caprea*. See *sallow*!—**Golden willow or osier**. See *white willow*.—**Ground willow**, *Salix arctica*, and perhaps other dwarf northern species. See *Salix*.—**Heart-leaved willow**, *Salix cordata*, the most widely distributed and variable American willow, a tall shrub with the leaves narrow but heart-shaped at the base. A variety, *S. vestita*, is the diamond willow (see above).—**Hedge willow**, the *sallow*, *Salix caprea*.—**Hoop willow**. Same as *ring willow*.—**Huntington willow**, the white willow.—**Leicester willow**, the crack willow.—**Long-leaved willow**. Same as *sandbar willow*.—**Oster willow**. See *osier*; also *almond willow*, *purple willow*, *white willow*.—**Persian willow**. See *willow-herb*.—**Prairie willow**, a grayish shrub, *Salix humilis*, related to the sage-willow, growing 3 to 8 feet high, common on dry plains, etc., in the United States.—**Primrose willow**. See *Jussiaea*.—**Purple willow**, a shrub or small tree, *Salix purpurea*, found through Europe and temperate Asia. Also called *bitter rose*, and *whipcord willow*. Its bark is rich in salicin, and so bitter that it is not gnawed by animals; hence this willow is specially recommended for game-proof hedges. It is at the same time one of the best osier willows.—**Pussy willow**. See *pussy-willow*.—**Ring or ring-leaved willow**, a variety of the weeping willow with the leaves curled into rings.—**Rose willow**. See *purple willow*.—**Rosebay willow**. See *willow-herb*.—**Sage willow**. See *sage-willow*.—**Sallow willow**, the common *sallow*, *Salix caprea*.—**Sandbar willow**, *Salix longifolia*, a small tree often forming dense clumps of great beauty on river sandbars and banks. It is very common throughout the Mississippi basin, and reaches its greatest development in northern California and Oregon.—**Shining willow**, a river-bank shrub or small tree, *Salix lucida*, of North America, closely allied to the bay willow of Europe, the leaves with a long tapering point, smooth and shining on both sides. It is among the most beautiful of willows, and is becoming popular in cultivation.—**Silky willow**. (a) The white willow. (b) *Salix Sitchensis*, a low much-branched tree of the Pacific coast from California northward.—**Swamp willow**, the pussy-willow.—**Sweet willow**, the sweetgale, *Myrica Gale*; also, the bay willow. *Britten and Holland*. (Prov. Eng.)—**To wear the willow**, to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 228.

Virginia or Virginian willow. See *Itea*.—**Water willow**. See *water-willow*.—**Weeping willow**, a large tree, *Salix Babylonica*, distinguished by its very long and slender pendulous branches, a native, not of Babylon, but of eastern Asia, now common in cultivation in Europe and America. Only the female plant is known in western countries, but it spreads to some extent by the drifting and rooting of its broken branches. It is considered an emblem of mourning, and is often planted in graveyards. The Kil-marnock weeping willow is a remarkable variety of the common *sallow*. There is an American weeping willow sold in nurseries, which is a partly pendulous form of the European purple willow.—**Whipcord willow**. See *purple willow*.—**White willow**, *Salix alba*, otherwise called *Huntington* and *silky willow*, perhaps the most common cultivated species, a fine tree becoming from 50 to 80 feet high, the leaves ashy-gray or silky-white on both sides. Its wood is smooth, light, soft, tough, and not subject to splintering, and is used for a great variety of purposes. It makes a good gunpowder charcoal, for which purpose it is grown in New Jersey and Delaware. The typical form is the variety *S. caerulea*, or blue willow. The variety *S. vitellina*, the golden willow or osier, with yellow twigs, is largely grown for basket-making.—**Whortle willow**, *Salix Myrsinites*, a low, sometimes closely procumbent shrub, under a foot high, with small round, ovate, or lanceolate leaves, found in the mountains of the northern Old World.—**Willow scale**. See *scale*!—**Willow span-worm**, one of a number of geometrid larvae which feed upon willow, as the pink-striped, the larva of *Delphinia variolaria* of the United States.—**Willow tussock-moth**, a North American tussock-moth, *Orygia defuncta*, whose larva seems to feed only on willow—a peculiar fact, since other tussock-moth larvae are rather general feeders.—**Yellow willow**, the variety *vitellina* of *Salix alba*. See *white willow*, above.

II. a. 1. Made of the wood of the willow; consisting of willow.—2. Of the color of the bark of young willow-wood; of a dull yellowish-green color.—**Willow pattern**, a design in ceramic decoration, introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character, but is not exactly copied from any Chinese original. It is always in blue on white or bluish-white ground.—**Willow tea**. See *tea*!



Willow Pattern.

willow¹ (wil'ō), v. t.; pret. and pp. *willowed*, ppr. *willowing*. [*<willow¹, n.*] To beat, as cotton, etc., with willow rods, in order to loosen it and eject the impurities; hence, to pick and clean, as any fibrous material; treat with the willow or willowing-machine.

Fine stuff, such as *willowed* rope.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 36.

willow² (wil'ō), n. [Also *willy*, *willey*; shonk for *willow-machine* or *willowing-machine*.] A power-machine for extracting dirt and foreign matter from hemp and flax, for cleaning cotton, and for tearing open and cleaning wool preparatory to spinning. The machines used for these different materials vary in size, but are essentially alike, and consist of a revolving cylinder armed with spikes in a cylindrical casing also armed with spikes. A part of the casing forms a grid or sieve, through which the waste falls by gravity or is drawn by a suction blast. In certain cotton manufactures it follows the *opener*, or is used in place of it, and is followed by the *scutcher*. Also called *cotton-cleaning machine*, *devil*, *opening-machine*, *willower*, *willowing-machine*, *willow-machine*, and *willying-machine*.

willow-beauty (wil'ō-bū'ti), n. A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia rhomboidaria*.

willow-bee (wil'ō-bē), n. A kind of leaf-cutting bee, *Megachile willughbiella* (wrongly *willoughbiella*), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby (1671).

willow-beetle (wil'ō-bē'tl), n. Any one of more than a hundred species of beetles which live upon the willow; specifically, a leaf-beetle, *Phyllodecta vitellinae*, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

willow-cactus (wil'ō-kuk'tus), n. See *Rhipsalis*.

willow-caterpillar (wil'ō-kat'ēr-pil-ār), n. Any one of the many different lepidopterous larvæ which feed upon the willow; specifically, the larva of the vicery (which see).

willow-cimbex (wil'ō-sim'beks), n. A very large American saw-fly, *Cimbex americana*,



Willow-cimbex (*Cimbex americana*), natural size.

whose large whitish larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, birch, and linden, frequently entirely defoliating large trees. See *Cimbex*.

willow-curtain (wil'ō-kēr'tān), n. In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of floating dike made of willow wands, used in western rivers in the United States as a shield against the current, and to prevent the wearing of the banks.

willow-dolerus (wil'ō-dol'ō-run), n. A small saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

willowed (wil'ōd), a. [*<willow¹ + -ed²*.] Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willow'd shore.

Scott, L. of L. M., IV. 1.

willower (wil'ō-ēr), n. [*<willow¹ + -er¹*.] Same as *willow²*.

willow-fly (wil'ō-fī), n. A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidae*; any perlid or

stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same country. See cut under *Perla*.

willow-gall (wil'ō-gāl), n. Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots and -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (*Cecidomyiidae*), but often by gall-making saw-flies of the genera *Evura* and *Nematus*. Examples of the former are the pine-cone willow-gall of *Cecidomyia strobi-loides* and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of *Cecidomyia salicis-brassicoides*. Examples of those made by saw-flies are the willow apple-gall of *Nematus salicis-pomum*, the willow egg-gall of *Evura salicis-ovum*, and the willow bud-gall of *Evura salicis-gemma*.



Cabbage-sprout Willow-gall.

willow-garden

(wil'ō-gār'dn), n. A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with willows.

Snipe in the spring not unfrequently take to swampy thickets of black alder, and what are known as "*willow gardens*," with springy bottoms, for shelter and food.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 161.

willow-ground (wil'ō-grōund), n. A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

willow-grouse (wil'ō-grōus), n. The willow-ptarmigan.

willow-herb (wil'ō-ərb), n. 1. A plant of the genus *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *E. angustifolium*, the great willow-herb. This is the most conspicuous species, a native of Europe, Asia, and North America, abounding especially in recent forest-clearings, hence in America also called *free-weed*. It grows from 4 to 7 feet high, and bears a long raceme of showy pink-purple flowers. Other British names are *rose-bay*, *bay willow*, *French willow*, and especially *French willow*. *E. latifolium* of arctic Europe, Asia, and North America, reaching Colorado in the mountains, is a much lower plant with similar showy flowers. *E. albertinum* is a beautiful dwarf species of the mountains of California. *E. luteum*, found from Oregon northward, is peculiar in its yellow flowers. Many species are not at all showy. The great willow herb and others have an unofficial medicinal use. The Indian name *wicup* or *wicopy* survives in some books. See also cut under *coma*.



The Inflorescence of Willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*).
a, capsule, opening; b, seed.

2. See *Lythrum*.—**French willow-herb**, the French willow. See def. 1.—**Hooded willow-herb**, the skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—**Night willow-herb**, the evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*.—**Spiked willow-herb**, *Epilobium angustifolium*, formerly *E. spicatum*.—**Swamp willow-herb**, *Epilobium palustre*.

willowing-machine (wil'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), n. Same as *willow²*.

willowish (wil'ō-ish), a. [*<willow¹ + -ish¹*.] Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

willow-lark (wil'ō-lärk), n. The sedge-warbler. Pennant, 1768. (Imp. Dict.)

willow-leaf (wil'ō-lēf), n. One of the elongated filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighborhood of sun-spots. The name was proposed by Nasmyth, but is no longer in general use, since as a rule the photospheric granules are not of a form to justify it.

willow-machine (wil'ō-ma-shēn'), n. Same as *willow²*.

willow-moth (wil'ō-mōth), n. A common British noctuid moth, *Caradrina quadripunctata*, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

willow-myrtle (wil'ō-mēr'tl), n. A myrtaceous tree with willow-like leaves, *Agonis flexuosa*, of western Australia, growing 40 feet high.

willow-oak (wil'ō-ōk), n. An American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, found from New York near the

coast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Missouri. Its leaves are narrow and entire, strongly suggesting those of a willow. It grows some 70 feet high, and affords a heavy and strong, rather soft, wood, somewhat used for felices of wheels and in building. Also *peach-oak*, *sand-jack*. See cut under *oak*.—**Upland willow-oak**, *Quercus cinerea*, a tree reaching 45 feet high, found from Fortress Monroe to Texas on sandy barrens and dry upland ridges. The leaves are somewhat broader than those of the willow-oak, leathery, and white-downy beneath. Also *blue-jack* and *sand-jack*.

willow-peeler (wil'ô-pê'ler), *n.* A machine or device for stripping the bark from willow-wands, as a crotch with sharp edges, through which the wand is drawn. Also called *willow-stripper*.

willow-ptarmigan (wil'ô-tür'mi-gan), *n.* The common ptarmigan of North America, *Lagopus albus*, having in winter white plumage with a black tail, but no black stripe through the eye: distinguished from *rock-ptarmigan*. Also *willow-grouse*. The name originally applied to the European bird named *L. saliceti*. See *dalripa* and *rype*².

willow-sawfly (wil'ô-sâ'fii), *n.* Any one of the different saw-flies which breed upon willow, as *Cimber americana*, *Dolerus arenensis*, *Nematus ventralis*, and a number of others. *Phyllocolpa integer* is a North American species whose larvae bore into the young shoots of willow, whence it is specified as the *willow-shoot saw-fly*. See *willow-cimber* and *willow-dolerus*.

willow-slug (wil'ô-slug), *n.* The larva of any saw-fly, as *Nematus ventralis*, which infests willows. That of the species named, more fully called *yellow-spotted willow-slug*, has some economic consequence in connection with the other industry.

willow-sparrow (wil'ô-spar'ô), *n.* Same as *willow-warbler*. [Local, Eng.]

willow-thorn (wil'ô-thörn), *n.* Same as *sal-low-thorn*. See *Hippophaë*.

willow-warbler (wil'ô-wâr'blér), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus trochilus*; the willow-wren. It is about 5 inches long, greenish above, whitish below, and very abundant in summer in the British Islands in woods and copests. See *chiff-chaff*.—**Yellow-browed barred willow-warbler**. See *yellow-browed warbler*, under *warbler*.

willow-weed (wil'ô-wêd), *n.* One of various species of *Polygonum*, or knotweed, as *P. amphibium*, *P. Persicaria*, or *P. lapathifolium*. Britton and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

willow-wort (wil'ô-wért), *n.* 1. The common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, or the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.—2. A plant of the order *Salicinea*, the willow family. Lindley.

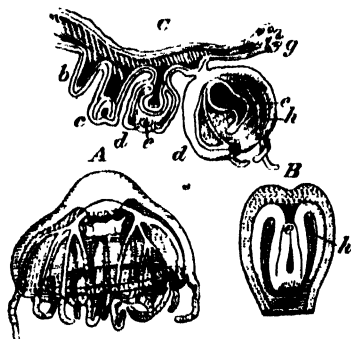
willow-wren (wil'ô-ren), *n.* The willow-warbler: a common British name and also book-name.

willowy (wil'ô-i), *a.* [*< willow¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Abounding with willows.

Where willowy Camus lingers with delight!
Gray, Ode for Music.
Steadily the millstone hums
Down in the willowy vale.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping; pensile; graceful.

Willisia (wil'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after one Willis.] A generic name based on medusoids of certain gymmolebastic hydroid polyps, apparently coryniform, which produce other medusoids



Willisia. A, the medusa, with budding stolons. B, a bud developed on a stolon; C, its radial canal; D, its manubrium. E, a stolon; F, its free end beset with nematocysts; G, H, four budding medusoids, the last nearly ready to be detached; I, A as in fig. B.

like themselves by means of proliferating stolons; also, a designation of such medusoids. In the example figured the stolons are developed at the bifurcation of each of the four principal radiating canals of the swimming-bell, each stolon ending in a knob with a bunch of thread-cells, and giving rise along one side, to a series of buds which successively, from the free end

toward the other end, acquire the character of complete medusoids. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Willughbeia (wil'ô-bê'ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named for Francis Willughby, 1635-72, an English naturalist, who wrote on the use of sap in plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Cariaceæ*. It is characterized by climbing stems, flowers in dense cymes with a five-parted salver-shaped corolla bearing its stamens near the base of its tube, and followed by a large globose berry with hard pericarp and abundant pulp, in appearance resembling an orange. By its axillary (not terminal) cymes it is further distinguished from the related climbing genus of India-rubber plants, *Landolphia*, for which the name *Willughbeia* has also been used. The genus includes 8 or 10 species, natives of India, Malacca, and Ceylon. They are arborescent shrubs, generally tendrill-bearing and climbing to great heights. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and feather-veined. The *W. elastica* of many writers, an India-rubber plant of Borneo, is now classed as *Uroecia*.

will-willet (wil'wil'et), *n.* [Cf. *willot*, *pill-willet*.] 1. Same as *pill-willet*.—2. The American oyster-catcher: as, "the will-willet or oyster-catcher," Bartram, Travels (ed. 1791). Lawson, 1709.

will-with-a-wisp, *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp*, 1. **will-worship** (wil'wér'ship), *n.* [A lit. rendering of Gr. *ἐὐλαδωπρία*; *< will³ + worship*.] Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not by divine authority; supererogatory worship.

Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will worship.
Col. II. 23.

Let not the obstinacy of our halfe Obedience and will Worship bring forth that Viper of Sedition that for these foure-score Years hath been breeding to eat through the entrails of our Peace.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

will-worshiper (wil'wér'ship-ér), *n.* One who practises will-worship.

He that says "God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way expressed his pleasure"—is superstitious or a will-worshipper.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. III. 13.

willy¹ (wil'i), *a.* [*< ME. willy, will³ (= G. willig, willing); < will¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Willing; ready; eager.

All wight men in wer, willy to fight,
And boldly the bekirt, brinnet there fos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7713.

Be the willike like man that is willy
May wyne the liffe that laste schall ay.
York Plays, p. 458.

I have assayde zowr suster, and i fonde her never so willy to noon as sche is to hym, zyl i be so that his londe stonde cleer.
Paston Letters, I. 88.

2. Self-willed; wilful. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

willy² (wil'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *willow¹*.

willy³ (wil'i), *n.* [*< ME. wile, < AS. wilige*, a basket made of willow twigs, *< welig*, a willow: see *willow¹*. Cf. *weel²*.] A willow basket; a fish-basket. [Prov. Eng.]

willy⁴ (wil'i), *n.* Same as *willow²*.

willyard (wil'yärd), *a.* 1. Wilful; obstinate; unmanageable.

"He's a gude creature," said she, "and a kind; it's a pity he has sae willyard a powny."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

Eh, sirs, but human nature's a willful and willyard thing.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

2. Shy; awkward; confused; bewildered.

But, oh! for Hogarth's magic pow'r!
To show Sir Bardie's willyard glow'r,
And how he star'd and stammer'd.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

[Scotch in both senses.]

willying-machine (wil'i-ing-mä-shén'), *n.* Same as *willowing-machine*.

willy-muffy, willie-muffie (wil'i-muf'ti), *n.* The willow-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

willy-nilly (wil'i-nil'i), *a.* or *adv.* 1. Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not; willing or unwilling. See *nill¹*, *will²*.—2. Vacillating; shilly-shallying.

Someone saw thy willy-nilly nun
Vying a tress against our golden fern.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

Also *nilly-willy*.

willy-wagtail (wil'i-wag'täl), *n.* The white or pied wagtail. [Local, Eng.]

willywaw, *n.* See *willwau*.

Wilmot proviso. See *proviso*.

wilint, *v.* [*< ME. wilnen, wilnien, < AS. wilnian, < willan*, wish, desire: see *will¹*, *will²*.] I. *trans.*

1. To wish; desire.

If she wilneth fro the for to passe,
Thanne is she fals, so love hene wel the lasse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 615.

And wilneth to have alle the World at thi commandement, that schalleteve the with outen fyle, or thou leve it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

2. To receive willingly; consent or submit to.

To penance and to powerte he mot putte hym-selfe,
And muche wo in this worlde wilnen and suffer.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 63.

3. To resolve; determine.

If a man have synned longe bfore,
And axe mercy And a-mende his mys,
Repente, and wille to synne no more,
Of that man god gladder is
Than of a child synlees y-bore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

II. *intrans.* To have a desire; long (for); yearn or seek (after).

The cherl . . . higt it hastily to haue what it wold gerne,
Appeles & alle thinges that childern after wilnen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 59.

wilning¹, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wiln*, *v.*] Desire; inclination; will.

In the beestys the love of hyr lyvynges ne of hyr beeinges ne comth nat of the wilnynges of the sowle, but of the bygynnyngs of nature.
Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 11.

wilsome¹ (wil'sum), *a.* [*< ME. wilsom; < will¹ + -some*. Cf. *wilsome²*.] 1. Wilful; obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. Loved; desirable; amiable.

Thus was the kowherd out of kare kindell holpen,
He & his wilsom wil wel to liden for euer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5394.

3. Fat; indolent. [Prov. Eng.]

wilsome² (wil'sum), *a.* [*< ME. wilsom, wilsom, wilsom* (prob. after Icel. *willusamr*, erroneous, false); *< wuld¹* (cf. *will³*) + *-some*. Prob. confused with *wilsome¹*.] 1. Wandering; devious.

Mony wyleum way he rode,
The bok as I herde say.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 680.

Alas! what ayles that feende
Thus wilsom wayes make vs to wende.
York Plays, p. 144.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

In erthe he was ordand ay,
To wame the folke that wilsom wore
Of Cristis comyng.
York Plays, p. 97.

[Provincial in both senses.]

wilsomeness (wil'sum-nēs), *n.* [ME.; *< wilsome¹ + -ness*.] Wilfulness; obstinacy. Wyclif, Eccles. xxxi. 40.

Wilson's blackcap. See *blackcap*, 2 (c), and cut under *Myiodytes*.

Wilson's bluebird. The common eastern bluebird of the United States, *Sialia sialis* (formerly *S. Wilsoni*). See cut under *Sialia*.

Wilson's fly-catching warbler. See *warbler*, and cut under *Myiodytes*.

Wilson's phalarope. See *Steganopus* (with cut).

Wilson's sandpiper. See *sandpiper*, and cut under *stint*, 3.

Wilson's snipe. See *snipe¹*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

Wilson's stint. See *stint*, 3.

Wilson's stormy petrel. See *Oceanites*.

Wilson's tern. See *tern¹* and *Sterna* (with cut).

Wilson's theorem. See *theorem*.

Wilson's thrush. See *veery* (with cut).

wilt¹ (wilt), *v.* [Also *welt*, dial. variants of *wilk*, *welk* (= G. *welk*, withered, *verwelken*, fade, wither): see *welk¹*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To droop or fade, as plants or flowers when cut or plucked; wither.

To wilt, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.
Ray.

The frosts have fallen and the flowers are drooping, summer wils into autumn.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.

2. To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or become languid, as a plant; take the stiffness, strength, or vigor out of; hence, to render limp and pithless; depress.

Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility.
Dunight.

She wanted a pink that Miss Amy had pinned on her breast . . . and died, holding the wilted stem in her hand.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

wilt² (wilt). The second person singular present indicative of *wilt¹*.

Wilton carpet. See *carpet*.

wiluite (wil'ü-it), *n.* [*< Wilui* (see def.) + *-ite²*.]

1. A variety of grossular garnet from the Wilui (Vilui) river in eastern Siberia.—2. A variety of vesuvianite from the same locality.

Also *viluite*.

wily (wi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wilie*, *wylie*; *< ME. wily, wylie*; *< wile¹ + -y¹*.] Full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty; sly.

But above all (for Gods sake), Son, beware,
Be not intract in Womens wylie snare.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 82.

=Syn. Cunning, Artful, Sly, etc. (see cunning!), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, delusive, insidious.

wily-beguile, *n.* The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase to *play wily-beguile* (or *wily-beguily*).

They, *playing wily-beguile* themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they curry favour.

J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375.

"*Playing wily-beguile*": deceiving. A proverbial expression. Vide Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1817), p. 46.

(Note to the above passage.)

Ch. I am fully resolved.

P. Well, yet Chereau looks to it, that you *play* not now *wily beguily* your self.

Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

wim (wim), *v.* [Cf. *wimble*².] To winnow grain. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

wimberry, *n.* See *wimberry*.

wimble¹ (wim'bl), *n.* [Also Sc. *wimmie*, *wumil*, *wummle*, *wummel*; < ME. *wimbel*, *wymble*, *wymbyl*, **wimmel*; cf. MD. *wimpel*, a wimble, = Dan. *wimmel*, an auger, = OSw. *wimla* (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Icel. **veimil*, which occurs but once, in comp. *veimiltýta*, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby to mean 'wimble-stick' (*tyta*, a pin)); appar. connected with MD. *wemel*, a wimble, *wemelen*, bore, this verb being appar. connected with *wemelen*, turn about, whirl, vibrate. The relations of these forms are uncertain. The word is certainly not allied, as Skeat makes it, to Dan. *vindel-trappe* = Sw. *vindeltrappa* = G. *wendeltreppe*, a spiral staircase, G. *wendelbohrer*, an auger, etc., words connected with the E. verb *wind*: see *wind*¹. From the MD. form is derived OF. *guimbelet*, *gimbelet*, *guibelet*, > ME. *gymlet*, > E. *gimlet*, *gimblet*: see *gimlet*.] 1†. A gimlet.

Unto the pith a firsensah *wymble* in bore,
Threate in a braunch of rogy wilde oyle,
Threate ynnie it faste.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

'Tis but like the little *Wimble*, to let in the greater Auger.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 26.

2. In *mining*, an instrument by which the rubbish is extracted from a bore-hole: a kind of shell-auger. Some varieties of wimble, suitable for boring into soft clay, are called *wimble-scoops*.—3. A marble-workers' brace for drilling holes in marble.

wimble² (wim'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *wymbelen*, *wymmelen* (= MD. *wemelen*), bore, pierce with a wimble; from the noun.] To bore or perforate with or as with a wimble.

Thus we se Mara furlouse, thus Greeks euery harbory scaling.

Vp frotting the pillers, warding long *wymbeled* entrees.

Stanhurst, *Æneid*, II.

And *wimbleled* also a hole thro' the said coffin. *Wood*.

wimble² (wim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. *wimbleled*, ppr. *wimbling*. [Perhaps a corruption of *winnow*.] To winnow. *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 83.

wimble³ (wim'bl), *a.* [With excrecent *b* (as in *wimble*¹), < Sw. *vimmel* (in comp. *vimmelkantig*), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. *vimmila*, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. *wemelen*, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to *vimmra* (> *vimmrig*, skittish, said of horses), freq. of *vima*, be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness (> E. *whim*, with intrusive *h*: see *whim*); cf. Dan. *vimse*, skip about, *vims*, brisk, quick: see *whim*.] Active; nimble.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,

From bough to bough he lepped light.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits

In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I., III. 2.

wimbrel (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *whimbrel*.

wimming-dust (wim'ing-dust), *n.* Chaff. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* [< ME. *wimpel*, *wympel*, *wymple*, *wimpil*, *wimpul*, < AS. **wimpel*, found twice in glosses, in the spelling *wimpel*, *wimple*, covering for the neck, = D. *wimpel*, streamer, pendant, = MLG. *wimpel*, *wumpel* = OHG. *wimpal*, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. *wimpel*, head-cloth, banner, pennon (> OF. *guimpe*, F. *guimpe*, nun's veil, > E. *gimp*: see *gimp*), = Icel. *vimpill* = Sw. Dan. *vimpel*, pennon, pendant, streamer.] 1. A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in folds over the head and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the neck, formerly worn by women out of doors,



Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, consort of Charles IV. The statue probably dates from about 1327. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns. Isa. iii. 22.

Ful semely hir *wimpel* pinched was.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 151.

Whan she saugh hem com, she roos a-gelins hem as she that was curteys and well lerned, and voyded hir *wymple*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 361.

White was her *wimple*, and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Scotch.]—3†. A loose or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. *Wcale*.

wimple (wim'pl), *v.*; pret. *wimpel*, ppr. *wimping*. [< ME. *wimplen*; < *wimple*, *n.*]

1. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deck with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an ambler esly she sat,

Ywimpled wel, and on hir heed an hat

As brood as is a bokeler or a targe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 470.

Fleming . . . fell asleep that night thinking of the nuns who once had slept in the same quiet cells; but neither *wimpel* nun nor cowed monk appeared to him in his dreams.

Longfellow, Hyperion, III. 3.

2. To hoodwink. [Rare.]

This *wimpel*, whining, purblind, wayward boy.

Shak., I. L. L. III. 1. 181.

3. To lay in plaits or folds; draw down in folds.

The same did hide

Under a velle that *wimpel* was full low.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To resemble or suggest wimples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that *wimples* onward.

Among the bonnie, winding banks,

Where Doon rins, *wimplin'* clear.

Burns, Halloween.

She *wimpel* about to the pale moonbeam,

Like a feather that floats on a wind-toased stream.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2†. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

For with a velle, that *wimpel* overy where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appears.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 6.

wim-sheet (wim'shät), *n.* A provincial English form of *winnow-sheet*.

wim¹ (win), *v.*; pret. *won* (formerly also *wan*, still provincial), ppr. *won*, ppr. *winning*. [< ME. *winnen*, *wynnen* (pret. *wan*, *won*, pl. *wunnen*, *wonnen*, pp. *wunnen*, *wonnen*, *wunne*), < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan*, *won*, pp. *wunnen*), fight, labor, contend, endure, suffer, = OS. *winnan* = OFries. *winna* = D. LG. *winnen* = OHG. *giwinnan*, MHG. G. *gewinnen*, attain by labor, win, conquer, get, = Icel. *vinna* = Sw. *vinna* = Dan. *vinde* (for **vinne*), work, toil, win, = Goth. *winnan* (pret. *wann*, pp. *wunnans*), suffer, endure pain; cf. Skt. *√ van*, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. *winsome*, *wcan*, *wcen*, *wone*, *wont*.] I. *trans.* 1. To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle; secure; gain.

To flee I wolde full fayne,

For all this world to wyne

Wolde I not se hym slayne.

York Plays, p. 141.

All you affirm, I know,

Is but to win time; therefore prepare your throats.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

We hope our chear will win

Your acceptance.

B. Jonson, New Inn, Prolog.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms

Wins public honor.

Cowper, Task, vi. 688.

Specifically—(a) To gain by competition or conquest; take, as from an opponent or enemy; obtain as victor.

The Emperour Alexander Aunterid to come;

He *wan* all the world & at his wille aght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 815.

Those proud titles thou hast *won* of me.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

King Richard *wan* another strong hold, . . . from whence y^e Monks being expelled, he reposed there all his store.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 22.

It had been an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts can be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies *won* from an enemy in battle.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 262.

(b) To earn: as, to win one's bread.

He syneweth nat that so *wynneth* his fode.

Piers Plowman (C), xliii. 15.

2. To obtain; derive; get: as, to win ore from a mine.

But alle thing hath tyme;

The day is short, and it is passed pryme;

And yet ne *wan* I nothing in this day.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 179.

In these two places the prisoners are engaged in quarrying and cutting stone: at Borghamn, they *win* stone on account of the Government; at Tjurkö, granite for private contractors.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 508.

3. To be successful or victorious in: as, to win a game or a battle.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous Field he with the Emperour *wan*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 814.

He that would *win* the race must guide his horse

Obedient to the customs of the course.

Cowper, Truth, I. 18.

4. To accomplish by effort; achieve, effect, or execute; succeed in making or doing.

He coulde neuer in one hole daye with a meately good wynde *wynne* one myle of the course of the water.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 163].

Thickening their ranks, and wedged in firm array,

The close-compacted Britons *win* their way.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. To reach; attain to; arrive at, as a goal or destination; gain; get to.

Ye wynde inforced so moche and so streyght *ayenat* vs that our gouernours sawe it was not possyble for vs to *wynne* nor passe Capo Malou.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

Before they could *win* the lodge by twenty paces, they were overtaken.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Soon they *won*

The top of all the topful heau'ns.

Chapman, Illiad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began

By which the naked peak they *wan*,

Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.

Scott, Marmion, III. 1.

6†. To cause to attain to or arrive at; hence, to bring; convey.

Toux in the tolle out of tene broght,

Wan hym wightly away wondt full sore.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6980.

He sall fordo thi fader syn,

And vnto welth ogayne him *win*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Do that I my ship to haven *winne*.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I-loste." "I-loste," aside he, "nay, but I-*wonne* to grete honour."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, compliance, favor, etc., of; move to sympathy, agreement, or consent; gain the good will of; gain over or attract, as to one's self, one's side, or one's cause; in general, to attract.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.

Sir P. Sidney.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;

She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 3. 79.

His face was of that doubtful kind

That *wins* the eye, but not the mind.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

8. To prevail on; induce.

Cannot your Grace *win* her to fancy him?

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 67.

Who easly being *won* along with them to go,

They altogether put into the wat'ry plain.

Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 480.

9. In *mining*, to sink down to (a bed of coal) by means of a shaft; prepare (a bed of coal) for working by doing the necessary preliminary dead-work: also applied to beds of ironstone and other ores. [Eng.] In the United States the word *win*, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning: it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To mine, to develop, to prepare for mining." See *winning*.

The shaft [at Monkwearmouth] was commenced in May, 1826: it was continued for eight and a half years before the first workable coal was reached; and it was only in April, 1846, twenty years afterwards, that the enterprise was proved successful by the *winning* of the "Hutton Seam."

Jevons, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

To win one's blue, one's shoes, one's spurs, the broose, the kern, the toss, the whetstone. See the nouns.—To win the go, to win the prize; be victor; come off first; excel all competitors. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; vie; contend.

Storm stireth al the se,
Thanne sumer and winter *winnen*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 17.

2. To struggle; labor; work. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thauh ze be trewe of goure tonge and trowelich *wynne*,
And be as chast as a chylid that nother chit ne fyghteth.
Piers Plowman (C), ll. 170.

3. To succeed; gain one's end; especially, to be superior in a contest or competition; gain the victory; prove successful: as, let those laugh who *win*.

No rewe on me, Robert, that no red haue,
Ne neuere weene to *wynne* for craft that I knowe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 251.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should *win* in arms. *Milton*, P. L., vl. 122.

Charles Fox used to say that the most delightful thing in the world was to *win* at cards.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 81.

4. To reach; attain; make one's way; succeed in making one's way: with *to*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Bea wakond and warly; *wyn* to my chamber,
There swiftly to swete vpon swete (aloughes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest with your hond
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

I *wynne* to a thing. I retche to it. Je attayna. . .
This terme is furre northren *Palsgrave*, p. 782.

And arme you well, and make you redy,
And to the walle ye *wynne*.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Eh, my rheumatiz be that had howiver be I to *win* to the burnin'?

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

I will not be her judge. Perhaps when we *win* to the greater light we may see with different eyes.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

5. To get; succeed in getting: as, to *win* in (to get in); to *win* through; to *win* loose; to *win* up, down, or away; to *win* on (to get on, either literally or figuratively). [Obsolete or provincial.]

"Say me, frende," quoth the freke with a felle chere,
"How was thou in-to this won in wedez so fowley?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 140.

She hath ynough to doen, hardily,
To *winnen* from hire fader, so trow I.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1125.

Ye canna *win* in this nicht, Willie,
Nor here ye canna be:

For I've nae chambers out nor in,
Nae ane but barely three.

Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

We'll come nae mair unto this place,
'Co'd we *win* safe awa'.

King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

Win thro' this day with honour to yourself,
And I'll say something for you.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

To win by a head. See *head*.—To win in a canter. See *canter*.—To win on or upon. (a) To gain favor or influence: as, to *win* upon the heart or affections.

I at last, unwilling, . . .
Thought I would try if shame could *win* upon 'em.

B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others.

Dryden.

(b) To gain ground on; gain upon.

The rabble . . . will in time
Win upon power. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 224.

Thus, at half ebb, a rolling sea
Returns and *win* upon the shore.

Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 140.

win¹ (win), *n.* Strife; contention.

With al mounkin
He haueith nith (envy) and *win*.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8.

win² (win), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *winning*. [Abbr. of *wind*², *v.*] To dry or season by exposure to the wind or air: as, to *win* hay; to *win* peats. [Scotch and Irish.]

winberry, winberry (win'-, win'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *winberries*, *wimberries* (-iz). [Also sometimes *winberry*; a dial. form, with shortened vowel, of *wineberry*.] A whortleberry.

Here also was a profusion of raspberries, and a blue berry not unlike a large *wimberry*, but growing on a bush often several feet in height.

J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck, B. [ritish] C. [olumbia], 1887, xli.

win-bread (win'bred), *n.* [*win*¹, *v.*, + obj. *bread*.] That which earns one's living or one's wealth and advancement, as a mechanical trade, the sword of a soldier of fortune, etc. [Rare.]

The sword of the military adventurer, even of knightly dignity, is sometimes called the *gagne-pain* or *win-bread* (*wyn-brod*), signifying that it is his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune.

Hewitt, Anc. Armour, II. 253.

wince¹ (wins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch*, *wench*; < ME. *wincen*, *winsen*, *wynsen*, *wincen*, *wynchen*, *wenchen*, < OF. **winchir*, *guinchir*, *guincher*, *guencher*, *guenchir*, *guenir*, *ganchir*, *wince*, = Pr. *guenchir*, evade, < OHG. *wenkan*, MHG. *wenken*, G. *wanken*, *wince*, totter, start aside; cf. OHG. *wankōn*, *wanchōn*, waver, < *wincian*, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), move aside, nod, G. *winken*, nod, = E. *wink*: see *wink*¹, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start back: literally or figuratively.

Gwaelles qwayntly swappes thorowe knyghtes
With iryne so wekryly, that *wynche* they never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2104.

Rubbe there no more, least I *wince*, for deny I will not that I am wrong on the withers.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 387.

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron angrily.

Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 81.

Some fretful tempers *wince* at ev'ry touch;
You always do too little or too much.

Copper, Conversation, l. 325.

Philip *wincen* under this allusion to his unfitness for active sports.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ll. 3.

2. To kick.

Poul, . . . whom the Lord hadde chosun, that long tyme
wynsde agen the pricke.

Wyclif, Prologue on Acts of Apostles.

3. To wriggle; twist and turn.

Long before the Child can crawl
He learns to kick, and *wince*, and sprawl.

Prior, Alma, l.

II. *trans.* To fling by starting or kicking.

A galled jennet that will *winch* him out o' the saddle.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ll. 1.

wince¹ (wins), *n.* [*wince*¹, *v.*] The act of one who winces; an involuntary shrinking movement; or tendency; a slight start back or aside, as from pain or to avoid pain.

It is the pitcher who will notice the unavoidable *wince* that is the proof of a catcher's sore hand.

W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 822.

wince² (wins), *n.* [A corrupt form of *winch*¹.] In dyeing, a simple hand-machine for changing a fabric from one dye-vat to another. It consists of a reel placed over the division between the vats. The fabric, placed over it and turned either way, is transferred from one dye to another. When several vats are placed in line, and contain dyes, mordants, soap-suds, water, etc., a wince or reel is placed between each two, and the combined apparatus becomes a wincing-machine. In such a machine the vats are called *wince-pots* or *wince-pits*. Also *winch*.

wince² (wins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *wincing*. [*wince*², *n.*] In dyeing, to immerse in the bath by turning the wince or winch.

For dark grounds the pieces were finally *winned* in weak solution of bleaching powder, to rinse the full shade of color.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 110.

wince-pit, wince-pot (wins'pit, -pot), *n.* One of the vats of a wincing-machine. See *wince*².

wincer (win'sér), *n.* [*wince*¹ + -er¹.] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks. *Milton*, Apol. for Smeectymnuus, Pref. (*Latham*).

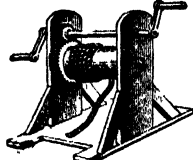
wincey (win'si), *n.* [Also *wincey*; supposed to be an abbr. of *linsey-wincey*, which is supposed to be a riming variation of *linsey-woolsey*, a word subject to much manipulation.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woolen weft. Heavy winceys have been much worn as skirtings, and a lighter kind is used for men's shirts. They are sometimes made entirely of wool.

winch¹ (winch), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *wince*, *wince*, and dial. *wink*; < ME. *wincen*, *wynche*, the crank of a wheel or axle, < AS. *wince*, a winch; prob. orig. 'a bent' or 'a bent handle,' akin to *wink*¹ and *winkle*, and so ult. to *wince*¹.] 1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, etc. See cut under *Prony's dynamometer*.

One of them [musicians] turned the *winch* of an organ which he carried at his back.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 320.

2. A kind of hoisting-machine or windlass, in which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle, and a rope or chain is thus wound round it so as to raise a weight. There are various forms of winches. Either the crank may be attached to the extremity of the winding-roller or -axis, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and turned by a pinion on a separate crank-shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement giving greater power.



There was a coal-mine . . . which he used frequently to visit, going down to the workings in a basket lowered by a *winch*.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 770.

3. The reel of a fishing-rod.—4. Same as *wince*².—Gipsy winch. See *gipsy-winch*.—Spun-yarn winch, a small winch with a fly-wheel, used on board ship for making spun yarn.—Steam-winch, a winch driven by steam, in common use on steam-vessels for loading and discharging cargo.

winch¹ (winch), *v. t.* [*winch*¹, *n.*] To hoist or haul by means of a winch.

He, being placed in a chaire, . . . was *winned* vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the mainyard of a galley, and hoisted vp with a crane, to shew him to all.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 128.

winch² (winch), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wince*¹.

Winchester bushel. See *bushel*¹, 1.

Winchester gooset. [Also called *Winchester pigron*: said to allude to the fact that the stews in Southwark were in the 16th century under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester.] A bubo; hence, a person affected with bubo. Shakspeare has the phrase "goose of Winchester," T. and C., v. 10. 55. [Old slang.]

Winchester gun or rifle. See *rifle*².

Winchester pint. A measure a little more than a wine-pint and less than a beer-pint.

wincing¹, *a.* [*ME. wynsynge*; ppr. of *wince*¹, *v.*] Kicking; hence, skittish; lively.

Wynsynge she was as is a joly colt.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 77.

wincing-machine (win'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In dyeing, an apparatus consisting of a series of vats containing dyes, mordants, soap-suds, etc., with a wince or reel between each two. See *wince*².

Winckel's disease. A disease occurring in infants, the chief symptoms of which are jaundice, bloody urine, and cyanosis. It commonly terminates fatally in a few days.

wincopiet (wing'kō-pīp), *n.* The scarlet pimpnel, *Angelica arvensis*. See *wink-a-pee*.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopie*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 827.

wind¹ (wind), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally but less correctly *winded*), ppr. *winding*. [*ME. winden*, *wynden* (pret. *wand*, *wond*, pl. *wunden*, *wouden*, *wowunden*, *wonde*, pp. *wunden*, *wouden*), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*, *wond*, pp. *wunden*) = OS. *windan* = OFries. *winda* = D. LG. *winden* = OHG. *wintan*, *windan*, MHG. *winden*, G. *winden* = Icel. *winda*, turn, wind, = Sw. *winda* = Dan. *winde*, turn the eyes, squint, = Goth. *windan* (in comp. *bi-windan*, *du-ga-windan*), wind; cf. F. *guinder*, It. *ghindare*, wind up, < MHG.; root unknown. From the verb *wind*¹ are ult. E. *wend*¹, *wand*, *wander*, *windas*, *windlass*¹, *windlass*², *windle*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move in this direction and in that; change direction; vary from the direct line or course; bend; turn; double.

But evere the heed was left bihynde,
For ought I couthe pulle or wynde.

Hom., of the Rose, l. 1810.

The yerde is bet that bowen wol and wynde
Than that that brest. *Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 257.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden*.

2. To go in a crooked or devious course; meander: as, the stream *winds* through the valley; the road *winds* round the hill.

When that this leonesse hath dronke her fille,
Aboute the welle gan she for to wynde.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 818.

It was difficult to descend into the valley to the north east, in which we returned, and, *winding* round the vale to the west, came to Beer-Emir.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 63.

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea.

Gray, Elegy.

White with its sun-bleached dust, the pathway *winds*
Before me. *Whittier*, Pictures, ll.

3. To make an indirect advance; "fetch a compass"; "beat about the bush."

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 154.

You must not talk to him,
As you do to an ordinary man,
Honest plain sense, but you must *wind* about him.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ll. 1.

4. To twine; entwine one's self or itself round something: as, vines *wind* round the pole.—5. To twist one's self or worm one's way into or out of something.

O thou that would'st *winds* into any figment or phantasmie to save thy Miter.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 5.

6†. To turn or toss about; twist; squirm.

Thou art so lothly and so old also,
And therto comen of so lough a kynde,
That litel wonder is though I walwe and wynde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 346.

7. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—8†. To return.

Thus gynes the gere in gisterdayes mony,
& wynter wyndes agayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (B. E. T. S.), l. 531.

To wind on with, to follow the same course as; keep pace with.

To such as walk in their wickedness, and *wind on with* the world, this time is a time of wrath and vengeance.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 221.

To wind up, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; conclude; finish.

Mrs. Parsons . . . expatiated on the impatience of men generally; . . . and *wound up* by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and business run down, so he *wound up* there, and thought he'd make a new start.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 176.

Winding shaft, the shaft in any mine which is used for winding, or in which the ore, coal, etc., are raised or wound (see II., 7) to the surface.

II. trans. 1. To cause to move in this direction and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to *wynde*,
That he had seyde, as it come hire to mynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 601.

He endeavours to turn and *wind* himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge.
Waterland.

2. To bend or turn at will; direct according to one's pleasure; vary the course or direction of; hence, to exercise complete control over.

She is the clernesne and the verray light
That in this derke world me *wynt* and ledeth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 85.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 109.

3. To turn or twist round and round on something; place or arrange in more or less regular coils or convolutions on something (such as a reel, spool, or bobbin) which is turned round and round; form into a ball, hank, or the like by turning that on which successive coils are placed, or by carrying the coils round it: as, to wind yarn or thread.

You have *wound* a goodly clew.

Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 188.

4†. To form by twisting or twining; weave; fabricate.

For that same net so cunningly was *wound*
That neither guile nor force might it distraine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

5. To place in folds, or otherwise dispose on or around something; bind; twist; wrap.

This hand, just *wound* about thy coal-black hair.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 54.

Wind the penance-sheet
About her!
Browning, Count Gismond.

6. To entwine; infold; encircle: literally or figuratively.

Bohe gan other in his winges take,
And with her nekkes eche gan other *wynde*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 671.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1. 45.

You talk as if you meant to *wind* me in,
And make me of the number.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

Mr. Allerton being *wound* into his debts also upon particular dealings. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 302.*

And *wind* the front of youth with flowers.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

7. To haul or hoist by or as by a winch, whim, capstan, or the like: as, to wind or warp a ship out of harbor; specifically, in mining, to raise (the produce of the mine) to the surface by means of a winding-engine; hoist. The term wind, as well as draw, is often employed in Great Britain, while hoist is generally used in the United States. In the early days of mining, ore and coal were almost exclusively raised by hand, horse-, or steam-power, in buckets or kibles; at the present time, in both England and the United States, this is done by means of a winding-engine which turns a drum on which a rope (generally of steel wire) is wound and unwound, and by means of which a cage (see cage, 3 (d)) is raised or lowered, on which the loaded cars are lifted to the surface, and the empties returned to the pit-bottom. The dimensions of engines, drums, and cages in large mines are sometimes very great, as is also the velocity with which the machinery is moved. Thus, in the Monkwearmouth colliery, Durham, England, the winding-drums are 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the cage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 580 yards, and the time occupied in lifting it and discharging the cars is two minutes and four seconds.

The Hollanders . . . layd out haulers, and wound themselves out of the way of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 710.*

8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in England that sente him, so he had *wound* him selfe in to these mens high esteeme hear.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Dr. H. More.*

9†. To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

We'll haue some trick and wile
To *winds* our yonger brother out of prison
That lies in for the Rape.

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, III. 1.

He with his former dealings had *wound* in what money he had in y^e partnership into his owne hands.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

10†. To circulate; put or keep in circulation.

Amongst the rest of the Plantations all this Summer little was done but securing themselves and planting Tobacco, which passes there as current Silver, and by the oft turning and *winding* it some grow rich, but many poore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 88.*

There is no State that *winds* the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns [than Lucca].

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 41.

11. To adjust or dispose for work or motion by coiling a spring more tightly or otherwise turning some mechanical device: as, to wind a clock or a watch. See to wind up (f), below.

When he *wound* his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to *wind* hers.

T. Hardy, Trumpet Major, III.

To wind a ship, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was.—**To wind off,** to unwind; uncoil.—**To wind up,** (a) To coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence—(b) To bring to a final disposition or conclusion; finish; arrange and adjust for final settlement, as the affairs of a company or partnership on its dissolution.

I could not *wind* it [the discourse] up closer.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The Author, upon the *winding up* of his Action, introduces all those who had any Concern in it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Signor Jupe was to "enliven the varied performances at frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts." Lastly he was to *wind* them up by appearing in his favourite character of Mr. William Button.

Dickens, Hard Times, I. 3.

(c) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute.

Waller, Chorist and Hylas.

Hence, figuratively—(d) To restore to harmony or concord; bring to a natural or healthy condition.

The untuned and jarring senses, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-changed father! *Shak., Lear, IV. 7. 16.*

(e) To bring to a state of great tension; subject to a severe strain or excitement; put upon the stretch.

They *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.

Bp. Atterbury.

Our poet was at last *wound up* to the height of expectation.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

(f) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch or clock, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

When an authentic watch is shown,

Each man *winds up* and rectifies his own.

Suckling, Aglaure, Epil.

Hence, figuratively—(g) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; arrange or adapt for continued operation; give fresh or continued activity or energy to; restore to original vigor or order.

Fate seemed to *wind* him up for fourscore years
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more.

Dryden.

Is there a tongue like Della's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*?

Young, Love of Fame, I. 282.

(h) To hoist; draw; raise by or as by a winch.

Let me see thy hand: this was ne'er made to wash,
Or *wind up* water, beat clothes, or rub floor.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, II. 2.

Winding-up Act, in *Eng. law*, an act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs; more specifically, 7 and 8 Vict. c. 111 (1844); followed and amended by 9 and 10 Vict. c. 28 (1846); 11 and 12 Vict. c. 45 (1848); 12 and 13 Vict. c. 108 (1849); 13 and 14 Vict. c. 83 (1850); 19 and 20 Vict. c. 47 (1856); 20 and 21 Vict. c. 49, c. 78 (1857); and superseded by The Companies' Act (1862), 25 and 26 Vict. c. 89.

wind¹ (wind), n. [*ME. winde* (= *MD. MHG. winde*, *OHG. wintā*); from the verb.] A *winding*; a turn; a bend: as, the road there takes a *wind* to the south.—**Out of wind,** free from bends or crooks; perfectly straight. [*Colloq.*]

wind² (wind), formerly and still poetically also *wind*, n. [*ME. wind, wynd*, *AS. wind* = *OS. OFries. D. LG. wind* = *OHG. MHG. wint*, *G. wind* = *Icel. vindr* = *Sw. Dan. vind* = *Goth. winds, winthe*, wind, air in motion, = *W. gwynn*

= *L. ventus*, wind, = *Gr. ἀέρας*, a blast, gale, wind, = *Skt. vāta*, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. *Gr. αἰς* (*áfer-*), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (*Skt. √ vā*) seen in *Goth. waijan*, etc., *G. wehen*, blow, *Russ. viciate*, blow (> *viciatā*, wind), etc., *Lith. vejās*, wind, from which is also ult. derived *weather*: see *weather*. From the *E. wind*, besides the verb and the obvious derivatives or compounds, are derived *window*, *winnow*, etc.; from the *L.* are ult. *E. vent²*, *ventilate*, *ventose*, etc. (see also *vent¹*).]

1. Air naturally in motion at the earth's surface with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming from a particular direction. When the air has only a slight motion, it is called a breeze; when its velocity is greater, a fresh breeze; and when it is violent, a gale, storm, or hurricane. The ultimate cause of winds is to be found in differences of atmospheric density produced by the sun in its unequal heating of different parts of the earth. These original differences of density give rise to vertical and horizontal currents of air which constitute and establish the general atmospheric circulation, and determine permanent belts of relatively high and low pressure over the earth's surface. Differences of pressure, in turn, produce their own differences of density at the earth's surface, and thereby become a secondary cause of winds. The general system of atmospheric circulation, with respect both to surface-winds and to their correlative upper currents, is described under *trade-wind*. In accordance with the character of their exciting cause, winds may be divided into—(1) *constant*, the *trade-winds* and *anti-trade winds*, which depend upon the permanent difference of temperature between the equatorial regions and higher latitudes; (2) *periodic*, the monsoons, and land- and sea-breezes which arise respectively from a seasonal and diurnal difference of temperature between land and sea; (3) *cyclonic* and *anticyclonic*, winds associated with or constituting progressive areas of high and low pressure, the ultimate origin of which, especially of those in high latitudes, is not satisfactorily determined; (4) *whirlwinds* and (certain) *squalls*, which arise when the air is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and are developed as a part of the process by which stability is regained (this class includes the most violent winds, such as the tornado), and these occur when the instability is the combined effect of a high temperature and a high humidity, a condition favorable to the development of the greatest possible gradients of density, and hence of the most terrific manifestations of wind; (5) *special*, winds which logically belong to the preceding classes, but which by reason of special characteristics, arising frequently from local topography, have received special appellations, as the *sirocco*, the *harmattan*, the *mistral*, the *foehn*, the *chinook*, etc. Winds are also commonly named from the point of compass from which they blow, as a *north wind*, an *east wind*, a *southwest wind*. The winds were personified and worshiped as divinities by the ancients, and representations of them are frequent in ancient art, particularly in Greek sculpture and vase-painting.

And erly on the Tewysday, whiche was seynt Thomas daye, we made sayle, and passed by the cootes of Slaunoy and Hystria with easy *wynde*.

Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

By reason of contrary *windes* we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 168.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points. [Rare.]

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain.

Ezek. xxxvii. 9.

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action: as, the wind of a bellows; the wind of a bullet or a cannon-ball (see *windage*).

Which he disdainng whisksd his sword about,
And with the *wind* thereof the king fell down.

Mariotte and Nash, Tragedy of Dido, II. 1.

The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 405.

4. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent.

Else counsellors will but take the *wind* of him.

Beacon, Of Counsel.

5. In musical instruments the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air or breath, either the supply of air under compression, as in the bellows of an organ or in a singer's lungs, or the stream of air used in sound-production, as in the mouth of an organ-pipe, in the tube of a flageolet, or in the voice.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 357.

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See *second wind*, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastynge al this *wynde*,
For I haue seide y-noghe, as semethe me.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 79.

My *wynde* is stoppyd, gon is my brethe.

Conventry Mysteries, p. 226.

Woman, thy wordis and thy *wynde* thou not waste.

York Plays, p. 258.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 5. 104.

How they spar for *wind*, instead of hitting from the shoulder.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, II.

7. The part of the body in the region of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a tempo-

rary loss of respiratory power by paralyzing the diaphragm for a time. It forms a forbidden point of attack in scientific boxing. [Slang.]

He pats him and pokes him in divers parts of the body, but particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his *wind*. *Dickens*.

8. The wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively, including both the wood wind (flutes, oboes, etc.) and the brass wind (trumpets, horns, etc.).—9. Anything light as wind, and hence ineffectual or empty; especially, idle words, threats, bombast, etc.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of airy threats to awe. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 282.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

Knowledge . . .
Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 180.

11. A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—A capful of *wind*. See *capful*.—A fair wind, a wind that enables a sailing ship to head her course with the sails full.—All in the wind. See *all*.—A sheet in the wind. See *sheet*.—Bare wind. See *bare*.—Before the wind. See *before*.—Between wind and water. (a) In that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by shot in this part is peculiarly dangerous.

They had a tall man-of-war to convoy them; but, at the first bout, it was shot between wind and water, and forced to make towards land.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 42.

Hence, figuratively.—(b) Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

Shot him between wind and water.

Beau and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

He had hit his desires in the Master-vein, and struck his former Jealousie between wind and water, so that it sunk in the instant.

Fannant, Hist. of Edward II. (ed 1680), p. 11.

Broken wind, a veterinary term for a form of paroxysmal dyspnea, which seems to depend on asthma combined with a varying amount of emphysema; also loosely used for other dyspneic conditions. See *broken-winded* and *wind-broken*.—By the wind. See *by*.—Cardinal winds. See *cardinal*.—Close to the wind. See *close*.—adv.—Down the wind. (a) In the direction of and moving with the wind: as, birds fly quickly down the wind. (b) Toward ruin, decay, or adversity. Compare to whistle off, under whistle, *v. t.*

The more he prayed to it [the image] to prosper him in the world, the more he went down the wind still.

Sir R. L'Esperance.

Head to wind. See *head*.—Hot winds of the plains, southwesterly winds in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, which occur during the summer season, and by their extreme heat and dryness prove exceedingly destructive to vegetation.—How the wind blows or lies. (a) The direction or velocity of the wind. (b) Figuratively, the position or state of affairs; how matters stand at a particular juncture: as, trifles show how the wind blows.

Miss Sprong, her confidante, who, seeing how the wind lay had tried to drop little malicious hints . . . until the old lady had cut them short. *Farrar*, Julian Home, iv. In the wind, *astir*, *afloat*.

Go to, there's somewhat in the wind, I see.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, III. 8.

What the blazes is in the wind now?

Dickens, Oliver Twist.

In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly toward the point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly contrary to that of the wind.—Is the wind in that door? Is that how the case stands? Is that the state of affairs?

Thras. I am come to intreat you to stand my friend, and to favour me with a longer time, and I will make you sufficient consideration.

Uxur. Is the winds in that door? If thou hast my money, so it is; I will not defer a day, an hour, a minute. *Greene and Lodge*, Looking-Glass for London and Eng.

Leading wind. See *leading*.—Mountain and valley winds. In meteorol., diurnal winds blowing up the sides of mountains and the trough of valleys during the day, and down during the night. They are due to differences of temperature arising from unequal heating and radiation, whereby the air at the summits of hills and mountains is heated during the day to a higher temperature than the air at the same level over the valleys or lowlands, causing a current up the valleys and mountain-sides; conversely, during the night the air at the summit is cooled by radiation to a lower temperature than the air at the same level over the lowlands, causing a downward surface flow of cold air. In narrow valleys this current sometimes attains great strength, as in the case of the Wisper wind of the Rhine.—North wind of California, a dry, desiccating north wind experienced on the Pacific slope of the United States, but especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California. When occurring during the growing season, it is exceedingly injurious to vegetation.—On extra or heavy wind. See *organ*, 6.—On the wind, as near as possible to the direction from which the wind blows: in the position or trimmed in the manner of a vessel that is sailing "by the wind."—Periodic winds. See *def. 1*.—Plate of wind. See *plate*.—Red wind, a wind which blasts fruit or corn; a blight. *Hallivell*.

The goodliest trees in the garden are soonest blasted with red winds. *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, p. 108. (*Davies*.)

Robin Hood wind, a wind in which the air is saturated with moisture at a temperature near the freezing-point, the moisture rendering it especially raw and penetrating; a thaw-wind.—Running of the wind. See *running*.—Second wind, a regular state of respiration attained during continued exertion after the breathlessness which had arisen at an earlier stage.—Slant of wind. See *slant*.—Soldier's wind. See *soldier*.—Thaw-wind, a wind prevailing during a thaw: in general, since it becomes saturated with moisture at a temperature only a little above freezing, it is peculiarly raw and penetrating.—To beat the wind. See *beat*.—To break wind, carry the wind, eat up into the wind, gain the wind. See the verbs.—To get one's wind, to recover one's breath: as, they will up and at it again when they get their wind. [Colloq.]—To get the wind of, to get on the windward side of.

All the three Hiskalnars made toward our ship, which was not careless to get the winds of them all.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 108.

To get (take) wind, to get wind of. See *get*.—To haul the wind. See *haul*.—To have a free wind. See *free*.—To have in the wind, to be on the scent or trail of; perceive and follow.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds. . .

To save his life, he leapt into the main.

But there, alas! he could no safely find,

A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. *Swift*.

To have the wind of. Same as to have in the wind.

My son and I will have the wind of you.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

To keep the wind. See *keep*.—Too near the wind, mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [Naut. slang.]—To raise the wind. See *raise*.—To recover the wind of. See *recover*.—To sail close to the wind. (a) To sail with the ship's head just so near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; sail as closely against the direction of the wind as possible. (b) To border closely upon dishonesty or indecency: as, beware in dealing with him, he sails rather close to the wind. (c) See *sail*.—To shake a vessel in the wind. See *shake*.—To slip one's wind. See *slip*.—To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil effects of such conduct. *Hos.* vii. 7.—To take the wind out of one's sails. See *sail*.—To take wind to leak out.—To touch the wind. See *touch*.—To whistle down the wind to whistle for a wind. See *whistle*.—Wind-sails. See *sails*.—Syn. 1. Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squall, Gale, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Cyclone, etc. Wind is the general name for air in motion, at any rate of speed. A breeze is gentle and may be fitful; a gust is essentially the same as gust, but may be to the force of a squall; a blast is stronger and longer than a gust; a storm is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, generally attended by rain, hail, or snow; a squall is a storm that begins suddenly and is soon over, perhaps consisting of a series of strong gusts; a gale is a violent and continued wind, lasting for hours or days, its strength being marked by such adjectives as stiff and hard; a tempest is the stage between a gale and a hurricane—hurricane being the name for the wind at its greatest height, which is such as to destroy buildings, uproot trees, etc. A tornado and a cyclone are by derivation storms in which the wind has a circular or rotatory movement (see *def.*).

wind² (wind), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winded* (in some uses, erroneously, *wound*), ppr. *winding*. [*ME. winden, wynden* (= *MD. winden* = *OHG. wintōn*), expose to the wind, a horn; < *wind²*, *n.* With reference to blowing a horn, the verb *wind²*, owing to the alternative (poetical) pron. *wind*, and prob. to some vague association of a horn as being usually curved, with the verb *wind¹*, has been confused with the verb *wind¹*, whence the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound*. It is possible, however, that the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound* arose out of mere conformity with the other verb, as the pret. *rang*, pp. *rung* (instead of *ringed*), of the verb *ring²*, and the pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, of the verb *wear¹*, arose out of conformity to similar forms of the similar verbs *sing*, *swear*, etc.] 1. To force wind through with the breath; blow; sound by blowing: as, to wind a horn: in this sense and the three following pronounced *wind*.

The last Miracle is the third time of Michaels winding his horne, when God shall bring forth all the Iewes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 221.

Gawain . . . raised a bugle hanging from his neck, And *winded* it, and that so musically

That all the old echoes hidden in the wall

Rang out like hollow words at hunting-tide.

Tennyson, Pellars and Ettarra.

2. To produce (sound) by blowing through or as through a wind-instrument. But gin ye take that bugle-horn, And wind a blast see shrill. *Rose the Red, and White Lilly* (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

3. To announce, signal, or direct by the blast of a horn, etc. [Rare.]

'Twas pleasure, as weloek'd behind,

To see how thou the chase couldst at wind,

Cheer the dark blood-hound on his way,

And with the bugle rouse the fray! *Scott*, L. of I. M., v. 29.

4. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; nose.

As when two skilful hounds the levret wind,
Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind.

Pope, Iliad, x. 427.

We *winded* them by our noses—their perfumes betrayed them. *Johnson*, Dryden.

5. To expose to the wind; winnow; ventilate.—6. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind.—7. To rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover wind.

windage (win'dāj), *n.* [*< wind² + -age*.] 1. In gun.: (a) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired, in order to allow the escape of some part of the explosive gas, and to prevent too great friction. (b) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the windage of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling.

R. Pecks (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 628).

(c) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball or an arrow, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection. (d) The play between the spindle of the De Bange gas-check and its cavity in the breech-screw: it is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, and is measured by the difference between the diameters of the spindle and its cavity.—2. In surg., same as *wind-contusion*.

windas, windass (win'das), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windace, wyndace*; < *ME. windas, wyndas, windasse*, a windlass, < *MD. windaes, D. windas* (> *OF. guindas, guyndas, F. guindas*), windlass, lit. a 'winding-beam,' = *Ice. vindas*, a rounded pole which can be wound round, windlass, < *D. winden* = *Ice. vinda*, wind (= *E. wind*), + *acc* = *Ice. ass*, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = *Goth. ans*, a beam. Hence, by confusion with *windlass¹*, the modern form *windlass²*.] 1. Same as *windlass²*.

Ther may no man out of the place it dryve

For noon enyn of *wyndas* or polye.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 176.

Gete som crosse bowis, and *wyndaces* to bynd them with, and quarrels. *Paston Letters*, l. 82.

2. A fanner for winnowing grain. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

windbag (wind'bag), *n.* A bag filled with wind; hence, a person of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [Slang.]

windball (wind'bāl), *n.* 1. A ball inflated with air; a balloon.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfeit, and puffed vp, as it were a windball carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

2. In surg., a cause of death or injury formerly supposed to lie in the passage of a projectile in close proximity to the person injured. See *wind-contusion*.

Where life is destroyed by the influence of the wind-ball. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

wind-band (wind'band), *n.* 1. A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-instruments; a brass or military band.—2. The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. See *wind²*, 8.—3. A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-beam (wind'bēm), *n.* A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as *collar-beam*.

windberry (wind'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *windberries* (-iz). The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-bill (wind'bil), *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill. See *accommodation*.

wind-bore (wind'bōr), *n.* 1. The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.—2. In mining, same as *snore-piece*.

windbound (wind'bound), *a.* Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, *windbound ships*.

The next day we fasted, being windbound, and could not passe the sound.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 80.

wind-brace (wind'brās), *n.* See *brace¹*.

wind-break (wind'brāk), *n.* Something to break the force of the wind, as a hedge, a board fence, or a row of evergreen trees; any shelter from the wind.

Under the lee of some shelving bank or other wind-break. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 174.

wind-break (wind'brāk), *v. t.* To break the wind of. See *wind-broken*.

"'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her."
Ford.

windbroach (wind'brōch), *n.* The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach*.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 30.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *wind-broach*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 234. (*Davies*.)

wind-broken (wind'brō'kn), *p. a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse. Also *broken-winded*.

wind-changing (wind'chān'jīng), *a.* Change-ful as the wind; fickle. [*Rare*.]

Wind-changing Warwick now can change no more.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 57.

wind-chart (wind'chārt), *n.* A chart showing the wind-directions at a given time, or the directions prevailing during any period of the year over any region of the earth. Wind-charts for the ocean, of which the "Wind and Current Charts" of the British Admiralty and the "Pilot Charts" of the United States Hydrographic Office are examples, constitute an important aid to navigators.

wind-chest (wind'chest), *n.* In *organ-building*, a chest or box immediately below the pipes or reeds, from which the compressed air is admitted to them by means of valves or pallets. See *organ*¹ and *reed-organ*.

wind-colic (wind'kol'ik), *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

wind-contusion (wind'kōn-tū'zhōn), *n.* In *surg.*, a contusion, such as rupture of the liver or concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another. Also called *windage*.

wind-cutter (wind'kut'er), *n.* In *organ-building*, the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, against which the stream of air impinges when the pipe is sounded.

wind-dial (wind'di'al), *n.* A dial showing the changes in the direction of the wind by means of an index or pointer connected with a wind-vane.

The *Wind Dial* lately set up at Galsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, being the first and only one in any public House in England, and having given great Satisfaction to all that have seen it, and being of Constant use to those that are in any wise Concerned in Navigation.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 56.

wind-dog (wind'dog), *n.* A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds. Also *wind-gall*.

wind-dropsy (wind'drop'si), *n.* Emphysema; tympanites.

wind-egg (wind'eg), *n.* An infecund or otherwise imperfect egg, as one which will produce nothing but wind (gas); a soft-shelled egg, such as may be laid by a hen that is comparatively old or has been injured.

winder¹ (win'dér), *n.* [*wind*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-winder.

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, *winders* for weavers, and girls for all kinds of sloop needlework.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 353.

2. An instrument or a machine for winding thread, etc. (a) A contrivance like a small windlass revolving a spool or reel upon which the thread is wound. (b) A large adjustable frame which can be passed through the opening of a skein and then increased in diameter so as to hold it firmly for winding off. (c) A small stick, strip, or notched slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the spring-work of a roasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, always leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. A plant that twists itself round others.

Winders and creepers; as ivy, briony, hops.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 536.

5. A winding-step of a staircase.

winder² (win'dér), *n.* [*wind*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

Winder of the horn,

When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn
Anger our huntman.
Keats, Endymion, I.

2 (win'dér). A blow which takes away the breath.—3. A fan. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

winder² (win'dér), *v. t.* [*wind*², *n.*; prob. in part a dial. corruption of *winner* for *wind*.] To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as, to *winder* grain. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

windfall (wind'fāl), *n.* [*wind*¹ + *fall*¹, *v.*] 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

When they did spread, and their boughs were become too great for their stem they became a *windfall* upon the sudden.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

She's nobbut gone int t' orchard, to see if she can find *wind-falls* enough for t' make a pie or two for t' lads.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

2. An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

This man, who otherwise beforetime was but poor and needy, by these *windfalls* and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 1237.

3. The tract of fallen trees, etc., which shows the path of a tornado.—4. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-ranges and mountains to the sea.—5. The down-rush of air occurring on the leeward side of a hill or mountain at a distance from its base.

windfall² (wind'fāl), *a.* Windfallen. [*Rare*.]

You shall have leaves and *windfall* boughs enow,
Near to these woods, to roast your meat withal.

Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, Queen of Carthage, I. 1. 172.

windfallen (wind'fā'ln), *a.* Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall*'n sticks.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 182.

windfanner (wind'fan'er), *n.* Same as *windhover*.

wind-fertilized (wind'fēr'ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized with pollen borne by the wind, as flowers; anemophilous, as conifers, grasses, sedges, etc.

windfish (wind'fīsh), *n.* The fall-fish, or silver chub, *Semotilus ballarius*, the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See *Semotilus*.

wind-flower (wind'flou'er), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Anemone*, chiefly the wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*: so called by translation of the classic name of an anemone or other plant anciently associated with the wind. The wind-loving reputation of this plant appears to have been conferred chiefly by the name. The wind-flower is a small herb, found in Europe, northwestern Asia, and North America, bearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasque-flower, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, bears the name specifically in the western United States.

Bide thou where the poppy blows,
With *wind-flowers* trail and fair.

Bryant, Arctic Lover.

2. The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. *Treas. of Bot.*

wind-furnace (wind'fēr'nēs), *n.* Any form of furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a natural-draft furnace; a laboratory-furnace provided with a tall chimney.

The crucible is then placed in a *wind-furnace*, and slowly heated as long as fumes escape.

Urr, Dict., IV. 563.

wind-gage (wind'gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See *anemometer*.—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of the wind in the wind-chest of an organ.—3. *Milit.*, a graduated attachment to the sights of a firearm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile.

wind-gall¹ (wind'gāl), *n.* [*wind*² + *gall*².] Distension of the synovial bursa at the fetlock-joint of the horse, such as may be felt on each side of the tendons behind the joint. Also called *puff*.

His horse, . . . full of *windgalls*, sped with spavins.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 58.

Neither Spavin, Splinter, nor *Wind-gall*.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, II. 2.

wind-gall² (wind'gāl), *n.* [*wind*² + *gall*²; as in *water-gall*, *weather-gall*.] Same as *wind-dog*.

"Wind-dogs," . . . fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (sometimes called *wind-galls*) seen on detached clouds.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 23.

wind-galled (wind'gāld), *a.* Having wind-galls.

Did you think I was *Wind-gall'd*? I can sing too, if I please.

Steele, Tender Husband, III. 1.

wind-gap (wind'gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

wind-gun (wind'gun), *n.* Same as *air-gun*.

For'd from *wind-guns*, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.

Pope, Dunciad, I. 161.

wind-hatch (wind'hach), *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where ore is taken out of the earth.

windhawk (wind'hāk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel.

wind-herb (wind'erb), *n.* See *Phlomis*.

wind-house (wind'hous), *n.* A house built partly underground to serve as a shelter or place of refuge in hurricanes.

windhover (wind'huv'er), *n.* A kind of hawk, the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*: so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See *kestrel*. Also called *windbiber*, *windcuffer*, *windfunner*, *windhawk*, *windsucker*, *vanner-hawk*, *staniel*, etc.

About as long

As the *wind-hover* hangs in balance.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

windily (win'di-li), *adv.* With high wind; in a way that betokens wind.

The stars were glittering *windily* even before this crimson melted out of the east.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iv.

windiness (win'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous: as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind (gas): as, the *windiness* of vegetables.—4. Tumor; puffiness; vanity; boastfulness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge.

Brerewood's Languages, Pref.

winding¹ (win'ding), *p. a.* [*Pr. of wind*¹, *v.*]

1. Curving; spiral: as, a *winding* stair.

The stairs are *winding*, having a stately roof.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 85.

2. Full of bends or turns: as, a *winding* path.

The ascent [of mount Tabor] is so easy that we rode up the north side by a *winding* road.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 64.

Across the court-yard, into the dark
Of the *winding* pathway in the park,
Curate and lantern disappear.

Longfellow, Baron of St. Castine.

3. Warped; twisted; bent; crooked: as, a *winding* surface.

winding¹ (win'ding), *n.* [*ME. wyndynge*; verbal *n.* of *wind*¹, *v.*] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palyngge, *wyndynge* or bendynge, and semblable wof of clooth in vanitee.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

They [the ways] were wonderful hard, all stony and full of *windings*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

To follow the *windings* of this river.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 587).

The *windings* of the marge. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warping. (*Twilt*.—**Compound winding**. When the field-magnets of a dynamo are fitted with two coils, one of which is placed in circuit with the armature and external leads, while the other is connected across the terminals as a shunt, the dynamo is said to be *compound wound*, and the winding *compound winding*.—**Differential winding**. See *differential*.—**In winding**, warped; out of the straight: applied by joiners to a piece of wood when two of its opposite corners stand higher than the other two.—**Out of winding**, brought to a plane: said of a surface: a workmen's phrase.—**Series winding**. A dynamo is said to be *series wound*, or to have a *series winding*, when its field-magnet coil is joined in series with the armature coil.—**Shunt winding**. When the field-magnet coils of a dynamo are designed for, and connected as, a shunt on the armature coil, the dynamo is said to be *shunt wound*, and the method of winding *shunt winding*.

winding² (win'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *wind*², *v.*]

A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine (win'ding-en'jin), *n.* Any steam-motor employed to turn a drum around which a hoisting-rope is drawn; in a mine, an engine by which the ropes are wound on and unwound from the drums, for raising or lowering the bucket, kibble, or cage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also called *drawing-engine* and *hoisting-engine*.

windingly (win'ding-li), *adv.* In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps

Windingly by it. *Keats*, Endymion, I.

winding-pendant (win'ding-pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a pendant hooked at the fore- or main-masthead with its bight secured as far out as necessary on the foreyard or main-yard, and having a heavy tackle, called a *winding-tackle*, depending from its lower end, used for lifting heavy weights.

winding-rope (win'ding-rōp), *n.* In *mining*, the rope which connects the cage with the drum of the winding-engine. Formerly the winding-ropes

were of hemp or manilla; at the present time steel wire is chiefly used, and both flat and round ropes are employed. In one of the largest Belgian coal-mines, in which the lift is 765 yards, the rope (which tapers toward the bottom) weighs 6 tons.

winding-sheet (win'ding-shét), *n.* 1. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet*;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., il. 5. 114.

2. Solidified drippings of grease from a candle which cling to the side of it and present some resemblance to drapery in its folds and creases. The appearance of this has been fancied to be an omen of death or other misfortune.

He . . . fell asleep on his arms . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him.

Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, il. 4.

winding-stairs (win'ding-stärz), *n.* A ladder-shell; a scalaria; a wentletrap. See cut under *Scalaria*.

The Dutch call these shells *winding-stairs*.

P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

winding-sticks (win'ding-stiks), *n. pl.* In joinery, two short sticks or strips of wood with parallel edges, placed across the two ends of a board to test its freedom from warps or winds.

winding-tackle (win'ding-tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle for use with a winding-pendant.

winding-up (win'ding-up'), *n.* The act of one who winds up, in any sense.

It is curious that in the *winding-up* of each of these pieces the same expedient is employed.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xli.

wind-instrument (wind'in-strö-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air, usually by the breath. Chief of such instruments is the human voice. Wind-instruments blown by the breath are divided into two classes: *wood wind-instruments*, including the flute, flageolet, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, English horn, etc.; and *brass or metal wind-instruments*, including the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, euphonium, etc. Wind-instruments sounded by air mechanically compressed include the pipe-organ and the reed-organ, together with the bagpipe, and, in a certain sense, the Aeolian harp. The method of tone-production in all these instruments, except the last, is either the vibration induced in a stream of air by directing it against a sharp edge, as in the flute and in flue-pipes in the organ, or the vibration induced in an elastic tongue or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reed-organ. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ.

With a *wind instrument* my master made,
In five days you may breathe ten languages,
As perfect as the devil or himself.

T. Tomkies (?), Albumazar, l. 3.

windlacet, *n.* Same as *windlass*¹.

windlass¹ (wind'las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace*, *windlase*, *windlesse*, *wyndelesse*; perhaps < ME. **windels* (= MLG. *windelse*, a winding, hurdle-work, LG. *windels*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword-hilt), < AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*¹, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fettoeth the *wyndelesse* in huntynge—hveur.
Palgrave, p. 231.

Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to raunge som what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetch a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make all toward one place.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206.

I now fetcheth a *windlesse*, that I myght better haue a shoote.

Lytly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses* and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

Shak., Hamlet, il. 1. 65.

windlass¹ (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace*; < *windlass*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take a circuitous path; fetch a compass.

A skilful woodman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot which without taking a compass . . . he could never have obtained.

Hammond, Works, IV. 615. (*Latham*.)

2. To adopt a circuitous, artful, or cunning course; use stratagem; act indirectly or warily.

She is not so much at leisure as to *windlace*, or use craft, to satisfy them.

Hammond, Works, IV. 566. (*Latham*.)

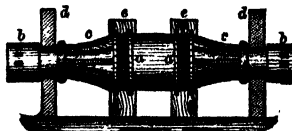
II. *trans.* To bend; turn about; bewilder.

Your words, my friend! (right healthful caustics!) blame My young mind marred, whom love doth *windlass* so.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

windlass² (wind'las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windles*; a corruption of *windan*, *windass*, by confusion with *windlass*¹.] 1. A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, etc. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, etc., which has an axle turned by a crank, and

a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle. A simple form of windlass, much used



Windlass.

a, a, ratchet-heads; *b, b*, drumheads; *c, c*, whelps built around a spindle which is journaled in the cheeks *d, d*. The pawls are pivoted in the pawl-bits *e, e*, and sustain the strain while the handspikes, which rotate the windlass by being placed like spokes in the holes of the drumheads, are being shifted for a new purchase.

its center, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with pawls to prevent it from turning backward when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. Different arrangements of gearing are applied to a windlass to exert increased power, and steam-windlasses, in which a small steam-engine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare *capstan* (with cut), and cut under *winch*.

2†. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arblast or crossbow. See *crossbow*.

The arblast was a cross-bow, the *windlass* the machine used in bending that weapon. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii, note.

Differential or Chinese windlass, a windlass with a barrel differing in diameter in different parts, the rope winding upon the larger and unwinding from the smaller portion. The amount of absolute lift and of the power exerted is determined by the difference in the two diameters of the barrel.—*Spanish windlass* (*naut.*), an extemporized purchase made by winding a rope round a roller and inserting a lever in a hitch or bight of the rope. By heaving round the lever a considerable strain is produced.

windlass² (wind'las), *v.* [*windlass*², *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use a windlass; raise something as by a windlass.

Let her [Truth] rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; . . . none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xiv.

II. *trans.* To hoist or haul by means of a windlass.

The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was *windlassed* clear of the stone pile and saved.

The Century, XXXIX. 226.

windle (win'dl), *n.* [*< ME. windel*, as in comp. *garn-windel*, a wheel on which yarn is wound, < AS. *windel* (= MD. *windel*, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. *windle*, a roll, etc.), < *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*¹, and cf. *windlass*¹.] 1. An implement or engine for turning or winding; used in different senses locally.

To force the water . . . with devise of engines and *windles* up to the top of the hill.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 15.

Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled haps on the yarn-*windles*.

Scott, Pirate, v.

From a *windle* the thread is conducted to the quills.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.

2. The windthrush or redwing, *Turdus iliacus*. See cut 2 under *thrush*¹. [*Devonshire*, Eng.] —3. A dry measure, equal to about 3½ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1870 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220/583 imperial bushels of wheat, 180/50 bushels of barley, or 220/62 857 bushels of beans.

80 *wyndels* of barley . . . £40.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

windlest, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*². *Cotgrave*.

windless (wind'les), *a.* [*< wind*² + *-less*.] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight. *Ruskin*.

A *windless*, cloudless even. *William Morris*, Sigurd, lii.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

Binding his hands and knitting a handkercher about his eyes, that he should not see, and when they had made him sure and fast, then they laid him on until they were *windless*.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 96.

windleset, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*¹.

windlestraw (win'dl-strā), *n.* [Also *Sc. windlestrā*; < AS. *windlestreow*, straw for plaiting, < *windel*, a woven basket, etc., + *streow*, etc., straw: see *windle* and *straw*¹.] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*, the dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or *Apera* (*Agrostis*) *Spica-venti*.

Tall apices of *windlestras*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.

Shelley, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: same as *jackstraw*, 5. [*Local*, Eng.]

windlift (wind'lift), *n.* [A perversion of *windlass*, *wyndelesse*, the second element being made to simulate *lift*².] A windlass.

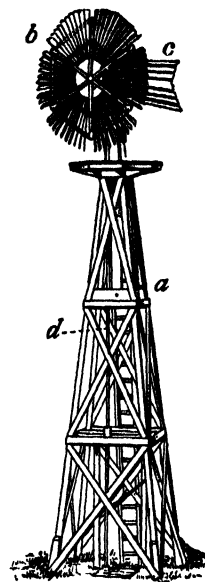
A *Wind-lift* to heave up a gross Scandal.

Roger North, Examen, p. 354.

windling (wind'ling), *n.* [*< wind*² + *-ling*¹.] A branch blown down by the wind. [*Prov. Eng.*] **wind-marker** (wind'mär'kér), *n.* A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

windmill (wind'mil), *n.* [*< ME. windmille*, *windmelle*, *windmulle*, *windmilne*, *wyndemylne* = D. *windmolen* = MHG. *wintmül*, G. *windmühle*; < *wind*² + *mill*¹, *n.*] 1.

A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of motor for utilizing the pressure of the wind as a motive power. Two types of machines are used, the horizontal and the vertical. The vertical motor consists essentially of a horizontal shaft called the *wind-shaft*, with a combination of sails or vanes fixed at the end of the shaft, and suitable gearing for conveying the motion of the wind-shaft to the pump or other machinery. The older types of windmill used four vanes or sail-frames called *whips*, covered with canvas, arrangements being provided for reefing the sails in high winds. To prevent the vanes to the wind, the whole structure or tower carrying the windmill was at first turned round by means of a long lever. Later the top of the tower, called the *cap*, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for closing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of



Windmill.
a, frame; *b*, sails; *c*, vane; *d*, pump-rod.



Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York.

the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an upright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.

I saugh him carien a *wind-melle*
Under a walshe-note shale.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1290.

2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; a chimera.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 102. (*Davies*.)

To fight *windmills*, to combat chimeras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

windmill-cap (wind'mil-kap), *n.* The movable upper part of a windmill, which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See *windmill*.

windmill-grass (wind'mil-grās), *n.* A showy grass, *Chloris truncata*, of southeastern Australia: so named apparently from its six to ten long spreading flower-spikes.

windmill-plant (wind'mil-plant), *n.* Same as *telegraph-plant*.

windmilly (wind'mil-i), *a.* [*< windmill* + *-y*¹.] Abounding with windmills. [*Rare*.]

A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety. *Dieters*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxv.
windock, **winnock** (win'dok, win'ok), *n.* Same as *window*. [Scotch.]

The forsaide—wer diuers and syndrie tymes callit at the colbuth windock.

Acta James VI. (1581), p. 289. (*Jamieson*.)

Listening the doors and winnocks rattle.

Burns, A Winter Night.

windolet, *n.* A false spelling of *windowlet*.
windoret (win'dör), *n.* [A perversion of *window*, simulating *door*.] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,

To publish what he does within doors.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 839.

window (win'dō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *windowe*; < M.E. *windowe*, *wyndowe*, *windoge*, *windohe* (the orig. guttural showing in the Sc. *windak*, *windock*, *winnock*), < Icel. *vindauga* (= Norw. *vindauga* = Dan. *vindue* for **vindiye*, the form *vindue* being prob. < Icel.), *window*, lit. 'wind-eye,' < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye: see *wind*² and *eye*¹, *n.* The AS. words were *ēgdura*, 'eyedoor,' and *ēgthyr*, 'eyethir,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for window is *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, from the L.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air. In modern buildings this opening is usually fitted with a frame in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material, the whole frame with the sashes, etc., also being known as the window. Many windows are not designed to be opened. Glass was employed in windows among the ancient Romans, and came into extensive use among other nations in the course of the eleventh century. See cut under *batement-light*, *multifoli*, *rose-window*, and *wheel-window*.

Fowert dais after this,

Arches *windoge* undon it is;

The Rauen ut-fleg, hu so it gan ben,

Ne cam he nogt to the arche a-gon.

Genesis and Exodus (F. E. T. S.), 1. 602.

My chambre was

Ful wel depeynted, and with glas

Were al the *windowes* wel y-glassed,

Ful clere, and nat an hole y-oraed.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

The prentices made a riot upon my glass *windows* the Shrove-Tuesday following.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The *windows* of heaven.

Gen. vii. 11.

The *window* of my heart, mine eye.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 848.

Hence—3. In *anat.*, one of two holes in the inner wall of the tympanum, called respectively the *oval window* and the *round window*, fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda. See *fenestra*.—4. A cover; a lid.

Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 116.

5. A figure formed by lines crossing one another.

The Fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle, . . .

Is very humorous, and makes great clutter,

He has *Windows* on his Bread and Butter.

W. King, Art of Cookery.

6†. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send unto me a collation thereof; and that your said collation have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein.

Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 249.

Back of a window. See *back*¹.—**Blind window**. See *blind*¹.—**Clustered window**, a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval architecture.—**Coupled windows**, **dormant window**, **false window**, **fan-shaped window**. See the adjectives, and cuts under *coupled windows* and *dormer-window*.—**French window**, a window having two sashes hinged at the sides, and opening in the middle.—**Goldsmiths' window**, a very rich claim in which the gold shows freely. [Mining slang, Australia.]—**House out of window**. See *house*¹.—**Jesse window**. See *Jesse*¹.—**Lattice-window**. See *lattice*, 2 (with cut).—**Low side window**. Same as *lychnoscope*.—**Oriel-window**. See *oriel* (with cut).—**Stool of a window**. See *stool*.—**Venetian window**, a window which has three separate lights.—**Window tax**, **window duty**, a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all in excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also *dormer-window*, *lancet-window*, *rose-window*, *wheel-window*.)

window (win'dō), *v. t.* [*< window, n.*] 1. To furnish with a window or with windows.

Within a *window'd* niche of that high hall

Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain.

Byron, Childe Harold, III. 28.

2. To make openings or rents in.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.

Shak., Lear, III. 4. 31.

3. To place in a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome and see

Thy master thus? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 72.

window-bar (win'dō-bär), *n.* 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash.

—2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a window or the shutters of it when closed.—3. A horizontal bar fitted in a window or doorway, to prevent a child from falling through.—4. *pl.* Lattice-work, as on a woman's stomacher. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 116.

window-blind (win'dō-blind), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See *blind*¹.

window-bole (win'dō-bōl), *n.* Same as *bole*⁴, 1.

I was out on the *window-bole* when your auld back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a baff at the popinjay.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

window-curtain (win'dō-kér'tān), *n.* Same as *curtain*, 1 (b).

window-frame (win'dō-frām), *n.* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes.

window-gardening (win'dō-gärd'ning), *n.* The cultivation of plants indoors before a window.

The boxes used in *window-gardening* are made of a great variety of materials, etc. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

window-gazer (win'dō-gä'zēr), *n.* An idler; one who gazes idly from a window.

Her sonnes gluttonous, her daughters *window-gazers*,

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

window-glass (win'dō-glās), *n.* Glass suitable for windows, or such as is commonly used for windows, especially the commoner kinds, as distinguished from plate-glass or other more costly varieties.—**Spread window-glass**. Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

window-jack (win'dō-jäk), *n.* Same as *builders' jack* (which see, under *jack*).

window-latch (win'dō-lach), *n.* A catch or locking-device for holding a window-sash open or shut.

window-lead (win'dō-led), *n.* Same as *came*³, 2.
windowless (win'dō-less), *a.* [*< window + -less.*] Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I 377. (*Davies*.)

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

windowlet (win'dō-let), *n.* [*< window + -let.*] A little window.

If wak'd they cannot see, their eyes are blind,

Shut up like *windowlets*.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

window-lift (win'dō-lift), *n.* A strap or a handle by which to raise a window-sash, especially in a carriage or a railway-car.

window-lock (win'dō-lok), *n.* A device for fastening the sash of a window so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

window-martin (win'dō-mär'tin), *n.* The common martin of Europe, *Chelidon urbica*; the house-martin or window-swallow. See cut under *martin*.

window-mirror (win'dō-mir'ör), *n.* A mirror fastened outside of a window and adjustable at any angle, to reflect the image of objects in the street to the view of persons in the room, who may thus see without being seen.

window-opener (win'dō-öp'nēr), *n.* A lever or rod by which a window, ventilator, sash, a panel in the raised roof of a railway-car, etc., may be opened and held in any desired position.

window-oyster (win'dō-ois'tēr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Placunidae*, *Placuna placenta*. Also *window-shell*.

window-pane (win'dō-pān), *n.* 1. One of the oblong or square plates of glass set in a window-frame.—2. The sand-flounder. [New Jersey.]

window-sash (win'dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See *sash*¹.

window-screen (win'dō-skren), *n.* Any device for filling all or part of the opening of a window, particularly if it is ornamental, as the pierced lattices of the Arabs; also, the glass filling of a stained or painted window.

Chartres [cathedral], . . . singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like *window-screens*.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 304.

window-seat (win'dō-sēt), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

window-sector (win'dō-sek'tör), *n.* A bar or plate of metal in the form of a sector of a circle, used to control the movement and position of a window or ventilator in the raised roof of a railway-car. *E. H. Knight*.

window-shade (win'dō-shād), *n.* A contrivance for shutting out or tempering light at a window; a variety of window-blind, usually a piece of holland or similar material, arranged to roll up

on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out.

window-shell (win'dō-shel), *n.* Same as *window-oyster*.

window-shut (win'dō-shut), *n.* A window-shutter.

When you bar the *window-shuts* of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

window-shutter (win'dō-shut'er), *n.* A shutter used to darken or secure a window.

window-sill (win'dō-sil), *n.* The sill of a window. See *sill*¹, 1.

window-stile (win'dō-stil), *n.* One of the vertical bars in a window-sash.

window-stool (win'dō-stül), *n.* See *stool*.

window-y† (win'dō-i), *a.* [*< window + -y†.*] Exhibiting intersecting lines or little crossings like those of the sashes of a window.

Poor fish, beset

With strangling snare, or *window-y* net.

Donne, The Bait.

windpipe (wind'pip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wynd-pype*; < *wind*² + *pipe*¹, *n.*] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from the lungs. See *trachea*, and cut under *mouth*.

wind-plant (wind'plant), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. See cut under *anemone*.

wind-pole (wind'pöl), *n.* See the quotation.

Taking, with *Dové*, north-east and south-west (true) as the *wind-poles*, all intermediate directions are found to be more or less assimilated to the characteristics of those extremes, as they are nearer one or other.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 173.

wind-pox (wind'poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

wind-pressure (wind'presh'ür), *n.* 1. The pressure of the wind on any object in its path. The pressure of the wind blowing perpendicularly on a flat surface is usually deduced from its velocity by means of the equation $P = kAV^2$, where P is the pressure in pounds, V the velocity in feet per second, A the area of the surface in square feet, and k a numerical constant whose value for ordinary temperatures and barometric pressures is variously given from 0.0015 to 0.0022.

2. In *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and the wind-chests.

wind-pump (wind'pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

wind-record (wind'rek'örd), *n.* A record of wind velocities or directions; especially, a continuous registration made by an anemograph or self-recording anemometer; an anemogram.
windring† (win'dring), *a.* [Possibly a misreading for *winding* or *wandering*.] Winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the *windring* brooks.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 128.

wind-rode (wind'röd), *a.* *Naut.*, riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare *tide-rode*.

wind-root (wind'röt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

wind-rose (wind'röz), *n.* 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blowing from the different points of the compass, or the relative amount of total wind-movement for each direction; also, a table or diagram showing the connection between the wind-direction and any other meteorological element: thus, a thermal *wind-rose* shows the average temperature prevailing with winds from different directions.—2. See *rose*¹ and *kamaria*.

windrow (wind'rō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *wind-row*; < *wind*² + *row*², *n.*] 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them.—2. A row of peats set up for drying; a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning.—3. Any similar row or formation; an extended heap, as of dust thrown up by the wind.

Each day's dust, before the next day came, was swept into *windrows* or whirled away altogether by intermittent gusts charging up the slope from the valley.

The Century, XXXI. 63.

4. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth to other land to mend it: so called because laid in rows and exposed to the wind. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 120.

windrow (wind'rō), *v. t.* [*< windrow, n.*] To rake or put into the form of a windrow.

wind-sail (wind'sal), *n.* 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas serving to convey a current of fresh air into the lower parts of a ship.—2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.—To trim a *wind-sail*, to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.

wind-scale (wind'skāl), *n.* See *scales*.
wind-seed (wind'sēd), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Arctotis*.
wind-shaft (wind'shāft), *n.* See *windmill*, 1.
wind-shake (wind'shāk), *n.* A flaw in the timber of exogenous trees. See *shake*, *n.*, 7, and *anemosis*.

If you come into a shop, and find a bow that is small long, heavy, and strong, lying straight, not winding, not marred with knot gall, *wind-shake*, wem, fret, or pinch, buy that bow of my warrant.
Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1804), p. 107.

wind-shaked (wind'shākt), *a.* Same as *wind-shaken*. [Rare.]

The *wind-shaked* surge, with high and monstrous mane, Seems to cast water on the burning hear.
Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 13.

wind-shaken (wind'shā'kn), *a.* 1. Driven or agitated by the wind; tottering or trembling in the wind.
 He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind-shaken*.
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 2. 117.

2. Impaired by the action of the wind: as, *wind-shaken* timber.

wind-shock (wind'shok), *n.* Same as *wind-shake*.
wind-side (wind'sid), *n.* The windward side. *Mrs. Browning*.

Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap. See *bean*¹, 2, *chair*, etc.

wind-spout (wind'spout), *n.* A waterspout, tornado-funnel, or other form of whirlwind.

wind-storm (wind'stōrm), *n.* See *storm*.

windstroke (wind'strōk), *n.* A paralysis of spinal origin in the horse.

windsucker (wind'suk'ēr), *n.* 1. The wind-hover or kestrel. [Kent, Eng.]

Kistrilles or *windsuckers*, that filling themselves with winds, fly against the wind overmore.

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffle* (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

2. A person ready to pounce on any one, or on any blemish or weak point.
 There is a certain envious *windsucker*, that hovers up and down, labouriously engrossing all the air with his luxurious ambition, and buzzing into every ear my detraction.
Chapman, *Iliad*, Pref. to the Reader.

But it would be something too extravagant for the veriest *wind-sucker* among commentators to start a theory that a revision was made of his original work by Marlowe after additions had been made to it by Shakespeare.
Swinburne, *Shakespeare*, p. 55.

3. A crib-biter.

wind-sucking (wind'suk'ing), *n.* The noise made by a horse in crib-biting.

wind-swift (wind'swift), *a.* Swift as the wind.

Therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 5. 8.

windthrush (wind'thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*. Also called *winnard* and *windle*. See cut 2 under *thrush*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-tight (wind'tit), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of wind or air.

Cottages . . . *wind-tight* and water-tight.

Sp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 46. (Latham.)

wind-trunk (wind'trunk), *n.* In *organ-building*, a duct which conducts the compressed air from the bellows to a wind-chest. See cut under *organ*.

wind-up (wind'up), *n.* [*< wind up*: see *wind*¹.] The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a speech, business, entertainment, etc.; the closing act; the close.

Very well married, to a gentleman in a great way, near Bristol, who kept two carriages! That was the *wind-up* of the history.
Jane Austen, *Emma*, xxii.

I must be . . . careful . . . to . . . have a regular *wind-up* of this business.
Dickens, *Bleak House*, xviii.

windward (wind'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [*< wind*² + *-ward*.] 1. *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows: as, *windward* shrouds.

II. *n.* The point from which the wind blows: as, to ply or sail to *windward*.

To *windward*, the pale-green water ran into a whitish sky.
W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xxii.

To get to the *windward* of one, to get the advantage of one; get the better of one; take the wind out of one's sails. — To lay or cast an anchor to *windward*, to adopt measures for success or security.

windward (wind'wärd), *adv.* [*< wind*² + *-ward*.] Toward the wind: opposed to *leeward*.

wind-way (wind'wä), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a passage for air. — 2. In *organ-building*. See *pipe*¹, 2 (*a*).

wind-wheel (wind'hwēl), *n.* A wheel moved by the wind and used as a source of power, as in the windmill, wind-pump, etc.

windy (win'di), *a.* [*< ME. windy, windi*, *< AS. windig*, full of wind, *< wind*, wind (see *wind*²), + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of wind; formed by gales.

The *windy* tempest of my heart.

Shak., 3 *Hen.* VI., II. 5. 86.

2. Next the wind; windward.

Still you keep o' the *windy* side of the law.
Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4. 181.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous: as, *windy* weather.

The *windy* Seas. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 5.

4. Exposed to or affected by the wind.

The building rook 'll caw from the *windy* tall elm-tree.
Tennyson, *May Queen*, New-Year's Eve.

5. Wind-like; resembling the wind.

Her *windy* sighs. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 51.

Of soft petitions. The *windy* breath
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 477.

6. Tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach; flatulent: as, *windy* food.

This drink is *windy*, and so is the Fruit [plantain] eaten raw; but bodd' or roasted it is not so.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 814.

7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines.

A *windy* colic. *Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*.

8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels. *Dunglison*. — 9. Airy; unsubstantial; empty; vain.

What *windy* joy this day had I conceived.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1574.

Here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured.
South.

10. Talkative; boastful; vain. [Colloq.]

Yet after these blustering insolences and *windy* ostentations all this thing is but a man, and that, God knows, a very foolish one.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 62.

windy-footed (win'di-fūt'ed), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. [Rare.]

The *windy-footed* dame. *Chapman*.

wine (win), *n.* [*< ME. win, wyn*, *< AS. win* = *OS. OFries. win* = *D. wijn* = *MLG. win* = *L.G. wien* = *OHG. MHG. win*, *G. wein*, *wine*, = *Icel. vin* = *Sw. dan. vin* = *Goth. wein* = *It. Sp. vino* = *Pg. vinho* = *F. vin* = *Slav. OBulg. Serv. vino* = *Bohem. vino* = *Pol. wino* = *Russ. vino* = *Olr. fin*, *Ir. Gael. fion*, *< L. vinum*, wine, collectively grapes, = *Gr. oivov*, wine, allied to *oinv*, the vine; cf. *L. ritis*, the vine, *vinca*, vine, etc. From the *L. vinum* are also ult. *E. vine, vignette, vinous, vinegar, vintage, vintner*, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, *Vitis*. See *Vitis*. Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescent. The differences in the quality of wines depend upon differences in the varieties of vine, and quite as much on the differences of the soils in which the vines are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and in the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are just fully ripe, the wine is generally most perfect as regards strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries as found in the market is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in hock, claret, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. Among the most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios of the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Moselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

That mon much merthe con make,
 For *wyn* in his hed that wende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.
 He [God] causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and *wine* that maketh glad the heart of man.
Ps. civ. 14, 15.

Racchus, that first from out the purple grape
 Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 47.

2. The juice, fermented or unfermented, of certain fruits or plants, prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes: as, gooseberry wine; raspberry wine.

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine by and by?
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vi.

3. Figuratively, intoxication produced by the use of wine.

Noah awoke from his wine. *Gen.* ix. 24.

Fled all the boon companions of the Earl,
 And left him lying in the public way;
 So vanish friendships only made in wine.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

4. A wine-drinking; a meal or feast of which wine is an important feature; specifically, a wine-party at one of the English universities.

A death's-head at the wine. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, lv.

Wines are an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the form of semi-public festivities, such as Freshmen's Wines or Mods. Wines, they hardly survive.
Dickens's Dict. *Oxford*, p. 128.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine: as, *wine* of coca; *wine* of colchicum.

6. Same as *wine-glass*: a trade-term. — *Adam's wine*. Same as *Adam's ale* (which see, under *Adam*). — *Antimonial*, *bastard*, *burnt wine*. See the adjectives.

— *Bitter wine* of iron, citrate of iron and quinine with tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup in sherry. — *China wine*, a name erroneously applied to Chinese samshoo.

— *Comet wine*. See *comet*. — *Concrete oil* of wine. Same as *etherin*. — *Cowslip wine*. See *cowslip*. — *Dietetic wine*, a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine. — *Flowers of wine*. See *flower*. — *Gascon wine*. See *Gascon*. — *Gooseberry wine*. See *gooseberry*. — *Green wine*, a technical name for wines during the first year after making. — *Heavy oil* of wine. Same as *etheral oil* (*a*) (which see, under *ether*).

— *High wines*. See *high*. — *La Rose wine*, good claret of the second quality, resembling in flavor Chateau La Rose, which is produced in the same district. — *Liqueur wine*. See *liqueur*, 1 (*a*). — *Low wine*, in distillation, the result of the first run of the still from the fermented liquor or wash. It is about as alcoholic as sherry.

— *Oil of wine*, etheral oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds. — *Palm wine*. Same as *toddy*, 1. — *Pelustian wine*. See *Pelustian*.

— *Quinine wine*, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution. — *Rhenish wine*, hock, or wine of the Rhine: the old name, now somewhat uncommon except in poetry and fiction. Compare *Rhine wine*. — *Rhine wine*, wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, especially the still white wines of that region: formerly known as *hock*. — *Sops in wine*. See *sop*. — *Sparkling wine*. See *sparkle*.

— *Spirit of wine*, alcohol. — *Steel wine*. Same as *wine of iron*. — *Stronger white wine*, a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopoeia to designate sherry. — *Tears of strong wine*. See *tear*². — *To drink wine apt*, to drink so as to act foolishly.

I trowe that ye drunken han *wyn* ape,
 And that is whan men pleyen with a straw.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Manly's Tale*, l. 44.

White wine, wine light in color and transparent. Especially — (*a*) In the British islands, during the eighteenth century and until about 1850, almost exclusively Madeira and sherry. (*b*) More recently in the British islands, and generally in the United States, the much lighter-colored wines of France, as Chablis and Sauterne, and the wines of Germany. — *Wine of citrate of iron*, a solution of ammonioferric citrate with tincture of sweet orange peel and simple syrup in sherry. — *Wine of colchicum-root*, a vinous extract of colchicum-root containing 40 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. — *Wine of colchicum-seed*, a vinous extract of colchicum-seeds, containing 15 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. — *Wine of iron* (*vinum ferri* of the British Pharmacopoeia), sherry with iron tartrate in solution. — *Wine of one earl*. See *earl*. — *Wine of opium*, a solution of two ounces of opium in a pint of sherry, flavored with cinnamon and cloves. Also called *Sydenham's laudanum*. — *Wine of Wales*, metheglin; mead. *S. Dowell*, *Tales in England*, IV. 58. — *Wine whey*, a drink made by mixing wine with sweetened milk. The milk being curdled and separated, either by the wine or in some other manner, the flavored whey forms the beverage. — *Wormwood wine*. See *wormwood*. — *Yard of wine*. See *yard of ale*, under *yard*¹. (See also *ginger-wine*, *rice-wine*.)

wine (win), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wined*, ppr. *wining*. [*< wine*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To fill, supply, or entertain with wine.

To *wine* the King's Cellar. *Hovell*, *Letters*, II. 54.

A Philadelphia political club would dine and *wine* two Free Trade members of Congress. *The American*, VII. 280.

II. *intrans.* To drink wine. [Colloq.]

Hither they repair each day after dinner "to *wine*."

Alma Mater, I. 95 (B. H. Hall, *College Words and Customs*, p. 491).

wine-bag (win'bag), *n.* 1. A wine-skin. — 2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]

wineball (win'bāl), *n.* [*< ME. wyneballe*; *< wine* + *ball*.] Same as *wine-stone*.

Wyne ballys (*wyne balle*). . . . Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree (vel pileus tartaricus). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 529.

wineberry (win'ber'i), *n.* [*< ME. wineberie, wyneberye*, *< AS. winberge*, grape, *< win*, wine, + *berie*, *berge*, berry: see *wine* and *berry*¹. Hence in variant form *winberry*.] 1. The grape.

After mete, peeres, nottys, strawberries, *wineberries*, and hardchese.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

The *tygge*, and als so the *wyne-berye*.
Thomas of Braxeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

2. The red or black currant, or the gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. A Japanese species of raspberry recently introduced into the United States. — 4. The whortleberry. See *winberry*.

— 5. Same as *toot-plant*. — *New Zealand wineberry*, *wineberry shrub*. Same as *toot-plant*.

winebibber (win'bīb'ēr), *n.* One who drinks much wine; a tippler; a drunkard.

The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a *winebibber*, a friend of publicans and sinners!
Luke vii. 34.

winebibbery (win'bīb'ēr-i), *n.* The habits or practices of winebibbers.

The secret antiquities and private history of the royal *wine-bibbery*.
Nodes Ambrosiane, Sept., 1832.

winebibbing (win'bīb'ing), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The habit of drinking wine to excess; tipping; drunkenness.

II. a. Drinking much wine; toping.

Brussels suited Temple far better than the palaces of the boar-hunting and wine-bibbing princes of Germany. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

wine-biscuit (win'bis'kit), *n.* A light biscuit served with wine.

wine-blue (win'blü), *n.* See *blue*.

wine-bottle (win'bot'l), *n.* A bottle for holding wine.

Wine-bottles old, and rent, and bound up. *Josh. ix. 4.*

wine-bowl (win'böl), *n.* An elaborate drinking-cup, large, and without a stand or stem; a bowl intended for use in drinking wine.

Mazers, or maple *wine-bowls*, were for centuries in common use in England.

A. P. Humphrey, *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 182.

Winebrennerian (win-bre-nē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Winebrenner* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, *Winebrennerian* doctrines.

II. n. A member of a Baptist denomination called officially the *Church of God*. It was founded in Pennsylvania by John Winebrenner, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and was organized in 1829-30. Its distinctive tenet is that feet-washing is "obligatory upon all Christians."

wine-bush (win'bush), *n.* A bush or sign marking the presence of a wine-shop or tavern.

There stood near to the tomb a very small hut, also thatched, and declared to be a tavern by its *wine-bush*.

J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, xxxvi.

wine-carriage (win'kar'aj), *n.* A utensil for holding a single bottle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled smoothly along the table.

wine-cask (win'kask), *n.* A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or transportation.

wine-cellar (win'sel'är), *n.* [*ME. wyne-celär*; < *wine* + *cellar*.] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, reserved for the storage of wine. Such a place, when used for claret and other light wines, should have an equable temperature, not too warm. (On the other hand, Madeira, port, and similar strong wines, as well as spirits, are supposed to improve by exposure to warmer air. They are often kept in a different cellar, or in an upper story of the house.

*This wyne celar in colde Septemtrion
Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and stable,
Myddynge, cisterne, and thynges everlichoun
That evel smelle.*

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

wine-colored (win'kul'örd), *a.* Of the color of red wine; vinaceous.

wine-conner (win'kon'er), *n.* A wine-taster; an inspector of wines. Compare *ale-conner*.

Tastorin . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a *Wine-conner*. *Cotgrave*.

wine-cooler (win'kö'lär), *n.* A vessel in which bottled wine is immersed in a cool liquid, as in water containing ice, to cool it before it is drunk. Wine-coolers for use at table are generally of a reversed conical form, and of silver, silver-plated ware, or the like.

wine-drunk (win'drunk), *a.* [*ME. wyn-drunk*; < *wine* + *drunk*.] Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so wyn drunke. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 178.

wine-fat (win'fat), *n.* [*ME. wine + fat*.] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from a wine-press. *Isa. lxxiii. 2.*

winefly (win'fi), *n.* 1. A small fly, of the genus *Piophil*, which lives in its earlier stages in wine, cider, and other fermented liquors, and even in strong alcohol.—2. Any one of several small flies of the genus *Drosophila*, which breed in decaying fruit, pomace, and mare.

wine-fountain (win'foun'tän), *n.* An urn-shaped vessel with cover and faucet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

wine-glass (win'gläs), *n.* A small drinking-glass for wine. The name is usually given to that size and shape of glass which is especially appropriated to the wine most in use: thus, in some places, the small glass for sherry will bear this name, and the others be called by special names, as *claret-glass* or *champagne-glass*.

wineglassful (win'gläs-fül), *n.* As much as a wine-glass can hold; as a conventional measure, two fluidounces.

wine-grower (win'grö'er), *n.* One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced.

wine-growing (win'grö'ing), *n.* The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine.

wineless (win'les), *a.* [*ME. wine + less*.] Lacking wine; not using, producing, or containing wine; unaccompanied by wine: as, a *wineless* meal.

A *wineless* weak wine as one may say, that either drinketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 680.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

The well-known fact that *wineless* offerings were made to the Muses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 3.

wine-marc (win'märk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See *marc*.²

As many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xlii. 1.

wine-measure (win'mezh'ür), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches. It remained in use until the establishment of the imperial gallon in 1825, and its gallon is the standard of the United States. In wine-measure, 1 tun = 2 pipes = 3 puncheons = 4 hogheads = 6 tierces; one tierce = 42 gallons; one gallon = 2 pottles = 4 quarts = 8 pints. See also *gill* and *gallon*.

wine-merchant (win'mér'chant), *n.* One who deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities.

wine-oil (win'oil), *n.* The commercial name for an oil found in a peculiarly rich brandy made from the ferment and stalks left from wine-making. It has a strong flavor of cognac. Also called *cognac-oil* and *huile de marc*.

wine-palm (win'päm), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See *toddy* and *toddy-palm*. Compare *birrit*.

wine-party (win'pär'ti), *n.* A party at which wine is a chief feature; a drinking-party.

There were young men who despised the lads who indulged in the coarse hospitalities of *wine-parties*, who prided themselves in giving *recherché* little French dinners. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, xv.

wine-piercer (win'pér'sér), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an instrument for tapping casks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

wine-press (win'pres), *n.* A press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

I have caused wine to fall from the *wine-presses*: none shall tread with shouting. *Jer. xlviii. 33.*

wine-room (win'röm), *n.* 1. A room in which wine is kept or stored.—2. A room where wine is served to customers; a bar-room.

winery (wi'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *wineries* (-iz). [*ME. wine + -ery*.] An establishment for making wine.

Several large canneries have been established within ten years, as well as packing establishments for raisins, and *wineries*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 186.

wine-sap (win'sap), *n.* A highly esteemed American apple.

wine-skin (win'skin), *n.* A vessel for holding wine, made of the nearly complete skin of a goat, hog, or other quadruped, with the openings of the legs, neck, etc., secured. Compare *borachio*, *askos*.

No man putteth new wine into old *wine-skins*: . . . but they put new wine into fresh *wine-skins*. *Mark ii. 22* (R. V.).

wine-sop (win'sops), *n. pl.* Same as *sops* in *wine*. See *sop*.

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweets, And the Cullamhynes: let us haue the *Wynesops*. *E. Webbe*, *Eng. Poetrie* (ed. Arber), p. 84.

wine-sour (win'sour), *n.* A kind of plum. *Halliwel*.

wine-stone (win'stön), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster (win'täs'tär), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—2. Same as *sampling-tube*. Compare *pipette*.—

wine-tree (win'trē), *n.* [*ME. wintre*, < *AS. wintreow*, a grape-vine, < *win*, wine, + *treow*, tree: see *wine* and *tree*.] A grape-vine.

Me drempte, ic stod at a *wine-tree*,
That adde waxen buges there,
(rest it blomed, and sithen bar
The berries ripe, wurth ic war.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 2059.

wine-vault (win'vált), *n.* 1. A vaulted wine-cellar; hence, any wine-cellar, or place for the storage of wines.—2. Generally in the plural, a place where wine is tasted or drunk: often used as equivalent to *tavern* or "saloon."

wine-warrant (win'wor'ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

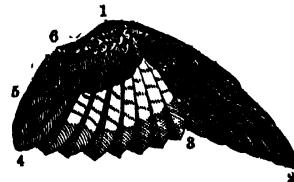
winey, *a.* See *winy*.

wineyard, *n.* [*ME. wynyard*, *winyord*, *wingard*, < *AS. wingard*, a *wineyard*, < *win*, wine,

+ *geard*, yard: see *wine* and *yard*. Cf. *vineyard*.] Same as *vineyard*.

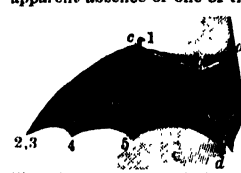
Nimeth & keocheth us, loofman, anon the gunge uoxes. Thet beoth the crest prokunge that sturleth the *wing-geardes*. *Ancren Riele*, p. 204.

wing (wing), *n.* [Formerly also *weng*; < *ME. winge*, *wenge*, also (with intrusive *h*) *hwinge*, *whenge*, < *Ice. vængr* = *Sw. Dan. vinge*, a wing. The *AS.* word for 'wing' was *fether*; cf. *L. penna*, *Gr. πτερόν*, wing, from the same ult. source: see *feather* and *pen*.²] 1. In *vertebrate zool.*, the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way for flight or aerial locomotion; or the same limb, however rudimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarily have this limb fitted for flight. That modification of a limb which makes it a wing occurs in several ways: (a) In *ornith.*, by the reduction and consolidation of terminal bones of the fore limb, the reduction of the free carpal bones to two, a peculiar construction and mechanism of the joints, a compaction of the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar tegumentary outgrowths called *feathers*. (See cuts under *Icthyornis* and *ptinon*.) Such a limb, in nearly all birds, is serviceable for aerial flight; in a few birds, as *dippers*, which fly through the air, also for swimming under water; in some, as penguins, only for swimming, in which case the wing is flipper-like or fin-like; in some, as the ostrich, it serves only as an aid in running; in some, as the emu, cassowary, and apteryx, it is practically functionless; it appears to have been wanting in the moas; it is a weapon of offense and defense in some birds, as the swan, and others in which it is provided with a horny spur; it is terminated with a claw or claws in some birds. The principal feathers of the wing are the *remiges*, *rowers*, or *flight-feathers*, those which are seated upon the hand being the *primaries*, those of the forearm *secondaries*, those of the upper arm *tertiaries* and *scapulars*, those of the thumb *bastard quills*; the smaller feathers, overlying the bases of the *remiges*, are collectively known as *coverts*. (See cut under *covert*, 6.) The various shapes of birds' wings depend to some extent upon the proportions of the bones, especially those of the pteron (see *Macrochiro*), but mainly upon the development of the flight-feathers, and the lengths of these relatively to one another. Among birds which can fly probably no one shape is sharply distinguished from all others; so that the terms in technical use are simply descriptive of size, contour, and the like, as long, short, narrow, broad (or ample), pointed, rounded, vaulted, etc., requiring no further explanation. See names of the sets of feathers used above, and phrases below. (b) In *mammal.*, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, upon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of integument, the whole limb being lengthened, as well as its terminal segment, and there being other peculiarities of osseous structure and mechanism, as the apparent absence of one of the two bones of the forearm



Wing of Bird: feathers of the wing-tract (pteryla alaris). 1, bend of the wing, or carpal angle; 2-3, edge of the wing; 4, wing-tip, at end of longest primary; 5-7, the pteron, borne upon the manus, consisting of ten primaries and the primary coverts, together with the alula, or bastard wing; 3, reentrance of the wing in the middle of the posterior border of wing 2-4; 1-3-4, seven secondaries, overlaid by greater, median, and lesser rows of secondary coverts, the unshaded area forming a speculum; 4-5, three tertiaries (specialized inner secondaries); 6, root of the wing, toward the anatomical shoulder; 6-1, anterior border of the wing.

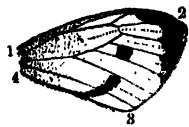
by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the forelimb of bats, or *Chiroptera*, which alone are provided with true wings and capable of true flight: for the so-called wings of various other mammals described as "flying," as the flying-squirrel, flying-phalangid, etc., are more properly paraclutes or patagia, and their flight is only a prolonged leap. See cuts under *bat*, *flying-fox*, and *Pteropodidae*. (c) In *herpet.*, by a modification of the fore limb comparable to that of a bat's, but peculiar in the enormous extension of an ulnar digit, and its connection with other digits and with the body by an expansion of the integument, as in the extinct flying reptiles, the pterodactyls. (See cut under *pterodactyl*.) The flying apparatus of certain recent reptiles, as the *Draco volans*, is a parachute, not a true wing. (d) In *ichth.*, a mere enlargement of the pectoral fins enables some fishes to sustain a kind of flight; and, as the pectoral fins answer to the fore limbs of higher vertebrates, this case comes under the definition of a wing. See cut under *flying-fish*.



Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits. 1, shoulder; 2, elbow; 3, wrist; 4, hind foot; 5, small free hooked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger; 5, fifth finger.

2. In *entom.*, an expansion of the crust of an insect, sufficing for flight, or a homologous expansion, however modified in form or function, or even functionless so far as aerial locomotion is concerned. Such a formation, though a wing by analogy of function with the wing of a vertebrate, is an entirely different structure, having no homology with the fore limb of a vertebrate. It consists of a fold of integument, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communica-

tion with the tracheae or breathing-organs, and is consequently a respiratory as well as a locomotory organ. Most insects are provided with functionally developed (thoracic) wings, of which there are usually two pairs (mesothoracic and metathoracic); but both may be entirely suppressed, or either pair may be mere rudiments (see cuts under *halter*³ and *Stylope*), or the anterior pair may be converted into a horny case covering the other pair, as in the great order *Coleoptera*, where the anterior pair are converted into *elytra*, and in *Orthoptera*, in which they become *tegmina*. (See *wing-case*.) The form, structure, and disposition of insects' wings are very variable, but quite constant in large groups, and therefore a basis of the division of insects into orders, and of their classification: whence the terms *Coleoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Diptera*, *Aptera*, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under *nervure* and *venation*.



Wing of Butterfly: expanse of scaly integument. 1-9, front, costal, or cephalic margin; 2, apex or tip; 3-5, outer, distal, or apical margin; 3, inner or anal angle; 3-4, inner, posterior, or anal margin; 4-7, base. Several nerves or veins appear, separating wing-cells.

3. In other invertebrates, some part resembling or likened to a wing in form or function; an alate formation, as the expanded lip of a strombus.—4. An organ resembling the wing of a bird, bat, or insect, with which gods, angels, demons, dragons, and a great variety of fabulous beings, as well as some inanimate objects, are conceived to be provided for the purpose of aerial locomotion or as symbolical of the power of omnipresence.

As far as Boreas claps his brazen wings.

Mariouze, Tamburlaine, I, l. 2.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope, Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings.

Milton, Comus, I. 214.

5. Loosely or humorously, the fore leg of a quadruped; also, the arm of a human being.

If Scottish men tax our language as improper, and smile at our wing of a rabbit, let us laugh at their shoulder of a capon.

Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 446.

6. Figuratively, a means of travel, progress, or passage; usually emblematic of speed or elevation, but also used as a symbol of protecting care. See *under one's wing*, below.

Riches . . . make themselves wings.

Prov. xxiii. 5.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings.

Mal. iv. 2.

Thou art so far before

That swiftest wing of recompense is slow

To overtake thee.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 4. 17.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing

To waft me from distraction.

Byron, Childs Harold, III. 85.

7. The act or the manner of flying; flight, literally or figuratively.

From this session interdict

Every fowl of tyrant wing,

Save the eagle, feather'd king.

Shak., Phoenix and Turtle, I. 10.

He [Plato] penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of thought, and was not deterred from speculations of bold flight and longest wing.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 52.

8†. Kind; species. Compare *feather*, 4. [Rare.] Of all the mad rascals (that are of this wing) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick.

Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

9. Something resembling or likened to a wing. (a) In *anat.*, a part likened to a wing; an ala, or alate part: as, the wings of the sphenoid bone. See *ala*, 2, and cut under *sphenoid*. (b) That which moves with or receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, or the sail of a ship. (c) In bot., a membranous expansion or thin extension of any kind, such as that of certain capsules, of samaras, etc.; also, one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. See *ala*, 1, *tetrapterous*, and cut under *papilionaceous*. (d) In ship-building, that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, more particularly at the quarter; also, the overhang-deck of a steamer before and abaft the paddle-boxes, bounded by a thick plank called the wing-wale, which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side. (e) In arch., a part of a building projecting on one side of the central or main part. (f) In fort., the longer side of a crown- or horn-work, uniting it to the main work. (g) A leaf of a gate, double door, screen, or the like, which may be folded or otherwise moved back. (h) The laterally extending part of a plowshare, which cuts the bottom of the furrow. (i) In engr., (1) An extension endwise of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main part.



Wings in Plants. 1, the winged stems of *Griselinia sagittalis*; 2, the winged seed of *Tecoma radicans*.

(2) A side dam on a river-shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (3) A lateral extension of an abutment. See *wing-wall*. *E. H. Knight*. (j) One of the sides of the stage of a theater; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage. See cuts under *stage*. (k) One of the two outside divisions of an army or fleet in battle-array: usually called the *right wing* and *left wing*, and distinguished from the center.

And this nombre of folk is with outen the princypalle Hoost, and with outen *Wenge* ordeynd for the Bataylle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 275.

The Earl of Mar the right wing guided.

Battle of Alford (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The defence of the artillery was committed to the left wing.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

(l) A shoulder-knot, or small epaulet; specifically, a projecting piece of stuff, perhaps only a raised seam or welt, worn in the sixteenth century on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

I would have mine such a suit without difference, such stuff, such a wing, such a sleeve.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

(m) A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout. (n) The side or displayed part of a dash-board. (o) A projecting part of a hand-seine on each side of the central part, or bag, serving to collect the fish, and lead them into the bag. (p) A thin, broad, projecting piece on a gudgeon, to prevent it from turning in its socket.

10. A flock or company (of plover). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.—Angle of the wing, in ornith., the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing.

See *shoulder*, n., 5.—Anterior wings, in entom., the upper front, or fore wings, when there are two pairs; the mesothoracic wings, in any case.—Bastard wing, in ornith., same as *alula*. See cuts there and under *covert*.—Bend of the wing. Same as *angle of the wing*.—Convolute, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, erect, falcate wings. See the adjectives.—Dragon's wings. See *dragon*.—Expanse or extent of wing, in zool., wingspread. See *expanse*, n., 2, and *spread*, n., 12.—False wing, in ornith., the bastard wing, *alula*, or *ala spuria*. See *alula* (with cut), and cut under *covert*.—Flexure of the wing. See *flexure*.—Folded wings. See *fold*, v., *Diptera*, *Vespidae*, and *wasp*, 1.—Gray-goose wing, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

Our Englishmen in fight did chuse

The gallant gray goose wing.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

Inferior margin of a wing, inferior surface of a wing, inferior wings. See *inferior*.—Inner margin of the wing. See *inner*.—Length of wing, in ornith., the shortest distance from the flexure or carpal angle to the point of the wing or wing-tip.—Metathoracic wings. See *metathoracic*.—On or upon the wing. (a) Flying: as, to shoot birds on the wing.

The bird

That flutters least is longest on the wing.

Couper, Task, vi. 931.

(b) Figuratively, in motion; traveling; active; busy.

I have been, since I saw you in town, pretty much on the wing, at Hampton, Twickenham, and elsewhere.

Gray, Letters, I. 369.

(c) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

Your wits are all upon the wing, just a-going.

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iv. 1.

Petiolate wing. See *petiolate*.—Plane wings. See *plane*.—Plicate wings. Same as *folded wings*.—Point of the wing, in ornith., the end of the longest primary. See *wing-tip*.—Posterior margin of the wing. See *posterior*.—Posterior wings, in entom., the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracic wings, in any case.—Reversed, spurious, superior wings. See the adjectives.—Tail of the wing. See *tail*.—Tectiform wings, in entom., roof-shaped wings; wings held sloping like the roof of a house when the insect rests.—To clip the wings. See *clip*.—To drop to wing. See *drop*.—To make or take wing, to fly; take flight; depart.

Light thickens; and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 51.

It is a fearful thing

To see the human soul take wing

In any shape, in any mood.

Byron, Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

Tumid wing. See *tumid*.—Under one's wing, under one's protection, care, or patronage: with reference to the sheltering of chickens under the wings of the hen, as in the New Testament use.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleepest prophetis and stonyest hem that ben sent to thee, hou oft wold I gedre togidre thi sonys, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chickenys vnder hir weynys, and thou woldist nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 37.

Under wings, in entom., the posterior wings, when there are two pairs, more or less overlaid by the upper wings.—Unequal wings. See *unequal*.—Upper wings, in entom., the anterior wings, when there are two pairs, or their equivalents, as *elytra* and *tegmina*, which overlie the posterior wings wholly or partly.—Vertical wings, in entom., wings held upright when the insect rests, as those of a butterfly: erect wings.—Wing-and-wing, the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studding-sails on both sides: said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. Also *goose-winged*.—Wings conjoined, in her. See *vol*.—Wings displayed, in her., having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing.

Wing (wing), v. [*wing*, n.] I. trans. 1. To equip with wings for flying; specifically, to feather (an arrow).

Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes He lights his torches, and calls them his skies.

For her he wings his shoulders.

B. Jonson, The Barriers.

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, . . .

View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,

And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 829.

2. Figuratively, to qualify for flight, elevation, rapid motion, etc.; especially, to lend speed or celerity to.

'Foot, all this is wrong!

This wings his pursuit, and will be before me.

I am lost for ever!

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

Ambition wings his spirit.

Lust's Dominion, l. 2.

3. To supply with wings or side parts, divisions, or projections, as an army, a house, etc.; flank.

They thus directed, we will follow

In the main battle, whose puissance on either side

Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 300.

Close to the limb of the sun, where the temperature and pressure are highest, the hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and winged.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 197.

4. To brush or clean with a wing, usually that of a turkey.

Shut in from all the world without,

We sat the clean-winged hearth about.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. To bear in flight; transport on or as on wings.

I, an old turtle,

Will wing me to some wither'd bough.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 133.

His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame,

Far wing'd before his squadron Tancared came.

Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, III.

6. To perform or accomplish by means of wings.

This last and Godlike Act atchiev'd,

To Heav'n she wing'd her Flight.

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 44.

From Samos have I wing'd my Way.

Congreve, Semele, II. 1.

He [Rip Van Winkle] looked round, but could see nothing but a crow winging its solitary flight across the mountain.

Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

7. To traverse in flight.

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air

Show scarce so gross as beetles.

Shak., Lear, IV. d. 13.

Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,

Or wing the sky, or roll along the flood.

Pope, Essay on Man, III. 120.

8†. To carve, as a quail or other small bird.

Wyngs that partryche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Good man! him list not spend his idle meals

In quinsing plovers, or in winging quails.

Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. II. 44.

9. To wound or disable in the wing, as a bird; colloquially, to wound (a person) in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part.

What are the odds now that he doesn't wing me? These green-horns generally hit everything but the man they aim at.

Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

II. intrans. To fly; soar; travel on the wing.

We, poor unfledged,

Have never wing'd from view of our nest.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 3. 23.

As the bird wings and sings,

Let us cry, "All good things

Are ours!"

Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

wing-band (wing'band), n. Same as *wing-bar*.

wing-bar (wing'bär), n. A colored bar or band across a bird's wing; technically, such a band formed by the tips of the greater or median wing-coverts, or both of these, and placed between the wing-bow and the wing-bay. Such are found in uncounted different birds. See cut under *solitary*.

wing-bay (wing'bä), n. The plumage-marking of a bird formed by the secondary feathers of the wing, when the wing is closed and these feathers differ in color from the rest of the plumage: so called because in the black-breasted red game type of coloring this marking is of a bay color. See *speculum*, 3 (b), and first cut under *wing*.

wing-beat (wing'bēt), n. A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying.

wing-bow (wing'bō), n. In poultry, and hence in other birds, the plumage-marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing; distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts collectively: thus, in the black-breasted red gamecock the wing-bows are crimson. See cuts under *Agelæus* and *seaeagle*.

wing-case (wing'käs), n. The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of

many insects, especially of *Coleoptera*; the elytrum. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called *hemelytra*. Wing-cases are always the modified fore wings; when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called *tegmina*. See cuts under *beetle*, *chrysalis*, *clavus*, *Coleoptera*, and *katydid*. Also *wing-cover*.

wing-cell (wing'sel), *n.* In *entom.*, any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under *nervure*, *venation*, and *wing*.—*Didymous*, *petiolate*, *radiated wing-cells*. See the adjectives.

wing-compass (wing'kum'pas), *n.* A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set-screw.

wing-conch (wing'kongk), *n.* A wing-shell.

wing-cover (wing'kuv'er), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *wing-case*.—*Mutilated wing-covers*. See *mutilated*.

wing-covert (wing'kuv'ert), *n.* In *ornith.*, any one of the small feathers which overlie or underlie the flight-feathers of the wing; a covert of the wing. See *covert*, *n.*, 6 (with cut), *teetices*, and first cut under *wing*.—*Under wing-coverts*. See *under*.

winged (wingd or wing'ed), *a.* [*< ME. winged, wenged; < wing + -ed.*] 1. Having or wearing wings, in any sense; as, the *winged horse* (Pegasus); the *winged god* (Mercury); a *winged* (feathered) arrow; a *winged ship*.

Steer hither, steer your *winged* pines,
All beaten mariners. *W. Browne*, *Syrens Song*.

There is also a little contemptible *winged* creature, an inhabitant of my aerial element.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 28.

2. In *her.*, having wings. Specifically—(a) Noting a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body. [*Rare.*] (b) Noting an object not usually having wings: as, a *winged column*.

3. In *bot., anat., and conch.*, alate; alated; having a part resembling or likened to a wing: as, a *winged shell* or bone; a *winged seed*. See cuts under *sphenoid*, *wing-shell*, and *wing*, *n.*, 9 (c).—4. Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [*Rare.*]

The *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 730.

5. Moving or passing on or as on wings; swift; rapid.

Ther mighte I seen
Wenged wondres faste flee.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 2118.

Come, Tamburlaine! now whet thy *winged* sword.
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, I., ll. 3.

With Fear oppress'd,
In *winged* Words he thus the Queen address'd.
Congreve, *Hymn to Venus*.

6. Soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine!

J. S. Harford, *Michael Angelo*, v.

He [Emerson] looked far away over the heads of his hearers, with a vague kind of expectation, as into some private heaven of invention, and the *winged* period came at last obedient to his spell.
Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

You will often recover *winged* birds as full of life as before the bone was broken.
Cowen, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 16.

Winged bull, an Assyrian symbol of force and domination, of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian architectural sculpture, in which pairs of winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals of



Assyrian Winged Human-headed Bull.

palaces. These figures were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard*.

—**Winged catheter**, a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two processes which serve to retain the instrument after it has entered the bladder.

—**Winged elm**. See *wahoo*, 3.—**Winged fly**, an artificial fly with wings, used by anglers; distinguished from the *palmier*, which has the form of a caterpillar.—**Winged horse**. See *Pegasus*.—**Winged leaf**, a pinnate or pinnately divided leaf.—**Winged lion**. (a) See *Lion of St. Mark*, under *lion*. (b) [*l. c.*] See *winged bull*, above.—**Winged pea**, a plant of the former genus *Tetragonolobus*, now forming a section in *Lotus*. The pod is four-winged.

—**Winged petiole**, a petiole with a thin wing-like expansion. See cuts under *acidium* and *Quassia*.—**Winged pigweed**, screw, etc. See the nouns.

wingedly (wing'ed-li), *adv.* In a winged manner; on, with, or by wings.

Nor with aught else can our souls interknit
So *wingedly*. *Keats*, *Endymion*, l.

winger (wing'er), *n.* [*< wing + -er.*] 1. One who or that which wings, in any sense.—2. A small cask or tank for holding water, stowed in the wing of a ship, where the space is much reduced by the approaching lines of the hull. (See *wing*, *n.*, 9 (d).) Tanks are accurately fitted to the sloping sides of the ship.

wing-feather (wing'fer'ér), *n.* Any feather of the wing; especially, a wing-quill, flight-feather, or remex.

wing-fish (wing'fish), *n.* A flying-fish; especially, a flying-gurnard; in the United States, any species of *Prionotus*. See cut under *sea-robin*.

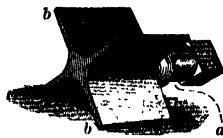
wing-footed (wing'füt'ed), *a.* 1. Aliped; having winged feet; hence, rapid; swift.

Next *Venus* in his sphere is *Malaea* sonne,
Ioves messenger, *wing-footed* *Mercurie*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Wing-footed Time thom farther off doth bear.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, x. 322.

2. In *conch.*, pteropod. *P. P. Carpenter*.
wing-formed (wing'förm'd), *a.* Shaped like a wing, in any sense; aliform; alate.

wing-gudgeon (wing'guj'on), *n.* A short winged shaft of metal used as a journal for wheels having wood-on axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-iron. *E. H. Knight*.



Wing-gudgeon.
a, gudgeon; *b*, *d*, wings.

wing-handed (wing'-han'ded), *a.* Having the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chiropterous, as a bat.

wing-leaved (wing'lëft), *a.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves; as, a *wing-leaved palm*; contrasted with *fan-leaved*.

wingless (wing'les), *a.* [*< wing + -less.*] 1. Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in *zool.*, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,
In sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, II. 348.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, having rudimentary wings, unfit for flight; impennate or squamipennate, as any ratite bird or penguin: as, the *wingless kiwis* (*Apterygidæ*).

winglessness (wing'les-ness), *n.* The state or character of being wingless.

Winglessness occurs in other insects through other causes than those which obtain in *Madeira*. *Nature*, XLIII. 410.

winglet (wing'let), *n.* [*< wing + -let.*] A little wing. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, the bastard wing, or alula. (b) In *entom.*: (1) The alula, a membrane under the base of the elytra of many *Coleoptera*.

When he took off the *winglets*, either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased.

Kirby and Spencer, *Entomology*, II. 306.

(2) The pterygium, a lateral expansion on each side of the end of the rostrum, found in many weevils.

wing-membrane (wing'mem'brän), *n.* The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

wing-nervure (wing'nër'vür), *n.* In *entom.*, a nervure (which see, with cut).—*Uncinate wing-nervures*. See *uncinate*.

wing-net (wing'net), *n.* A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon-fishery.

wing-pad (wing'pad), *n.* One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under *Caloptenus*.

wing-passage (wing'pas'äj), *n.* *Naut.*, a passage along the sides of a ship in the hold. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, ¶ 154.

wing-pen (wing'pen), *n.* An inclosure for salt or ice in the hold of a vessel.

wing-post (wing'pöst), *n.* A post or messenger which travels on the wing; a carrier-pigeon. [*Rare.*]

Probably our English would be found as docible and ingenious as the Turkish pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *wing-posts* would spoil many a foot-post.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Northamptonshire, II. 498.

wing-quill (wing'kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the remiges or flight-feathers. See *remex*, and cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *wing*, *n.*, 1 (a).

wing-rail (wing'räl), *n.* On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. *E. H. Knight*.

wing-scale (wing'skäl), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *squamula*, 1 (b).

wingseed (wing'sëd), *n.* See *Ptelea* and *Pterospermum*.

wing-sheath (wing'shëth), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *elytrum*, 1. Also *wing-case*, *wing-cover*.

wing-shell (wing'shel), *n.* 1. A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ*: so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also cut under *Strombus*.—2. A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ*; a hammer-oyster.—3. A pteropod or wing-snail.—4. A wing-case or wing-cover. *N. Grew*.—*False wing-shells*, the spout-shells or *Aporthidæ*. See cuts under *Aporthis* and *spout-shell*.



Wing-shell (*Strombus gigas*), one seventh natural size.

wing-shooting

(wing'shüt'ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

They [fowling-pieces] were probably intended for *wing-shooting*, but could not have been made until several years after the invention of the flint lock.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 58.

wing-shot (wing'shot), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Shot in the wing.—2. Shot while on the wing. See *wing-shooting*.

II. *n.* 1. A shot made at a bird on the wing.—2. One who shoots flying birds.

wing-snail (wing'snäl), *n.* A pteropod or sea-butterfly. See cuts under *Cavolinia* and *Pneumoderma*.

wing-spread (wing'spred), *n.* The distance from tip to tip of the extended wings, as of a bat, bird, or insect; extent of wing; alar expanse.

wing-stopper (wing'stop'er), *n.* 1. A rope having one end clenched to a cable, and the other to the ship's beam.—2. A cable-stopper used in the wings or sides of the hold in old days when rope cables were used.

wing-stroke (wing'strök), *n.* The stroke or sweep of the wings; a wing-beat.

wing-swift (wing'swift), *a.* Swift of wing; of rapid flight.

wing-tip (wing'tip), *n.* The point of the wing; the apex of the longest primary of a bird's wing. This is often the end of the first primary, which may exceed in length the next one by as much as by more than the second surpasses the third. The most pointed wings result from this conformation, and the wing is generally the more rounded the further removed the longest primary is from the first one. A sharp yet strong wing results from the greatest length of the second or third primary, supported nearly to its end by those next to it on each side; and, in general, two or three feathers, of nearly or quite equal length, compose the wing-tip.

wing-tract (wing'trakt), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pteryal alaris; that special tract or pteryala upon which grow the feathers of the wing, excepting the scapulars (which are situated upon the humeral tract). See *pteryla*, and first cut under *wing*.

wing-transom (wing'tran'sum), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called *main transom*. See cut under *transom*.

wing-wale (wing'wäl), *n.* See *wing*, *n.*, 9 (d).

wing-wall (wing'wäl), *n.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment, forming a support and protection to it. *E. H. Knight*.

wingy (wing'i), *a.* [*< wing + -y.*] 1. Having wings.

The cranes,
In feather'd legions, cut th' ætherial plains; . . .
But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,
The *wingy* leaders all are at a loss.

Rome, tr. of *Lucan*, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

As for those *wingy* mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of better heads, they never stretched the pia mater of mine.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. § 9.

Youth's gallant trophies, bright
In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite
His *wingy* nerves to climb.

Beattie, *Ode to Hope*, ll. 1.

3. Rapid; swift.

With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind.
Addison, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

wink¹ (wink), *v.* [*< ME. winken*, *wink*, move the eyelids quickly (pret. *wanc*, *wank*, *wonk*). *< AS. *wincan* (pret. **wanc*, pp. **wuncen*); also *ME. winken* (pret. *winkede*), *< AS. wincian*, *wink*; = *MD. wincken*, *wencken* = *OHG. win-*

chan, move aside, reel, nod, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), nod, also totter, reel, vince, G. *winken* (pret. *winkte*), nod, make a sign, = Sw. *vinka*, beckon, wink, = Dan. *vinke*, beckon; cf. Icel. *vanka*, wink, rove, = Sw. *vanka* = Dan. *vanke*, rove, stroll; akin to AS. *wancol*, wavering, E. *wankle*, etc.: see *wankle*, *wench*, *wince*, *winch*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly; of the eyes, to be opened and shut quickly; blink; nictitate.

Here is three studied, ere ye'll thrice *wink*.

Shak., L. L. L., 1. 2. 54.

2. To shut the eyes; close the eyelids so as not to see.

Unnethes wiste he how to loke or *wynke*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, 1. 301.

A skilful Gunner, with his left eye *winking*,
Levels directly at an Oak hard by,
Whereon a hundred groaning Culvers cry.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 7.

3. To be wilfully blind or ignorant; avoid notice or recognition, as of an annoying or troublesome fact; ignore; connive: often followed by *at*.

If golde speake for her in the present tense,

The officer deputed for th' offence

Will *wink* at smale faultes & remit correction.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

You are fore'd to *wink* and seem content.

Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Eleventh Satire.

We may surely *wink* at a few things for the sake of the public interest, if God Almighty does; and if He didn't, I don't know what would have become of the country.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, vii.

4. To close the eyes in sleep; sleep.

For wel I woot, although I wake or *winke*,

Ye rekke not whether I fete or slinke.

Chaucer, *Complaint to Pity*, 1. 109.

Go to bedde bi tyme, & *wynke*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

5. To convey a hint, wish, insinuation, etc., by a quick shutting and opening usually of one eye.

Waryn Whidome *wynked* vpon Mede,
And seide, "Madame, I am gowre man, what so my mouth
langeth."

Piers Plowman (B), iv. 154.

Patience perceyued what I thougt, and *wynked* on me to be stille.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 85.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate.

Swift.

"Very well, sir," cried the squire, who immediately smoked him, and *winked* on the rest of the company, to prepare us for the sport.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, vii.

I blush to say I've *winked* at him, and he has *winked* at me!

W. S. Gilbert, *Gentle Alice Brown*.

6. To twinkle; shine with quick, irregular gleams; flash; sparkle.

Whether the Heav'n's incessant agitation,
Into a Star transforming th' Exhalation,
Kindle the same, like as a coal that *winketh*
On a sticks end (and seemed quite extinct).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 21.

And every Lamp, and every Fire,
Did at the dreadful Slight wink and expire.

Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, xiv. 13.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushing Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles *winking* at the brim.

Keats, *Ode to a Nightingale*.

Winking muscle, the sphincter or orbicular muscle of the eyelids, the action of which closes the eye; the winker: technically called *palpebralis* and *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See *cut under muscle*.

II. *trans.* 1. To close and open quickly: as, to *wink* the eyelids or the eyes.

Lady Clavering, giving the young gentleman a delighted tap with her fan, *winked* her black eyes at him.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xxv.

2. To move, force, or remove by winking: as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink¹ (wingk), *n.* [*< ME. wink*, sleep, = OHG. *winch*, sideward movement, nod, MHG. *winc*, wink, G. *wink*, nod; from the verb.] 1. A quick shutting and opening of the eyelids; especially, such a movement of one eye made as a signal; hence, a hint, insinuation, command, etc., conveyed by or as by winking.

Eternal Father, at whose *wink*

The wrathful Ocean's swelling pride doth sink.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 5.

But why wou'd you ne'er give a friend a *wink* then?
Wycherley, *Country Wife*, v. 4.

In an instant my coachman took the *wink* to pursue.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 454.

2. A nap; sleep.

Thence wakde I of my *wink*, me was wo with alle

That I nedde (had not) sadloker i-slept.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 3.

3. The time required for winking once; a very short space of time; a moment: referring usually to sleep.

We never

Slept *wink* ashore all night, but made sail over.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xvi. 491.

He's harped them all asleep;
Except it was the king's daughter
Who as *wink* ood'ns get.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, 1. 198).

In a *wink* the false love turns to hate.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

4. A twinkle; a sparkle; a flash.

A *wink* from Heeper falling

Fast in the wintry sky

Comes through the even blue,

Dear, like a word from you.

W. E. Henley, *Echoes*, xl.

Forty *winks*, a short nap. [*Colloq.*]

Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been having forty *winks* on the sofa in the library.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xliii.

To tip one the *wink*. See *tip²*.

wink² (wingk), *n.* [*Short for wink¹*.] A periwinkle. See *periwinkle²*, and first quotation under *wash*, *n.*, 13. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *wink* men, as these periwinkle sellers are called, generally live in the lowest parts, and many in lodging-houses.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, 1. 78.

wink-a-peep (wingk'a-pép), *n.* [*As wink-and-peep*.] The scarlet pimpernel, or shepherd's weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis*: so named from its closing or winking in damp weather and opening or peeping in fair weather. By Bacon called *wincopie* (which see). *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

winker (wing'kér), *n.* [*< wink¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who winks.

Nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers.

Pope.

2. One of the blinders of a horse; a blinker.

—3. An eyelash; also, the eye. [*Colloq.*]—4. The nictitating or winking membrane of a bird's eye; the third eyelid.—5. The winking muscle (which see, under *wink¹*, *v.*)—6. In an organ, a small bellows, compressed by a spring, attached to the side of a wind-trunk so as to regulate slight variations in the tension of the air within. Also called *concession-bellows*.

winker-leather (wing'kér-leth'ér), *n.* In *saddlery*, a glazed piece of heavy leather which forms the outside of a winker or blind.

winker-muscle (wing'kér-mus'el), *n.* Same as *winker*, 5.

winker-plate (wing'kér-plát), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength to a winker or blinder.

winker-strap (wing'kér-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which holds the winkers in position. It extends downward from the crown-piece of the bridle, and then branches off on either side, and is fastened to the winkers. See *cut under harness*.

winking (wing'king), *n.* [*< ME. wyngkyng*, *wyngkyng*; verbal *n.* of *wink¹*, *v.*] The act of one who winks: often used in the colloquial phrase *like winking*—that is, very rapidly; very quickly; with great vigor.

Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking*!

Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xxv.

winkingly (wing'king-li), *adv.* With winking.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind.

Peacock, *On Drawing*.

winking-owl (wing'king-oul), *n.* An Australian owl, *Ninox connexus*.

winkle¹ (wing'kl), *n.* [*< AS. *wincle*, in comp. *pino-wincle*, *periwinkles*; allied to *wink¹*; see *wink²* and *periwinkle²*.] Same as *periwinkle²*.

winkle² (wing'kl), *a.* A dialectal variant of *winkle*. *Halliwel*.

winkle-hawk (wing'kl-hák), *n.* [*D. winkelhaak*, a rent, tear.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. *Bartlett*. Also *winkle-hole*. [*New York*.]

winkless (wingk'les), *a.* [*< wink¹ + -less*.] Unwinking. [*Rare*.]

He advanced to that part of the area which was immediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide, dilated, *winkless* sort of stare, and halted.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 94.

winky (win'li), *a.* [*ME., also wynnelich*, *< AS. wynlic*, joyous, *< wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-lic*, *E. -ly¹*. Cf. *winsome*.] Joyous; winsome; pleasant; gracious; goodly.

Cheffy thay asken

Spyces, that vn-sparely men apeded hom to bryng,

& the wyne-lych wyne ther-with.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 980.

That *wynnylych* lorde that wonyes in heuen.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1807.

winy (win'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wynly*, *wynli*; *< winly*, *a.*] 1. Delightfully; pleasantly.

That was a perles place for ani prynces of erthe,

& *wynli* with hele wal was closed al a-boute.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 749.

Thane I went to that wlonke, and *wynly* hire gretis.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3389.

2. Quietly. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

winna (win'g). An assimilated form of *winna*, Scotch for *will no*—that is, will not.

winnable (win'g-bl), *a.* [*< win¹ + -able*.] Capable of being won.

All the rest are *winnable*.

Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 18, 1888. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

winnet, *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Joy; delight; pleasure.

Hit is min higte [joy], hit is mi *winne*,

That ich me drage to mine cunde [kind].

Owl and Nightingale, 1. 272.

When I was borne Noye named he me,

And saide theses wordes with mekill *wynne*.

York Plays, p. 46.

II. *a.* Enjoyable; delightful.

Ho wayned me vpon this wyse to your *wynne* halle.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2456.

winnel, **winnel-straw** (win'el, -strá), *n.* Same as *jackstraw*, 5. [*Prov. Eng.*]

winner (win'ér), *n.* [*< ME. wyunner*; *< win¹ + -er¹*.] One who or that which wins; a successful contestant or competitor.

The event

Is yet to name the *winner*.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 5. 15.

winning (win'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wyngnyng*, *wyngnyng*; verbal *n.* of *wink¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who wins, in any sense.

At the *Winning* of Tonques [Towques], the King made eight and twenty knights, and from thence marched with his Army to Caen.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 172.

If I am not worth the wooing, I surely am not worth the *winning*!

Longfellow, *Miles Standish*, iii.

winnings upon every cast.

Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 40.

3. In *coal-mining*, a shaft or pit which is being sunk to win or open a bed of coal; an opening of any kind by which coal has been won; a bed of coal ready for mining (see *wink¹*, *v.*, t., 9); sometimes, also, a part of a coal-mine, as distinguished from another portion from which it is separated by a barrier.

The South Hetton and Great Hetton pits were also very costly difficult *winnings*, on account of the quicksand and irruptions of water.

Jevons, *The Coal Question* (2d ed.), p. 68.

winning (win'ing), *p. a.* Successful in contending, competing, attaining, influencing, or gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attractive; charming.

I do find

A *winning* language in your tongue and looks.

Beau. and FL., *Custom of the Country*, II. 2.

Her smile, her speech, with *winning* way,

Wiled the old harper's mood away.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, II. 10.

winning-headway (win'ing-hed'wá), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading, or one driven at right angles to the main gangways. [*North. Eng.*]

winningly (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner.

Winningly meek or venerably calm.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, II.

winningness (win'ing-ness), *n.* The property or character of being winning.

Those who insist on charm, on *winningness* in style, on subtle harmonies and exquisite suggestion, are disappointed in Burke.

J. Morley, *Burke*, p. 209.

winning-post (win'ing-póst), *n.* A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.

winnin'ish (win'in-ish), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The schoodic trout (which see, under *trout¹*).

Found in Eastern waters under the name of "*winnin'ish*,"

"grayling," "schoodic trout."

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 160.

winnock, *n.* See *windock*.

winnow (win'ô), *v.* [*< ME. winnewen*, *wynnewen*, *winwen*, *windewen*, *winduen*, *wyndue*, *< AS. wind-wian*, *wyndwian*, winnow, fan, ventilate (tr. L. *ventilare*), with formative *-w*, *< wind*, wind, air: see *wind²*, *n.*, and cf. *wind²*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *vinza*, winnow, with formative *-s* (*-s*), *< vindr*, wind (see *wince¹*), and L. *ventilare*, ventilate, *< ventus*, wind (see *ventilate*).] I. *trans.* 1. To fan; set in motion by means of wind; specifically, to expose (grain) to a current of air in order to separate and drive off chaff, refuse particles, etc.

Ane wummon . . . thet *winduede* hweate.

Ancren Ricle, p. 270.

Let *wyndue* the Aakes in the Wynd.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 107.

Behold, he *winnoweth* barley to night in the threshing-floor.

Ruth III. 2.

2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind.
Keats, To Autumn.
They set the wind to winnow pales and grain.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To separate, expel, or disperse by or as by fanning or blowing; sift or weed out; separate or distinguish, as one thing from another.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 184.
Your office is to winnow false from true.
Cowper, Hope, l. 417.
And let the kind breeze, with its delicate fan,
Winnow the heat from out his dank gray hair.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To set in motion or vibration; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds and worlds, with steady wing;
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air.
Milton, P. L., v. 270.

5. To wave to and fro; flutter; flap. [Rare.]

The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,
An' climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blythe her dewy wings
In morning's rosy eye.
Burns, Now Spring has Clad the Grove in Green.

6. To pursue or accomplish with a waving or flapping motion, as of wings. [Rare.]

After wildly chrelling about, and reaching a height at which it [the snipe] appears a mere speck, where it winnows a random zigzag course, it abruptly shoots downwards and alant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 200.

7. Figuratively, to subject to a process analogous to the winnowing of grain; separate into parts according to kind; sift; analyze or scrutinize carefully; examine; test.

It being a matter very strange and incredible that one which with so great diligence had winnowed his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,
If some be friends?
Bend. They may with ease be winnow'd.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, II. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To free grain or the like from chaff or refuse matter by means of wind.

Winnow not with every wind.
Eccles. v. 9.
Some winnow, some fan,
Some cast that can
In casting provide,
For seed lay aside.
Tusser, Husbandry, November's Abstract.

2. To move about with a flapping motion, as of wings; flutter.

Their [owls] ghostly shapes winnowing silently around
in the twilight.
Mrs. C. Meredith, My House in Tasmania, p. 356.

winnow (win'ô), n. [*< winnow, v.*] That which winnows or which is used in winnowing; a contrivance for fanning or winnowing grain.

How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
Swings in its winnow! *Coleridge, The Picture.*

They [leaves of the Palmyra palm] are largely employed for making pans, bags, winnows, hats, umbrellas, and for thatching, etc.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 374.

winnow (win'ô-ër), n. [*< ME. winwere, windwere, windwere; < winnow + -er.*] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnow's flies
The chaff, driv'n with an opposite wind.
Chapman, Illiad, v. 497.

Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a winnow.
The Engineer, LXX. 472.

winnowing-basket (win'ô-ing-bâs'ket), n. In *her.*, a bearing representing a large flat basket of peculiar form with two handles.winnowing-fan (win'ô-ing-fan), n. In *her.*, same as winnowing-basket.winnowing-machine (win'ô-ing-mâ-shên'), n. A machine for cleaning grain by the action of riddles and sieves and an air-blast; a fanning-machine or fanning-mill. See cut under *fanning-mill*.winnow-sheet (win'ô-shêt), n. [Also dial. *win-sheet*; *< ME. wynnow-schete*; *< winnow + sheet.*] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

His wif walked him with a longe gode,
In a cutted cote cutted full heyge,
Wrapped in a *wynnow schete* to wren hire fro weders.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 435.

winrow, n. See *windrow*.wipsey, n. Same as *wincey*.Winalow's foramen. See *foramen of Winalow, under foramen*.Winalow's ligament. See *ligament of Winalow, under ligament*.

winsome (win'sum), a. [*< ME. winsome, winsom, wynsum, wunsum, < AS. wynsum (= OS. wunsam = OHG. wunnisam, wunnosam, MHG. wunnisam), joyful, delightful, < wyn, joy (see winne), + -sum = E. -some.*] 1. That gives or is fitted to give joy, delight, or satisfaction; delightful; pleasing, agreeable, or attractive; charming; winning; sweet.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow.
The Braes of Yarrow (Percy's Reliques, II. III. 24).
We almost see his leonine face and lifted brow, . . .
the clear gray eye, and ineffably sweet and winsome smile.
Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 68.

2. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his foryheldinges,
That winsom es to alle thine wicknesses.
Early Eng. Poet (ed. Stevenson), cil. [A. V. cil. 3].

3. Joyful; cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

I gat your letter, winsome Willie.
Burns, To W. Simpson.

winsomely (win'sum-li), adv. [*< ME. *winsomely, < AS. wynsumlice; as winsome + -ly.*] In a winsome manner.

O Jock, see winsomely's ye ride,
Wi' health your feet upo' ae side!
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

winsomeness (win'sum-nes), n. The property or character of being winsome; attractiveness; loveliness. *J. R. Green. (Imp. Dict.)*

winter¹ (win'tër), n. and a. [*< ME. winter, wynter, < AS. winter (pl. winter or wintr), winter, also a year, = OS. wintar = OFries. D. LG. winter = OHG. wintar, MHG. G. winter = Icel. vetr, vittr (for *vinttr), mod. vetr = Sw. Dan. vinter = Goth. wintrus, winter, year; ulterior origin doubtful. The supposed connection with wind (as if winter were the 'windy season') is phonetically improbable. Some suggest a connection with OIr. find, white, Old Gaulish Findo- in several proper names.] I. n. 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckoned to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about December 21st), and to end at the equinox in March; but in ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months—December, January, and February being reckoned the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain. In southern latitudes winter corresponds to the northern summer. See *season*.*

As an hosehonde hopeth after an hard wynter,
Yf god gyueh hym the lif, to have a good herest.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 106.

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone;
the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.
Cant. II. 11.

2. A year: now chiefly poetical, with implication of a hard year or of frosty age.

I trowe of thrifty wynter he was old.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 26.
And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals tolling for their liege.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Figuratively, a period analogous to the winter of the year; a season of inertia or suspended activity, or of cheerlessness, dreariness, or adversity.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 1.

The winter of sorrow best shows
The truth of a friend such as you.
Cowper, Winter Nosegay.

4. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or, the state of affairs when all the grain on a farm is reaped and brought under cover; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crops. [Scotch.]

For now the maiden has been win,
And Winter is at last brought in;
And syne they dance and had the kirk.
The Har'et Rig, st. 136. (Jamieson.)

II. a. Occurring in, characteristic of, or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Youth like summer morn, age like winter weather.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 160.

On a sudden, lo! the level lake,
And the long glories of the winter moon.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

lime-tree winter moth, an American geometrid moth, *Hybernia tikaria*, which greatly resembles in habit the European winter moth, and is an occasional enemy to orchards in the United States, although more commonly found on linden and elm. *T. W. Harris.—Winter acornite*. See *acornite*, and cut under *Eranthis*.—**Winter apple, barley**. See the nouns.—**Winter assises**, in *Eng. law*, any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Win-

ter Assises Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 57), allows orders in council combining several counties for speedy trial of prisoners at winter assizes.—**Winter beer**. See *Schenk beer, under beer*.—**Winter bud**. Same as *statobac*.—**Winter chip-bird**, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, which comes into the United States in the fall, about the time the common chip-bird leaves. See *tree-sparrow*. 2.—**Winter cholera**, a form of diarrhea occurring during the winter months as an epidemic, due probably to impurities in the drinking-water: an occasional name.—**Winter cough**, chronic bronchitis in which the cough appears with the first frosty weather in the autumn and continues as long as the cold weather lasts.—**Winter cress**. See *winter-cress*.—**Winter crop**. See *crop*.—**Winter daffodil**. See *Sternbergia*.—**Winter duck**. (a) The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Drasula acuta*, *Montagu*. [British.] (b) Specifically, *Harelda glacialis*, in various parts of the United States. See cut under *Harelda*.—**Winter falcon**. See *falcon*.—**Winter fallow**, ground that is fallowed in winter.—**Winter fat**. Same as *white sage* (a) (which see, under *sage*).—**Winter fever**, a fever, probably typhoid (though there was dispute as to its nature), which was prevalent in some of the then western States of the Union in the winter of 1842-3.—**Winter goose**. See *goose*.—**Winter gull**, a gull which appears in winter in a given locality, as the common gull, *Larus canus*, in England, or the herring-gull in the United States. See cuts under *gull* and *herring-gull*. Also *winter-bonnet, winter mew*. See *krillwaake* (with cut).—**Winter hawk**, the red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*, common all the year in many parts of the United States: a name due to the fact that the young of this bird was formerly taken as a different species, known as the *winter falcon*, *Falco* (or *Buteo*) *hiemalis*.—**Winter heliotrope**. See *heliotrope*.—**Winter hellebore**. See *hellebore*. 2.—**Winter hematuria**, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—**Winter itch**, a very annoying pruritus, chiefly of the lower extremities, occurring during the winter months.—**Winter mew**. Same as *winter gull*. See cut under *gull*. [British.]—**Winter moth**. (a) A European geometrid moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, whose larva feeds on the buds and foliage of plum-, cherry-, apple-, and other fruit-trees. The female is wingless, and lays her eggs on the twigs in autumn. The larva hatches in early spring, and often do great damage in England and the more northern European countries. The species also occurs in Greenland. (b) See *lime-tree winter moth*, above.—**Winter pear**. See *pear*.—**Winter pond**, a protected pond used to keep fish, as carp, from perishing in severe weather.—**Winter quarters, queening, rape**. See *quarter*, etc.—**Winter redbird**, the cardinal grosbeak, which winters in the United States where other redbirds (tanagers) do not. (See cut under *Cardinalis*).—The antithesis is *summer redbird* (*Piranga setiva*).—**Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*.—**Winter savory**. See *savory*.—**Winter shad**. Same as *mud-shad*.—**Winter sleep**, the hibernation or torpidity of an animal during cold weather.—**Winter snipe**. See *snipe*.—**Winter solstice**. See *solstice*, 1.—**Winter teal**, the American teal. See *teal*.—**Winter wagtail**, the gray wagtail, *Motacilla boarula*, *Montagu*. [British.]—**Winter wheat**. See *wheat*.—**Winter wren**, *Troglodytes hiemalis*. See *wren*, and cut under *Troglodytes*.

winter¹ (win'tër), v. [*< ME. wyntern, wyntren = D. winteren, be or become winter; from the noun.*] I. intrans. To spend or pass the winter; take winter quarters; hibernate; hibernates.

And when the haueue was not able for to dwell in wynter, ful manye ordoyndeden counsell for to . . . wynterne in the haueue of Crete.
Wyclif, Acts xxvii. 12.

After many dreadful combats with the ice, and one of the shippers departing from the other, they were forced to winter in Noua Zemla.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

I went to London with my family to winter at Soho, in the great square.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 27, 1689.

II. trans. 1. To overtake with winter; detain during winter. [Rare.]

They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antaryke; where beinge wyntered, they were infored to remayne there for the space of two monethes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 251).

2. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, delicate plants must be wintered under cover.

Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no wintering
These cattel without straying?
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, III. 3.

3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To winter an opinion is too tedious.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.

winter² (win'tër), n. [Origin obscure; prob. ult. connected with *windle* and *wind*?] 1. The part of the old-style hand printing-press which sustained the carriage.—2. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate, for the purpose of keeping warm a tea-kettle or the like. *Imp. Dict.*—**winter-beaten** (win'tër-bē'tn), a. Oppressed or exhausted by the severity of winter.

He compareth his careful case to the sadde season of the yeare, to the frostie ground, to the frozen trees, and to his owne winter-beaten flocke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg.

winterberry (win'tër-ber'i), n.; pl. *winterberries* (-iz). A name of several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, belonging to the section (once genus) *Prinos*, growing in eastern North America. The winterberry especially so named is *I. verticillata*, otherwise called *black alder*, sometimes distinguished as *Virginia winterberry*. It bears deciduous leaves, and small white flowers in sessile clusters, followed by abundant shining scarlet berries of the size of a pea, which remain

after the fall of the leaves, rendering the bush very attractive. The bark is regarded as tonic and astringent, has been recommended for fevers, etc., and is a popular remedy for gangrene and ulcers. *I. laevigata*, the smooth winterberry, has larger, mostly solitary, earlier ripening berries. *I. glabra*, the inkberry, belongs to this group.

winter-bloom (win'tér-blóm), *n.* The witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Virginiana*. It blossoms late in the fall and matures its fruit the next season.

winter-bonnet (win'tér-bon'et), *n.* Same as *winter gull* (which see, under *winter*¹). [Local, British.]

winter-bound (win'tér-bound), *a.* Imprisoned, confined, detained, or hindered by winter.

As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore,
When *winter-bound* the wave is.

Burns, *Lovely Davies*.

winterbourn, winterbourne (win'tér-börn), *n.* See *nailbourne*.

The springs and intermittent *winter-bournes* which rise suddenly at certain seasons in the chalk-districts were thought to be harbingers of pestilence and famine.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, x.

winter-cherry (win'tér-cher'i), *n.* 1. See *alkekengi* and *strawberry-tomato*.—2. See *Solanum*.—3. Same as *heartseed*.

winter-clad (win'tér-klad), *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad.

Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad* in skins.
Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

winter-clover (win'tér-kló'vèr), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

winter-crack (win'tér-krak), *n.* A small green plum with late-ripening fruit.

winter-cress (win'tér-kres), *n.* A cruciferous plant, either *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. præcox*, both formerly (and the latter still sparingly) cultivated for winter salad. Both are Old World plants, and the former is very common in North America, though indigenous only in the north and west. This is a stoutish weed with bright-green lyrate leaves and conspicuous yellow racemes, also called *yellow rocket*, and sometimes (to distinguish it from the water-cress) *land-cress*. The latter, the early winter-cress (which may be a variety of the former), is cultivated and sometimes spontaneous in southern parts of the United States, there called *scurvy-grass*.

wintred (win'térd), *a.* [*< ME. *wintred, wintred, < AS. gewintrad* (†); as *winter*¹ + *-ed*².]

1. Having seen or endured (many) winters.

& zho wass the swa wintredd wif
& off swa mikell elde. *Ormulum*, l. 463.

The hoary fell
And many-winter'd flocks of throat and chin.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. Exposed to winter, especially in a figurative sense; tried by adversity or sorrow.

Their moral nature especially wants the true frigorific tension of a well-wintred life and experience.

H. Bushnell, *Moral Uses of Dark Things*, ix.

3†. Pertaining to or suitable for winter; worn in winter.

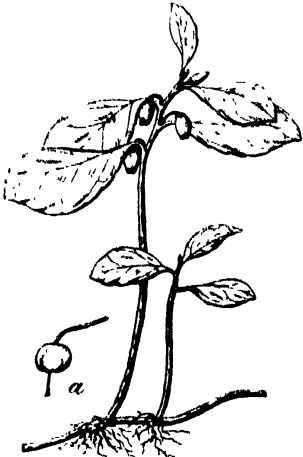
Wintred garments must be lude.
Shak., *As you like it* (fol. 1623), iii. 2. 111 (song).

winterer (win'tér-èr), *n.* One who or that which passes the winter in a specified place or manner; specifically, an ox or cow kept to feed in a particular place during winter. *Jamieson*.

Luxuries denied to the *winterer* on board ship.
Athenæum, No. 3046, p. 819.

winter-flower (win'tér-flou'èr), *n.* See *Chimonanthus*.

wintergreen (win'tér-grèn), *n.* [= *D. wintergreen* : so called as keeping green through the winter; as *winter*¹ + *green*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, especially *P. minor*, the common species in England, where the name is chiefly thus applied. *P. rotundifolia* is sometimes distinguished as *false* or *pear-leaved wintergreen*.—2. A plant of the genus *Gaultheria*, chiefly *G. procumbens*, the aromatic wintergreen of eastern North America. This is a little under-



Flowering Plant of Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). a, the fruit.

shrub with extensively creeping, usually hidden, stems, and ascending branches which bear evergreen leaves, small white nodding flowers, and scarlet berries which consist of an enlarged fleshy calyx surrounding the capsule. The leaves afford wintergreen-oil (which see), and have also been used as a tea, whence the name *tea-berrie* and *mountain-tea*. The berries are mildly aromatic. New England names are *checkerberry* and *partridge-berry* (both, especially the latter, shared with *Mitchella repens*), and *boxberry*. Other names are *deerberry*, *groundberry*, *hill-berry*, *spiceberry*, *creeping wintergreen*, and *spring wintergreen*.

3. A plant of the genus *Chimaphila*, especially *C. maculata*. See *spotted wintergreen*, below.—*American, aromatic wintergreen*. See def. 2.—*Chickweed wintergreen*. See *Trientalis*.—*Creeping wintergreen*. See def. 2.—*False wintergreen*. See def. 1.—*Flowering wintergreen*. See *Polygala*.—*Pear-leaved wintergreen*. See def. 1.—*Spotted wintergreen*, a congener of the *pipisawwa*, *Chimaphila maculata*, having spotted leaves.—*Spring wintergreen*. See def. 2.

wintergreen-oil (win'tér-grèn-oil), *n.* A heavy volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the aromatic wintergreen (see *wintergreen*, 2). It is medicinally an aromatic stimulant with an astringent property; its chief use, however, is in flavoring confectionery, medicated syrups, etc. Officially oil of *gaultheria*.

winter-ground (win'tér-ground), *r. t.* To cover over so as to preserve from the effects of frost during winter: as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

The ruddock would
With charitable bill . . . bring thee all this;
Yea, and furr'd moss besides, when flowers are none,
To *winter-ground* thy corse.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 220.

winter-hall, *n.* [*< ME. wyntyr-halle, wyntir-halle; < winter*¹ + *hall*.] A hall used especially in winter.

The utmost Chambur nexte *Winter Halle*.

Paston Letters, I. 486.

A *wyntyr halle*, hibernum, hibernaculum, hibernaculum.

Cath. Arg., p. 420.

winter-house, *n.* [*< ME. wyntyr-house; < winter*¹ + *house*¹.] A house used especially in winter.

Wyntyr house or halle . . . Hibernaculum.

Prompt. Paro., p. 530.

winteridge (win'tér-ij), *n.* [*For *winterage, < winter*¹ + *-age*.] Winter food for cattle. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

wintering (win'tér-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of winter*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which winters in a specified place or manner.

If God so prosper your voyage that you may . . . obtaine from him [the Prince of Cathay] his letters of priuiledge against the next yeeres spring, you may then . . . search and discover somewhat further then you had discovered before your *wintering*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Provision of fodder, shelter, etc., for cattle during winter.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

winterish (win'tér-ish), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also wynteryshe; < winter*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Wynteryshe, belonging to the wynter.

Palgrave, p. 329.

winter-kill (win'tér-kil), *v. t.* [*A back-formation, < winter-killed*.] To kill by cold in winter: as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. [*U. S.*]

winter-killed (win'tér-kild), *p. a.* Killed by the cold of winter, as wheat; impaired in flavor or condition by cold or ice, as oysters; blasted by cold weather, as a plant. [*U. S.*]

winterless (win'tér-les), *a.* [*< winter*¹ + *-less*.] Free from or unaffected by winter; not experiencing winter.

The sunny, delicious, *winterless* California sky.
The Century, XXVI. 200.

winter-lodge (win'tér-loj), *n.* In bot., the hibernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injury during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. Also *winter-lodgment*.

winter-love (win'tér-luv), *n.* Cold, insincere, or conventional love or love-making. [*Rare.*]

What a deal of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits, . . . making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

wintery (win'tér-li), *a.* [= *G. winterlich* = *Icel. vetrigr* = *Sw. Dan. vinterlig; < winter*¹ + *-ly*¹.] Resembling winter; characteristic of or appropriate to winter; wintry; cold and bleak; cheerless.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to't before; if *wintery*, thou need'st
But keep that countenance still.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 18.

Francis the First of France was one *wintery* night
warming himself over the embers of a wood fire.

Stowe, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 21.

winter-proud (win'tér-proud), *a.* Too green and luxuriant or too forward in growth in winter: applied to wheat or the like.

When either corne is *winter-proud*, or other plants put forth and bud too early, by reason of the milde and warme aire.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

winter-rig (win'tér-rig), *v. t.* [*< winter*¹ + *rig*¹, a ridge.] To plow (land) in ridges and let it lie fallow in winter. [*Local, Great Britain.*]

Winter's bark. See *bark*².

winter-settle (win'tér-set'l), *n.* [A modernized form of *AS. winterseil*, winter seat, winter quarters, *< winter*, winter, + *seil*, seat: see *settle*¹.] A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England.

In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindsey at Torksey. The next year we read how they passed from Lindsey to Repton, and took *winter-settle* there.

E. A. Freeman, *Eng. Towns and Districts*, p. 204.

winter-tide (win'tér-tid), *n.* [*< ME. winter-tid, wyntertide* (= *D. wintertijd* = *MHG. winterzit*, *G. winterzeit* = *Icel. vetrartíð* = *Dan. vinter-tid*), *winter-tide; < winter*¹ + *tide*¹, *n.*] The winter season; winter. [*Obsolete or poetical.*]

In Wales it is fülle strong to werre in *wynter tyde*,
For wynter is ther long, whan Somer is here in pride.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 240.

Fruits
Which in *wintertide* shall star
The black earth with brilliance rare.

Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

winterweed (win'tér-wéd), *n.* A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*.

wintery (win'tér-i), *a.* See *wintry*.

wintle (win'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wintled*, ppr. *wintling*. [*Var. of winkle*.] To twist; writhe; roll; reel; stagger. [*Scotch.*]

Tho' now ye dow but hoyt an' hobble,
An' *wintle* like a saumont-coble.

Burns, *Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

wintle (win'tl), *n.* [*< wintle, v.*] A rolling or reeling motion; a stagger. Also, erroneously, *whintle*. [*Scotch.*]

He by his shoulther gae a keek,
And tumbld wi' a *wintle*.

Out-owre that night.

Burns, *Halloween*.

Wintrich's change of tone. In music, an alteration in pitch of the percussion-note obtained from a cavity upon the opening of the mouth: the note becomes louder, higher, and more tympanic in character.

wintriness (win'tri-nès), *n.* The character of being wintry: as, the *wintriness* of the climate or the season.

wintrous (win'trus), *a.* [*< winter*¹ + *-ous*.] Wintry; stormy.

The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath been, look for the fairer summer of pleasures for evermore. *Z. Boyd*.

wintry (win'tri), *a.* [*Also wintery; < ME. *wintry, < AS. wintrig, wintrig* (cf. *G. winterlich*); as *winter*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to winter; occurring in winter; peculiar or appropriate to the cold season of the year; cold and stormy.

Ere the clouds gather, and the *wintry* sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.

Rosie, *Jane Shore*, li.

Great ice-crystals . . . gave the vessel a *wintery* appearance.

C. F. Hall, *Polar Expedition*, 1876, p. 415.

2. Figuratively, cool; chilly; frosty.

She could even smile—a faint, sweet, *wintery* smile.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, li.

winy (wi'ni), *a.* [*< wine* + *-y*¹.] Characteristic of or peculiar to wine; resembling wine; pertaining to or influenced by wine; vinous. Also *winey*.

But, being once well chafed with wine, . . . there was no matter their ears had ever heard of that grew not to be a subject of their *wine* conference.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, li.

They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant *Winy* taste.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 302.

winze¹ (winz), *n.* [*Prob. < *winze, v., winnow, Icel. vinza, winnow, < vindr, wind: see wind*², and cf. *winnow*.] In mining, a vertical or inclined excavation which is like a shaft except that it does not rise to the surface. The winze usually connects one level with another, for the purpose of promoting the ventilation of that part of the workings near to which it is. Winzes also, to a certain extent, serve the purpose of mills or passes, since the stopping is often begun from them, and some time must necessarily elapse before a regular mill can be formed in the dead.

winze² (winz), *n.* [*Ult. identical with wish, prob. through D. verwenachen, curse, G. ver-*

winscht, accursed: see *wish*, *g.*] A curse or imprecation. [Scotch.]

He . . . loot a *wince*, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam haurin'
Aff 's nieves that night. Burns, Halloween.

wince³ (winz), *n.* A corrupt form of *winch*¹.
E. H. Knight.

wipe¹ (wip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wiped*, ppr. *wiping*. [*ME. wipen, wipen*, < *AS. wipian*, wipe, rub, < **wip*, a wisp of straw (= *LG. wipen*, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. *wisp* (a prob. extension of **wip*).] *I. trans.* 1. To rub or stroke with or on something, especially a soft cloth, for cleaning; clean or dry by gently rubbing, as with a towel.

Horn gan his sword gripe,
And on his arme *wipe*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sehe *whypyth* his face with her kerchy.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 318.

The large Fra Angelico in the Academy is as clear and keen as if the good old monk were standing there *wiping* his brushes.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 274.

2. To remove by or as by gently rubbing with or on something, especially a cloth; hence, with *away*, *off*, or *out*, to remove, efface, or obliterate.

God shall *wipe away* all tears from their eyes.

Rev. xxi. 4.

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .
Ne'er shall this blood be *wiped* from thy point.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 74.

Why, then, should I now, now when glorious peace
Triumphs in change of pleasures, be *wip'd off*,
Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Oh, thou has nam'd a word that *wipes away*
All thoughts revengful.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Yet here hee smoothly seeks to *wipe off* all the envy
Of his evil Government upon his Substitutes and under
Officers. Milton, Elkonoelaster, l.

3. Figuratively, to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses; clear, as of disadvantage or superfluity.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish.

2 Ki. xxi. 13.

4†. To cheat; defraud; trick.

If they by covin or gulle be *wiped* beside their goods, so
that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their
anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until
they have made satisfaction.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

We are but quit; you fool us of our moneys
In every cause, in every quiddit *wipe* us.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

5†. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

Thence he toke me by the hande from the grounde and
wiped my face with a rose and kyssed me.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

6. To beat; chastise. [Slang.]—7. In *plumbing*, to apply (solder) without the use of a soldering-iron, by allowing the solder to cool into a semi-fluid condition, and then applying it by wiping it over the part to be soldered by the use of a pad of leather or cloth. See *wiping*, 2.—To *wipe* another's nose. See *nose*!—To *wipe* the (or one's) eye. See *eye*!

II. *intrans.* To make strokes with a rubbing or sweeping motion.

He comes full upon it, seated upright, with its back
against a tree, *wiping* at the dogs swarming upon it, right
and left, with its huge paws.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 205.

wipe¹ (wip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wype*; < *wipe*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or process of wiping clean or dry; a sweeping stroke of one thing over another; a rub; a brush.

He often said of himself, with a melancholy *wipe* of his
sleeve across his brow, that he "didn't know which-a-way
to turn."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

2. A quick or hard stroke; a blow, literally or figuratively; a cut: now regarded as slang.

Since you were the first that layde hand to weapon, the
fault is not mine if I have happened to glue you a *wype*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1877), p. 235.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italic type. Swift, On Poetry.

3. The mark of a blow or wound; a scar; a brand. [Rare.]

The blemish that will never be forgot;
Worse than a slavish *wipe*, or birth-hour's blot.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 587.

4. Something used in wiping; specifically, a handkerchief. [Slang.]

I'm Inspector Field!

And this here warment 's prigg'd your *wipe*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 355.

"And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "*Wipes*," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.

5. *pl.* A fence of brushwood. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Same as *wiper*, 3.

As the cam, which is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or *wipes*, revolves.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 308.

wipe² (wip), *n.* Same as *weep*².

wiper (wip'ér), *n.* [*< wipe*¹ + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which wipes.

Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the
can body across the *wiper*, which removes the superfluous
solder. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 297.

2. That on which anything is wiped, as a hand-towel or a handkerchief.

The *wipers* for their noses. B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

3. In *mach.*, a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also *wipe*.—4. A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a ramrod, and carries a piece of cloth or a bunch of tow. The larger wipers for cleaning cannon are attached to a wooden stick, and are termed *worms* or *sponges*. See cut under *gun*.

wiper-wheel (wip'ér-hwél), *n.* A cam-wheel serving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See *cam*!

wiping (wip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a trimming. [Slang.]

Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of
"a towelling," "a basting," "a clouting," . . . "a trim-
ming," or "a *wiping*," when occasion requires.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In *plumbing*: (a) The removal, with a greased cloth, of solder which has been poured upon a joint to heat it before soldering. (b) The operation of shaping with a wooden pad a mass of solder applied to form a wiped joint.

wiping-rod (wip'ing-rod), *n.* See *wiper*, 4.

wirdt, wírdet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *wírd*.

wire¹ (wir), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. wir, wyr*, < *AS. wir*, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = *MLG. wire*, *LG. wir*, wire; cf. *OHG. wiara*, *MHG. wire*, fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = *Ice. virr*, wire (cf. *Sw. vire*, wind, twist); cf. *Lith. wela*, iron wire, *L. viris*, armlets (see *viriole*, *ferrule*).] *I. n.* 1. An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section, from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread. Wire was originally made by hammering, a sort of groove in the anvil serving to determine the size. It is now drawn by powerful machinery, and passed through a series of holes constantly diminishing in size. Wire of square section, flat like a tape, etc., is also made.

Fetlichlich hlr fyngres were fretted with golde *wyre*.

Piers Plouman (B), li. 11.

Wyre. Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 630.

At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hair-like thread—into what may be correctly called *wire*—began, is quite unknown.

S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 22.

2†. A twisted thread; a filament.

Upon a coursar, startling as the fyr,
Men mighte turne him with a fítel *wyrr*,
Sit Enens, lyk Phebus to deyve.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1205.

3. A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by *wire*.

It is ridiculous to make love by *wire*.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 301.

Faraday's term "electrode," literally a way for electricity to travel along, might be well applied to designate the insulated conductor along which the electric messenger is despatched. It is, however, more commonly and familiarly called "the *wire*" or "the line."

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 113.

4. A metallic string of a musical instrument; hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

Sound Iydian *wires*, once make a pleasing note
On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I., v. 1.

Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings
To the touch of golden *wires*.

Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 38.

With *wire* and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.

Cooper, Progress of Error, l. 126.

5†. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

Thou shalt be whipp'd with *wire*.

Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 65.

Lo! You may hear what time of day it is, the chimes of
Bedlam goes.

Alb. Peace, peace, or the *wire* comes!

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, l. 2.

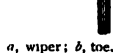
6. In *ornith.*, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage of various birds. See *wired*, *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Videstrella*.—7. *pl.* Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See *wire-pulling*.

Now, however, there was a vacancy, and they [the politicians] scenting their prey afar off. The usual manipulation of the *wires* began, and they were managed with the usual skill.

The Nation, XVI. 330.

8. A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. *Hotten*. [Thieves' slang.]

He was worth 20*l.* a week, he said, as a *wire*—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.



a, wiper; b, toe.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 410.

9. A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.—*Barbed, beaded, dead wire*. See the adjectives.—*Binding-wire*. See *binding*.—*Compound telegraph-wire*, a wire composed of a steel center surrounded by a copper tube, the object being to obtain the necessary conductivity and strength with less material than is required when iron wire is used.—*Dovetail wire*, a wire having a wedge-shaped section.—*Earth wire*. See *earth-wire*.—*Filling the wire*, in *telep.*, putting such a number of stations on one wire that it is occupied during the whole day.—*Gold wire*, a wire formed of a core of silver covered with gold. It may be drawn out to the fineness of thread.—*Ground-wire*. Same as *earth-wire*.—*Hollow wire*, in *goldsmithing*, small tubes used for making joints, as in the cases of watches, etc.—*Latten live, phantom wire*. See the qualifying words.—*Leading-in wire*, the wire which makes connection between a telegraph-line and a telegraph-office.—*Open wires*, in *telep.*, exposed or overhead bare wires. Also sometimes used for *open circuit*.—*Saddle wire*, a telegraph-wire carried on insulators fixed directly to the tops of the poles.—*Taped wires*, wires covered with tape for insulation or weather-protection.—*Telodynamic wire*, a wire used to transmit force or power, as in giving motion to a machine from a countershaft or from the driving-pulley of an engine.—*To pull or work (the) wires*. See *wire-pulling*.—*Under-takers' wire*, a kind of insulated wire the use of which was at one time authorized by the fire-insurance underwriters for electric-lighting purposes. The name was given because of the defective quality or insulation of this wire and the consequent danger in its use. [Colloq.]—*Wire-covering machine*, a machine for covering wire with a finer wire or with thread.—*Wire of Lapland*, a shining slender material made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire for embroidering their clothes.—*Wire-twisting machine*, a machine or tool for joining ends of wire, as sections of fencing- or telegraph-wires, etc., by twisting them on each other.—*Woven-wire lathing*. See *lathing*!

II. *a.* Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a *wire* sieve; a *wire* bird-cage.

He did him to the *wire*-window,

As fast as he could gang.

Fire of Prendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

Wire armor. Same as *chain-mail*. See *mail*, 3.—**Wire**

belting, belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—**Wire bent**. See *bent*!—**Wire bridge**.

(a) Same as *suspension-bridge*. See *bridge*! (with cut). (b) In *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.—**Wire cables**. See *cable*.—**Wire cartridge**,

a cartridge for a shotgun, having the charge of shot inclosed in a network of wire to concentrate the discharge.

Wire cartridges are woven wire receptacles in which shot are mixed with bone dust. *Sportman's Gazetteer*, p. 568.

Wire cloth. See *cloth*.—**Wire entanglements**, in *fort.* See *entanglement*.—**Wire fence**, *gauze*, *guard*, *gun*. See the nouns.—**Wire mattress**. See *mattress*.—**Wire rope**. See *rope*!—**Wire-spring coiling-machine**, a machine for making spiral metal springs.—**Wire stitch**. See *stitch*, 2.—**Wire wheel**. See *wheel*!

wire¹ (wir), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wired*, ppr. *wiring*. [*< wire*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors; to *wire* boards; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to *wire* a house for electric lighting.

As bats at the *wired* window of a dairy,

They beat their vans.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

In 1711 the coats used to be *wired* to make them stick out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

Many of the houses built during the past two years were *wired* when constructed.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. 4.

2. To snare by means of a wire: as, to *wire* a bird.

Donald Caird can *wire* a maulin,

Kens the wiles o' dun-deer staukin'.

Scott, Donald Caird's Come Again.

3. To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, *wire* a reply. [Colloq.]

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, the canonization of saints of Rome, were . . . cabled to New York, just as the Washington news is *wired* to the same place. *Athenaeum*, No. 2154, p. 207.

4. To be wound or bound about like wire; encircle. [Rare.]

But, as the Vine her lovely Elm doth *wire*,
Grasp both our Hearts, and flame with fresh Desire.
Howell, Letters, 1. i. 14.

5. In *surg.*, to maintain the ends of (a fractured bone) in close apposition by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bone.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow in currents as thin as wire. [Rare.]

Then in small streams (through all the Isle *wiring*)
Sends it to every part, both heat and life inspiring.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iv.

2. To communicate by means of a telegraphic wire; telegraph.

I told her in what way I had learned of her accident and her whereabouts, and I added that I had *wired* to her husband. *D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel*, xxxiii.

To *wire away*. Same as *to wire in*. [Slang.]

Nevertheless, in one fashion or another he "keeps *wiring away*," stopping now and then to listen as well as his throbbing pulses will allow.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

To *wire in*, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything; press forward; go ahead. [Slang.]

wire² (wir'), *n.* A corruption of *weir*.

wire-bent (wir'bent), *n.* Same as *mat-grass*, 2.

wire-bird (wir'berd), *n.* A species of plover.

[At St. Helena] are a few Wild Goats, a kind of Rock Pigeon, and a species of Plover called the "Wire Bird." *W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 657.

wire-cutter (wir'kut'er), *n.* A form of nippers with sharp edges or blades, for cutting wire.

wired (wird), *a.* [*wire* + *-ed*]. 1. In *ornith.*, having wires or wiry feathers: chiefly in composition: as, the twelve-wired bird of paradise. Compare *wire-tailed*, and see *wire¹*, *n.*, 6, and *outs under Seleucides, thread-tailed, Trochilidae, and Videstrelida*.—2. In *croquet*, protected or obstructed by an intervening wire.

wire-dancer (wir'dan'ser), *n.* One who dances or performs other feats upon a wire stretched at some distance above the ground. Compare *rope-dancer*.

Mr. Maddox, the celebrated *wire-dancer*, . . . had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre. *Baker, Biographia Dramatica* (ed. 1811), I. 127.

wire-dancing (wir'dan'sing), *n.* The performance or the profession of a wire-dancer.

Wire-dancing, at least so much of it as I have seen exhibited, appears to me to be misnamed; it consists rather of various feats of balancing, the actor sitting, standing, lying, or walking upon the wire, which at the same time is usually swung backwards and forwards.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

wiredraw (wir'drā), *v.*; pret. *wiredrow*, pp. *wire-drawn*, ppr. *wiredrawing*. I. *trans.* 1. To draw (metal) out into wire; especially, to form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter.—2. To draw out to greater length; extend in quantity or time; stretch, especially to excess; prolong; protract.

A hungry chirurgieon often produces and *wire-draws* his cure. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 276.

He never desisted from pulling his Beard till he had *wiredrawn* it down to his Feet. *Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 42.

3. To draw out into excessive tenuity or subtlety, as a thought, argument, or discourse; spin out, especially by useless refinements, hair-splitting, or the like; render prolix at the expense of force and clearness.

The devil perhaps may want his due if authority be not reviled against, and a long schismatical oration hypocritically stretched out to the rabble of their disobedient and unlicked auditors, who . . . do extol the vapourous matter with a *wire-drawn* speech and louting courtesy.

Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 8.

What they call improvement is generally . . . spinning out their Author's sense till 'tis *wiredrawn*; that is, weak and slender. *Felton, On the Classics* (ed. 1716), p. 163.

The development of those principles [special pleading] produced such a . . . crop of . . . *wiredrawn* distinctions that the most subtle intellect found it difficult to understand them. *Forryth, Hortensius*, p. 341.

4. To stretch or strain unwarrantably; wrest; pervert; distort.

You injuriously *wire-draw* him to Presbyters, and foist in (Seniores and prepositos) which are farre from the clause and matter. *Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, § 8.

Nor am I for forcing, or *wiredrawing* the sense of the text so as to make it designedly foretell the King's death. *South, Sermons*, V. ii.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden*.

5. To beguile; cheat.

To *wire draw*, . . . to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him. *Bailey*, 1781.

6. In the steam-engine, to draw off (steam) by one or more small apertures, materially reducing its pressure after the passage.

II. *intrans.* To follow the profession, practice, or methods of a wiredrawer; especially, to use unwarrantable methods; pervert; cheat.

Thou hadst land and thousands, which thou spend'st,
And flung'st away, and yet it flows in double.
I purchas'd, wrong, and *wire-draw'd* for my wealth.
Lost, and was cozzen'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

wiredrawer (wir'drā'er), *n.* [*wire* + *draw* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which draws metal into wire.

Yet they will take upon them to displace a bishop and learned divines, and place in their room weavers and *wire-drawers*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 9.

Then again they [wires] are needed the third time, . . . and delivered to the small *Wire Drawers*. *Ray, Eng. Words* (ed. 1691), p. 195.

2. Figuratively, one who spins out unduly; one who carries a matter into useless subtleties, with or without perversion of meaning.

Either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast me off for a *Wiredrawer*. *Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit*, p. 106.

3. A stingy, grasping person. *Halliwel*.

wiredrawing (wir'drā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wire* + *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal is first hammered into a bar, and then passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, gradually diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope-microscopes are formed by coating the metal with silver, and then drawing it down to a great tenuity through a draw-plate the holes of which are made in a diamond or ruby. The silver is then removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been attenuated to a diameter of only 1/1000 inch.

2. Figuratively, the act of drawing out an argument or a discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, etc.

The counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay*.

Out of all that rubbish of Arab idolatries, . . . rumours and hypotheses of Greek and Jews, with their idle *wiredrawings*, this wild man of the Desert [Mahomet] . . . had seen into the kernel of the matter. *Carlyle, Hero-Worship*, II.

Wiredrawing-bench, an apparatus for wiredrawing, consisting of a reel on which the wire to be drawn is wound, a draw-plate and stand, and a cone-shaped drum actuated by bevel-gearing.

wire-edge (wir'ej), *n.* A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting-tool by over-sharpening it on one side, which causes the edge to turn over slightly toward the other side.

wire-edged (wir'ejd), *a.* Having a wire-edge.

The tool to be ground . . . will . . . become *wire-edged*. *Campin, Hand-turning*, p. 41.

wire-finder (wir'fin'der), *n.* A kind of telephonic detector employed to find the wires belonging to different circuits, etc. It has a magnet between the poles of which the wire is held; near the magnet is a short ear-tube with ferrottype diaphragm; and a pulsating or interrupted current sent through the wire causes the diaphragm to sound.

wire-gage (wir'gaj), *n.* See *gage²*.

wire-grass (wir'grās), *n.* 1. A species of meadow-grass, *Poa compressa*, native in the Old World, naturalized in North America. It is sometimes mistaken for the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*, but is well distinguished by its shorter leaves and smaller dense panicle, and its flattened wiry culms which are decumbent and less tall. Also called *English blue-grass*.

2. A valued forage grass, *Eleusine Indica*, perhaps native in India, now widely distributed in warm and temperate regions: it is common southward in the United States. It has thick succulent stems with radiating spikes at the summit. Also *crab-grass, yard-grass, and dog's-tail*.

3. One of various other grasses, as the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon* (see *grass*), *Sporobolus juncus*, and species of *Aristida* in the southern United States, and *Paspalum filiforme* in the West Indies.

wiregrub (wir'grub), *n.* A wireworm.

wire-heel (wir'hēl), *n.* A certain defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wireman (wir'man), *n.*; pl. *wiremen* (-men). A man who puts up and looks after wires, as for the telegraph, telephone, or electric lighting.

Linemmen and *wiremen* were in great demand in New York last week. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XVII. 283.

wire-micrometer (wir'mi-krom'e-ter), *n.* A micrometer with fine wires arranged in parallel and intersecting series across the field of the instrument.

wire-pan (wir'pan), *n.* A pan with a bottom made of wire cloth, used for baking cake, etc.

wire-pegger (wir'peg'er), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a nailing- or pegging-machine for cutting wire pegs from a continuous wire and driving them into shoe-soles; a wire-nailing machine. Compare *pegger* and *nailing-machine*.

wire-puller (wir'pūl'er), *n.* 1. One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet. Hence—2. One who operates by secret means; one who exercises a powerful but secret influence; an intriguer.

It was useless now to bribe the Comitia, to work with clubs and *wire-pullers*. *Froude, Caesar*, p. 309.

One of the great English political parties, and naturally the party supporting the Government in power, holds a Conference of gentlemen to whom I hope I may without offense apply the American name *wire-pullers*. *Maine, Pop. Government*, iv.

wire-pulling (wir'pūl'ing), *n.* 1. The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet or other mechanical contrivance. Hence—2. The rousing, guiding, and controlling of any organization or body of persons, especially a political party, by underhand influence or management; intrigue, especially political intrigue.

wirer (wir'er), *n.* [*wire* + *-er*]. One who wires; specifically, one who uses wires to snare game.

The nightly *wirer* of their innocent hare. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

wire-road (wir'rōd), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight*.

wire-sewed (wir'sōd), *a.* Sewed with wire instead of thread: noting books and pamphlets.

wire-shafted (wir'shāf'ted), *a.* Devoid of webs for most or all the length of its shaft, as a feather; wired, as a bird. See *wire-tailed*, and *cut under Seleucides*.

wire-silver (wir'sil'ver), *n.* Native silver in slender wire-like forms.

wiresmith (wir'smith), *n.* One who makes metal into wire, especially by beating or hammering.

Wire was obtained by hammering up strips of metal, and the artificers thus employed were termed in the trade *wire-smiths*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 209.

wire-stitched (wir'sticht), *a.* Noting pamphlets, etc., that are fastened with wire.

wire-straightener (wir'strāt'nēr), *n.* An apparatus for removing bends from wire, as from that which has been coiled. The wire is pulled forcibly between three or more fixed points not in line.

wire-stretcher (wir'strech'er), *n.* A hand-tool for claspings the loose ends of wires in fences and telegraph-wires, for the purpose of holding and drawing them together to make a joint.

wire-tailed (wir'tald), *a.* Having wiry or wire-shafted tail-feathers, as the thread-tailed swallow, *Uromitis filiferus*. See *cuts under thread-tailed, Trochilidae, Videstrelida, and Vidua*.

wire-tramway (wir'tram'wā), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight*.

wire-twist (wir'twist'), *n.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminae of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the resulting bar between rollers. *E. H. Knight*.

wireway (wir'wā), *n.* A system of transportation by the agency of traveling or stationary wires. Wireways are used for carrying stone, ores, clay, coal, etc., from mines to docks or railroad stations, or from docks to coal-yards, or from sewage construction-works to docks or dumping-grounds, etc. The most common form is an endless traveling wire rope, supported on posts placed at intervals along the way, or, in some instances, supported only at each end, as in the crossing of rivers or ravines, or the descent of mountain-sides. Smaller ways employ fixed wires on which travel light baskets for conveying money and packages in shops. In the traveling-wire systems the freight is placed in buckets or skips hung on the wire and traveling along with it. Arrangements are made for automatic loading, starting, stopping, unloading, and switching to branch wires. Some of the traveling-wire lines used in mines are several miles long. In short lines, as in cash-carrier systems, the traveling basket, ball, or car is sometimes moved by raising one end of the wire, when the car rolls down to the cashier's desk. See *cash-carrier* and *telephage*. Also called *wire-road, wire-tramway*.

wire-weed (wir'wēd), *n.* The knot-grass *Polygonum aviculare*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

wirework (wir'werk), *n.* [= *Ice*, *vira-virki*, *wirework*, filigree-work; as *wire¹* + *work*, *n.*] Fabrics made of wire, such as wire gauze and wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.

Peened off with netted wirework, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks.

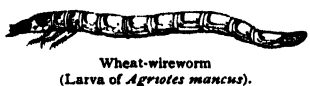
Richardson, A Girdle Round the Earth, xv.

wire-worker (wir'wér'kér), *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as *wire-puller*.

wire-working (wir'wér'king), *n.* 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.—2. Same as *wire-pulling*.

wireworks (wir'wérks), *n. pl. and sing.* An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

wireworm (wir'wérwm), *n.* 1. The slender hard-bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or snapping-beetles of the family *Elateridae*. Some of these larvae live under the loose bark of dying trees and in old logs and stumps, while many live underground, and feed on the roots of cereals and on other crops. They remain in the larval state two or more years, and are among the worst enemies of the crops in North America and Europe. Also *wiregrub*.
2. A myriapod of the genus *Julus* or of an allied genus; a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, *Strongylus contortulus*.—**Hop-wireworm**, *Agriotes lineatus*. [Eng.]—**Wheat-wireworm**, *Agriotes mancus*. See cut above. [U. S.]



Wheat-wireworm
(Larva of *Agriotes mancus*).

wire-wove (wir'wöv), *a.* Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper.
wirily (wir'i-li), *adv.* In a wiry manner; like wire.

My grandfather, albeit spare, was *wirily* elastic.
Lander, Imag. Conv., Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjou, and Fénélon.

wiriness (wir'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wiry.

wiring (wir'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wire*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the holding in apposition of the ends of a fractured bone by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bony substance: a method employed most frequently in cases of fractured patella, in which bony union is especially difficult to obtain.—2. In *taxidermy*, the setting or fixing of the skin on a wire framework or the insertion of a wire in any member: as, the *wiring* of the legs was faulty.

wiring-machine (wir'ing-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for fastening the wire staples of a Venetian blind to the slats.—2. A bench and tool for securing wire fastenings to soda-water bottles. It holds the cork in position while the fastening is put in place.—3. A timmer's tool for bending the edges of tin plate over a wire.

wiring-press (wir'ing-pres), *n.* A press for wiring pieced tinware. *E. H. Knight*.

wiriwa, *n.* [African.] One of the African colies or mouse-birds, *Colius senegalensis*.

wirkt, *wirket*, *v. and n.* Obsolete spellings of *work*.

wirry, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *worry*.
Wirsung's canal or duct. The pancreatic duct.
wiry (wir'i), *a.* [*wire* + *-y*.] 1. Made of wire; in the form of wire.

Come down, come down, my bonny bird, . . .
Your cage shall be of *wiry* gould,
Whar now it's but the wand.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

For caught, and cag'd, and starv'd to death,
In dying sighs my little breath
Soon pass'd the *wiry* grate.
Couper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in His Cage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

Here on its *wiry* stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 216.

A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense.
Dickens, Detective Police.

She was *wiry*, and strong, and nimble.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

She had a light, trim, *wiry* figure, especially adapted to those feats of skill which depend on balance.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

Wiry pulsee. See *pulse*.
wis¹, *a.* [*ME. wis*, certain, sure, for certain, to *wisse*, certainly, *mid wisse*, with certainty; = *Icel. viss*, certain, = *Sw. viss*, certain (*viast*, certainly), = *Dan. vis*, certain (*viast*, certainly); in *AS. D.* and *G.* the word appears with a prefix, *AS. gewis* = *D. gewis* = *G. gewis*, certain, certainly: see *wis²*, *wis³*, *twis*.] Certain; sure; especially in the phrases to *wisse*, for certain, certainly; *mid wisse*, with certainty.

That wite thu to *wisse*.
Legend of St. Catherine (ed. Morton), l. 1548.

wis², *adv.* [Early mod. *E.* (dial.) *wisse*; < *ME. wis*, by apheresis from *twis*: see *twis*.] Certainly; truly; indeed: same as *twis*.

"No, *wis*," quod he, "myn owen nece dere."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 474.

Knowell. Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
Stephen. No, *wisse*; but I'll practise against next year, uncle.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

wis³, *v.* A spurious word, arising from a misunderstanding of the Middle English adverb *wis*, often written *i-wis*, and in Middle English manuscripts *i wis*, *i wis*, whence it has been taken as the pronoun *I* with a verb *wis*, vaguely regarded as connected with *wit* (which has a preterit *wist*). See *wis*, and, for the real verb, see *wit*.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, *I wis*, than three years' travel abroad.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

Where my morning haunts are he *wisest* not.
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

wisard, *n. and a.* An obsolete spelling of *wizard*.

wisdom (wiz'dum), *n.* [*ME. wisdom*, *wysdom*, *wisedom*, < *AS. wisdom*, *wisdom* (= *OS. wisdom* = *OFries. wisdom* = *MD. wjsdom* = *OHG. MHG. wistuom*, *wisdom*, knowledge, judgment, *G. weissthum*, knowledge, = *Icel. vísdomr* = *Sw. Dan. visdom*, *wisdom*), < *wis*, wise, + *dóm*, condition: see *wis¹* and *-dóm*.] 1. The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *discretion*, or with *prudence*, but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently *wisdom* implies little more than sound and sober common-sense: hence it is often opposed to *folly*.
Than seide thei, be comen assent, thei wolde counselle with Merlyn, that hadde grete *wisdom*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 96.
The beste *wysdom* that I Can
ys to doe well & drede no man.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), extra ser., l. 68.
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power.
Hooker.
If you go on thus, you will kill yourself;
And 'tis not *wisdom* thus to second grief
Against yourself.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 2.
When I arraigned the *wisdom* of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance.
Goldsmith, Assem.
If old age is even a state of suffering, it is a state of superior *wisdom*, in which man avoids all the rash and foolish things he does in his youth.
Sydney Smith, In Lady Holland, vi.

2. Human learning; knowledge of arts and sciences; erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians.
Acts vii. 22.

The Doctors laden with so many badges or cognisances of *wisdom*.
Pope (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 106).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personification (like "your highness," etc.).

Viola. I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.
Clown. . . . I think I saw your *wisdom* there.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 47.

Do, my good fools, my honest pious coxcombs,
My wary fools too! have I caught your *wisdoms*?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

4. A wise saying or act; a wise thing.

They which do eate or drinke, hauntyng those *wisdomes* euer in sighte, . . . may unsatiate some disputation or reasonyng wherby some part of tyme shall be saved whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 8.

One of her many *wisdoms*.
Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, l.

5. Skill; skillfulness.

And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in *wisdom*, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship.
Ex. xxxi. 3.

[In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theological speculations (1 Cor. i. 19, 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception, of accompanied with obedience to the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 8). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to it.]

Book of Wisdom of Jesus. See *Ecclesiastical*.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon**, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See *deuterocanonical* and *Apocrypha*.) Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the first or second century B. C. The shorter title *Wisdom*, or *Book of Wisdom*, is commonly applied to this book, but not to *Ecclesiastical*. Abbreviated *Wisd.*—**Salt of wisdom**. Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*).—**Syn. 1.** Knowledge, Prudence, Wisdom, Discretion, Providence, Forecast, Provision. Knowledge has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the

power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. *Prudence* is sometimes the power of judging what are the best means for attaining desired ends: it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. *Wisdom* chooses not only the best means but also the best ends: it is thus far higher than *prudence*, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with knowledge, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in knowledge and be very deficient in wisdom, or he may have a practical wisdom with a comparatively small stock of knowledge. *Discretion* is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like *prudence* the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contrary to what he knows. *Providence* looks much further ahead than *prudence* or *discretion*, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that *providence*, which is from the same root as *providence* and *prudence*, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. *Forecast* is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except knowledge, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See *cautious*, *astute*, and *genius*.

I *wisdom* dwell with *prudence*, and find out knowledge of witty inventions.
Prov. viii. 12.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Couper, Task, vi. 88.

Men of god *dyscretynous*
Suld excuse and lous Huchowne,
That cunnand was in literature.
Wyntown, quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xxv.]

This was your *providence*,
Your *wisdom*, to elect this gentleman,
Your excellent *forecast* in the man, your *knowledge*!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

wisdom-tooth (wiz'dom-tóth), *n.* The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw. It appears ordinarily between the ages of 20 and 25, presumably years of discretion (whence the name). Also technically called *dens sapientie*. Also *unt-tooth*.

It seems to me in those days they're all born with their wisdom-teeth out and their whiskers grown.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

wise¹ (wiz), *a.* [*ME. wis*, *wyn*, < *AS. wis* = *OS. OFries. wis* = *D. wjs* = *MLG. wis*, *LG. wis* = *OHG. wis*, *wisi*, *MHG. wis*, *wise*, *G. weise* = *Icel. viss* = *Sw. Dan. vis* = *Goth. weis* (in comp. *unweis*, *unwise*), *wise*; prob. orig. **wisa*, **witta*, with pp. formative, from the root of *AS. witan*, etc., *E. wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging rightly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between that which is right, fit, and proper and that which is unsuitable, injudicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment, discretion, and judgment: as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate.

Five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the *wise* powers
Deny us for our good.
Shak., A and C, ii. 1. 6.

A *wise* man
Accepts all fair occasions of advancement;
Flies no commodity for fear of danger,
Ventures and gains, lives easily, drinks good wine,
Fares neatly, is richly cloth'd, in worsted company.
T. Tomkiss (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

I am foolish old Mayberry, and yet I can be *wise* Mayberry, too.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 1.

You read of but one *wise* Man, and all that he knew was, that he knew nothing.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, l. 1.

2. Proper to a wise man; sage; grave; serious.

One rising, eminent,
In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong.
Milton, P. L., xi. 686.

3. Having knowledge; knowing; intelligent; enlightened; learned; erudite.

Bote ther were fewe men so *wys* that couthe the wei thider,
Bote bustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hilles,
For while thei wente here owen wille thei wente alle amys.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 4.

Thou shalbe *wisest* of wit,—this wete thou for sothe,—
And know all the conyng that kyndly is for men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be *wise*.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

4. Practically or experimentally knowing; experienced; versed or skilled; dexterous; cunning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-

den art, as magic or divination: as, the sooth-sayers and the *wise* men.

I pray you tell where the *wise* man the conjuror dwells.
Peele, Old Wives' Tale.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.
Jer. iv. 22.

In these nice sharp quilllets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wise* than a daw.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 4. 18.

5. Religious; pious; godly.

From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures,
which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation.
2 Tim. III. 15.

6. Dictated, directed, or guided by wisdom;
containing wisdom; judicious: as, a *wise* say-
ing; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or
direction; a *wise* determination.

The justice . . .
Full of *wise* saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 160.

May, . . . spite of praise and scorn, . . .
Attain the *wise* indifference of the wise.
Tennyson, Dedication.

Never the *wisest*, without information or advice; still in
utter ignorance.

The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may both be land-
ed, and I never the *wisest*.
Swift, To Miss Vanhomrigh, June 8, 1714.

The seven *wise* men of Greece, the seven sages. See
sage¹, n. — To make it *wise*, to make it a matter of de-
liberation.

Us thoughte it was noght worth to make it *wise*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 785.

Wise woman. (a) A woman skilled in hidden arts; a
witch; a fortune-teller.

They call her a *wise*-woman, but I think her
An arrant witch.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
Wise woman and Witch to be the same.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

(b) A midwife. Scott. = *Syn.* 1. Sagacious, discerning, ora-
cular, long-headed. See wisdom. — 8. Sound, solid, philo-
sophical.

*Wise*² (wiz), n. [ME. *wise*, *wyse*, < AS. *wise* =
OS. *wisa* = OFries. *wis* = D. *wijs* = LG. *weise* =
OHG. *wisa*, MHG. *weise*, G. *weise* = Icel. **vis* (in
comp. *öðruvis*, otherwise) = Sw. Dan. *vis*, way,
manner, wise; from the same source as *wise*¹:
see *wise*¹, and cf. *-wise*. Doublet of *guise*.]
Way; manner; mode; guise; style: now seldom
used as an independent word, except in such
phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*.

This Trolius, in *wyse* of curteysie,
With haubt on hond and with an huge route
Of knyghtes, rood and dide hire compaynye.
Chaucer, Trolius, v. 64.

Ther-vpon a while I stood musyng,
and in my self gretly ymagynyng
What *wise* I shoulde parfoume this seid processe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Whan Dodynell herde these tithinges, he seide to hym-
self that he wolde do the same *wise*, and tolde to his
prevy counselle that he wolde go to court.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), II. 261.

So turne they still about, and change in restless *wise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 18.

I considered myself as in some *wise* of ecclesiastical
dignity.
Swift, Mem. of P. P.

In any *wise*, in any way; by any means.

"Now, for my loue, helpe that I may hir see
In any *wise*," quod Auferius the kynig:
"for I canne think right wele that it is she."
Gentrydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1241.

In no *wise*, in no way; on no account; by no means.

Merlin hem comounded that, as soone as thei were
arived at the porte, in no *wise* that thei tarye not but two
dayes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 420.

Ower patrone of the shippe had sent to hym letters at
Candy that he shuld toche at the rodes in no *wyse*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

He is promysed to be wived
To fair Marina; but in no *wise*
Till he had done his sacrifice.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 11.

A simple, ill-bred zealot, exceedingly vain, but in no
wise coveting riches or gain of any sort.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 205.

On this *wise*, in this way or manner.

Than was it shorter than the anse,
Thrice wrought that with it on this *wise*;
Accorde to that werk wald it noght.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

On this *wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel.
Num. vi. 23.

To make *wise*, to make pretense; pretend; feign; sham.
Or as others do to make *wise* they be poore when they
be riche, to shunne thereby the publicke charges.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 352.

*Wise*³ (wiz), v. t. [ME. *wisen*, *wysen*, < AS. *wisian* = OS. *wisean* = D. *wijzen* = OHG. *wisan*,
MHG. *wisen*, G. *wisen* = Icel. *visa* = Sw. *visa* =
Dan. *vis*, show, point out, exhibit; orig. 'make
wise or knowing', 'inform', from the adj., AS.
wis, etc., *wise*: see *wise*¹. Cf. *wise*.] 1. To

guide; direct; lead or send in a particular di-
rection.

Ye ken weel enough there's mony o' them wadna mind
a baubee the *wiesing* a ball through the Prince himself.
Scott, Waverley, IVIII.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

Wise yourself a wee easel-ward — a wee mair yet to
that ither stane.
Scott, Antiquary, vii.

[Now Scotch in both uses.]

-wise. An apparent suffix, really the noun *wise*²
used in adverbial phrases originally with a
preposition, as in *anywise*, *nowise*, *likewise*, *other-
wise*, etc., originally in *any wise*, *in no wise*, *in
like wise*, *in other wise*, etc.; so *sidewise*, *length-
wise*, etc., in which, in colloquial use, *-ways* also
appears, by confusion with *way*¹.

wiseacre (wi'zä-kër), n. [= MD. *wijssegger*, <
G. *weissager*, soothsayer, < *weissagen*, MHG.
wissagen, OHG. *wizagôn*, *wizzagôn*, foretell, pre-
dict, < *wizago*, *wizzago*, a prophet, diviner (AS.
witega, *witiga*, prophet): see *witch*. The MHG.
verb and noun became confused with *wis*, *wise*,
and *sagen*, say, and the E. noun is likewise
vaguely associated with *wise*¹.] 1. A sayer
of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wise-
acre*.
Leland.

2. One who makes pretensions to great wis-
dom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be
wise person; a serious simpleton or dunce.

There were at that time on the bench of justices many
Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wise-
acres*.
Gifford, note to B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

wise-hearted (wiz'här'ted), a. Wise; know-
ing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.

wise-like (wiz'lik), a. Resembling that which is
wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. Scott.

wiseling (wiz'ling), n. [ME. *wise* + *-ling*.] One
who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings* that
show themselves fools in so speaking.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 214.

wisely (wiz'li), adv. [ME. *wisliche*, *wislike*,
wisely, < AS. *wislice*, wisely; as *wise*¹ + *-ly*.]
In a wise manner; with wisdom, cunning, or
skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. Prov.
xvi. 20.

The heorte is wel flooked gif muth and eien and earen
wisliche beoth flookene.
Ancient Riddle, p. 104.

Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . .
and fight against us.
Ex. i. 10.

Then must you speak
Of one that loved not *wisely* but too well.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 344.

wisent, a. and v. An obsolete spelling of *wizen*¹.
wiseness (wiz'nes), n. [ME. *wisnesse*, < AS.
wisness; as *wise*¹ + *-ness*.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy *wiseness* fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 286.

wiserine (wiz'er-in), n. [Named after D. F.
Wiser (born 1802), a Swiss mineralogist.] A
rare mineral found in Switzerland in minute
yellow octahedral crystals. It was long referred
to xenotime, but has since been shown to be a
variety of octahedrite (anataxe).

wish (wish), n. [ME. *wisch*, *wysche*, a var.,
after the verb, of *wusch*, < AS. *wisc* = MD.
wunsch, *wensck*, D. *wensch* = OHG. *wunsc*,
MHG. G. *wunsch* = Icel. *ösk* (cf. Sw. *önskan* =
Dan. *önske*), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf.
Skt. *√ vāchh*, wish; perhaps a desiderative form
(with formative *-sk*, as in E. *ask*), from the root
of E. *win*, etc., strive after: see *win*¹.] 1. De-
sire; sometimes, eager desire or longing.

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead.
Job xxxiii. 6.

Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 98.

The whole essence of true gentle-breeding (one does not
like to say gentility) lies in the *wish* and the art to be
agreeable.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

2. An expression of desire; a request; a peti-
tion; sometimes, an expression of either a
benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward
others.

I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased
To wish it back on you. Shak., M. of V., III. 4. 43.
Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,
Seeing I must go to-day.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The thing desired; the object of desire.

That faire Lady schal seven him, when he hathe don,
the first *Wishes* that he wil wysche of earthly thinges.
Manderly, Travels, p. 145.

You have your *wish*; my will is even this.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 93.

And yet this Libertine is crown'd for the Man of Merit,
has his *Wishes* thrown into his Lap, and makes the Happy
Exit.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1688), p. 143.

wish (wish), v. [ME. *wishen*, *wyschen*, *wischen*,
wuschen, < AS. *wyscan*, less correctly *wiscan* =
MD. *wunschen*, *wenschen*, D. *wenschen* = MLG.
wunschen = OHG. *wunsken*, MHG. G. *wünschen*,
wish, desire, = Icel. *æskja* (for *æskja*) = Sw.
önska = Dan. *önske*, wish; all orig. from the
noun, though the mod. E. word has the vowel
of the verb: see *wish*, n.] I. *intrans.* To have
a wish or desire; cherish some desire, either for
what is or for what is not supposed to be ob-
tainable; long: often with *for* before an object.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for
the day.
Acts xxvii. 29.

But if yourself . . .

Did ever . . .
Wish chastely and love dearly.
Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish*
for.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 2.

Those potentates who do not *wish* well to his affairs
have shewn respect to his personal character. Addison.

II. *trans.* 1. To desire; crave; covet; want;
long for: as, what do you *wish*? my master
wishes to speak with you.

I goe with gladnesse to my *wished* rest.
Spenser, Daphnida, I. 282.

The drefull beast, ycleped crocodile, . . .
Before he doth devoure his *wished* prey,
Pitty in outward semblance doth display.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examples
of Erudition among them. 'Tis to be *wisht* that they ex-
ceeded others in Merit, as they do in Birth.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

The Spartan *wish'd* the second place to gain,
And great Ulysses wish'd, nor wish'd in vain.
Pope, Iliad, x. 274.

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care
First *wish* to be impos'd on, and then are.
Cowper, Progress of Error, I. 290.

Here's news from Paternoster Row;
How mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my Book, and now
I *wish* to goodness I had burnt it.

F. Locker, Old Letters.

2. To desire (something) to be: with objective
predicate.

For the wynde was thanne better in our waye thanne it
was at any tyme syns we come from Jaffe, and was so
good that we coude not *wysche* it better.

Sir K. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 78.

I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could *wish* himself
in Thames up to the neck.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 120.

Is it well to *wish* thee happy? Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. To desire in behalf of some one or something
(expressed by dative); invoke, or call down
(upon): as, to *wish* one joy or luck.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that
wish me evil.
Ps. xl. 14.

If heaven have any grievous plague in store
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 218.

All joys and hopes forsake me! all men's malice,
And all the plagues they can inflict, I *wish* it,
Fall thick upon me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

4. To recommend; commend to another's con-
fidence, approval, kindness, or care.

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her
that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father.
Shak., T. of the 8., I. 1. 113.

Sir, I have a kinsman I could willingly *wish* to your ser-
vice, if you will deign to accept of him.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To wish one further. See further.

wishable (wish'a-bl), a. [ME. *wish* + *-able*.]
Worthy or capable of being wished for; de-
sirable. [Rare.]

The glad *wishable* tidings of saluacion.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

wishbone (wish'bôn), n. The furcula, or merry-
thought of a fowl. Also *wishing-bone*.

wishedly (wish'ed-li), adv. [ME. *wished*, pp. of
wish, + *-ly*.] According to one's wish. Knolles.

wisher (wish'er), n. [ME. *wish* + *-er*.] One who
wishes.

Wishers were ever fools. Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 87.

wishful (wish'fûl), a. [ME. *wish* + *-ful*. Cf. *wist-
ful*.] 1. Having or expressing a wish; desir-
ous; longing; covetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stol'n even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 1. 14.

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a *wishful* eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

S. Stennett, The Promised Land (Lyra Britannica, ed. 1867,
p. 537).

2. Desirable; inviting. [Poetical.]

Many a shady hill,
And many an echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield
Their safe transcendence.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

Having so wishful an opportunity . . . I could not but
send you this Friendly Salute. Howell, Letters, i. vi. 4.

wishfully (wish'fūl-i), adv. 1. With desire;
longingly; wistfully.

And all did wishfully expect the silver-throned morn.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 497.

He looked up wishfully in my uncle Toby's face, then
cast a look upon his boy — and that ligament, fine as it was,
was never broken. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 10.

2. Desirably; according to one's wishes.

Phoe. I doubt now
We shall not gain access unto your love,
Or she to us.

Fid. Most wishfully here she comes.
Middleton, Phoenix, iii. 1.

wishfulness (wish'fūl-nes), n. The state of
being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, wishfulness.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Commens, iii. 1.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bōn), n. Same as wish-
bone.

wishing-cap (wish'ing-kap), n. A cap by wear-
ing which one obtains whatever one wishes.

wishing-rod (wish'ing-rōd), n. A rod the wield-
ing of which obtains one's wishes, or confers
unlimited power.

wishy (wish'li), adv. [*< wish + -ly². Cf. wist-
ly.*] Wistly. [Rare.]

Æcides . . . wishy did intend
(Standing astern his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skir-
mish drew. Chapman, Iliad, xi.

Devereux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood astern his ship, and wishly eyed
How deep the skirmish drew on either side.

Mir. for Mags., p. 863.

wishness (wish'nes), n. Melancholy yearning.
[Rare.]

Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swain)
Wishness! oh, wishness walketh here.
Potwhele, Wishful Swain of Devon.

wishtonwish (wish'ton-wish), n. [Said to be
Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog
of North America, *Cynomys ludovicianus*. See
out under prairie-dog, and compare second cut
under owl.

The Wishtonwish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some
travellers, . . . reside on the prairies of Louisiana in
towns or villages, having an evident police established
in their communities. . . . As you approach their towns,
you are saluted on all sides by the cry of Wishtonwish,
from which they derive their name with the Indians,
uttered in a shrill and piercing manner.
Z. M. Pike, Voyage to Sources of the Arkansas, etc.
(1810), p. 156.

[Misunderstood by Cooper as a name for the whip-poor-
will, it was so used by him in his novel "The Wept of
Wish-ton-Wish," and elsewhere.

"He speaks of the wish-ton-wish," said the scout.
"Well, since you like his whistle, it shall be your signal.
Remember, then, when you hear the whip-poor-will's call
three times repeated, you are to come into the bushes."
J. P. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxii.]

wish-wash (wish'wosh), n. [A varied redupl.
of wash.] Anything wishy-washy; especially,
a thin, sloppy drink. [Colloq.]

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i), a. and n. [A
varied redupl. of washy. Cf. wish-wash.] 1. a.
Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy: original-
ly used to note liquid substances; hence, feeble;
lacking in substantial or desirable quali-
ties; insignificant: as, a wishy-washy speech.
[Colloq.]

A good seaman, . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your
fresh-water, wishy-washy, fair-weather fowls.
Smollett. (Imp. Dict.)

The wishy-washy, bread-and-butter period of life.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

II. n. Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Col-
loq.]

wisaket (wis'ket), n. Same as whisket.

wislicher, wislokert, adv. Middle English forms

of wisely, wiselier (more wisely).

wisly, adv. [ME., also wysly, wislike; < AS.

gewisslice, gewisslice, < gewis, certain: see wis²,

wis.] Certainly; surely.

I not myself nought wisly what it is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1653.

wisp (wisp), n. [*< ME. wisp, wypp, weep, wispe,*
also *wips*, an older form (the *s* being prob. forma-
tive); not found in AS.; cf. LG. *wiep*, a wisp;
cf. Norw. *vippa*, something that skips about, a
wisp to sprinkle or daub with, a swape, or ma-
chine for raising water, etc. = Sw. dial. *vipp*,
an ear of rye, a little sheaf or bundle; cf. Goth.
waips, also *wigja*, a crown. Wisp has nothing

to do with *whisk*: see *whisk*.] 1. A handful
or small bundle, as of straw or hay; a twisted
handful.

A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns
To make this shameless callet know herself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 144.

When indeed his admired mouth better deserved the
help of Doctor Executioner, that he might wipe it with a
hempen wisp. Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 8.

Of this commission the bare-armed Bob, leading the
way with a flaming wisp of paper, . . . speedily acquitted
himself. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom.—3. An ignis fat-
uus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

Or like a wisp along the marsh so damp,
Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,
He fitted to and fro a dancing light,
Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or right.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 48.

We did not know the real light, but chased
The wisp that flickers where no foot can tread.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. A disease in cattle, consisting in inflamma-
tion and suppuration of the interdigital tissues,
most commonly of the hind feet. It may be due
to the irritation of dirt, to overgrowth of the hoof, or
other causes. Also called *foul in the foot*. Also *whisp*.

To cure a Bullock that hath the Whisp (that is lame be-
tween the Clees). Aubrey, Misc., p. 138.

5. In falconry, a flight or walk of snipe. = *Syn.*
5. Covey, etc. See *flock*.

wisp (wisp), v. t. [*< wisp, n.*] 1. To brush,
dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2.
To rumple. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

wispent (wis'pn), a. [*< wisp + -ent².*] Formed
of a wisp or wisps.

She hath already put on her wispen garland.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (Brydges's Archæol.,
[ii. 149].

wispy (wis'pi), a. [*< wisp + -y¹.*] Like a wisp.
A pinched, wispy little man.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

wisst, v. t. [ME. *wissen*, < AS. *wissian*, a var.
of *wisian*, show: see *wis³*.] Same as *wis³*.

Gyffo I wirke wronge, whom should me wys be any waye?
York Plays, p. 32.

Thow coudest nevere in love thyselven wyse,
How devel maystow bringe me to byesse?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 622.

Knowest thou ouht a corseynt men calleth seynt Treuthe?
Const thou *wissen* vs the way wher that he dwelleth?
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 24.

wissent, v. t. See *wiss*.

Wissonday, n. A Middle English variant of
Whitsunday.

wist¹. Preterit of *wit¹*.

wist² (wist), v. A spurious word, improperly
used as present indicative (*wists*) of *wit¹*.
[Rare.]

But though he *wists* not of this, he is moved like the great
German poet.

Buckle, Essays (Progress of Knowledge), p. 195.

Wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Nuttall, 1818),
named in honor of Cusper Wistar, an American
anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A genus of legu-
minous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe
Tephrosiæ. It is characterized by having papilion-
aceous flowers in terminal racemes, with a smooth style and
stamens usually completely diadelphous, and by a cori-
aceous readily dehiscent legume, the last character separa-
ting it from the large tropical Old World genus *Millettia*.
There are 2 or 3 species, natives of North America, China,
and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pin-
nate leaves, entire feather-veined and reticulated leaflets,
and small stipules. The handsome purplish flowers form
terminal pendent racemes. They are much cultivated in
America, commonly under the generic name (sometimes
erroneously *Wisteria*); in England they are often known
as *kidney-bean tree*, in Australia as *grape-flower vine*. *W.*

Chinensis, the Chinese, and *W. frutescens*, the American
wistaria, are much used in the United States to cover ve-
randas and walls. The latter is a native of swamp-margins
from Virginia to Illinois and southward, and develops its
flowers at the same time with the leaves, instead of before
them, as in *W. Chinensis*. *W. Japonica*, by some thought
not a distinct species, is commonly trained in Japan hori-
zontally on trellises over pleasure-seats as an ornamental
shade; it sometimes lives more than a century.
2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

wistful (wist'fūl), a. [Prob. for **wistful*, based
on the older adverb *wistly*, which is prob. for
wistly. The assumption that *wistful* stands for
wishful is untenable; for the required change
wishful > **wisful* > *wistful* could not occur in the
mod. E. period, particularly with *wishful* itself
remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' ap-
pears to have arisen in part from association
with *wishful*. It is to be noted that *wistful* in
the earliest instance quoted (Browne) does not
mean, as some dictionaries give it, merely 'ob-
servant' or 'attentive,' and that its later uses
are more or less indefinite, indicating that it
was orig. a poetical word, based on some other,
which other is prob. *wistly* for *wistly* as here

assumed.] 1. Silent; hushed; standing in mute
attention.

In sullen mutt'nings chid
The artless songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale and the wistfull hill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

This commanding creature . . . put on such a resig-
nation in her countenance, and bore the whispers of all
around the court with such a pretty uneasiness . . . until
she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wist-
ful* in all she encountered. Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing;
pensive.

Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so wistful seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

3. Wishful; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a wistful, mel-
ancholy look towards the sea.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

No poet has expressed more vividly than Shelley the
wistful eagerness of the human spirit to interpret the
riddle of the universe. E. Dowden, Shelley, i. 76.

wistfully (wist'fūl-i), adv. In a wistful man-
ner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wish-
fully.

With that, he fell again to pry
Through perspective more wistfully.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 458.

The captive's miserable solace of gazing wistfully upon
the world from which he is excluded.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 112.

Doubtless there is nothing sinful in gazing wistfully at
the marvellous providences of God's moral governance,
and wishing to understand them.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 204.

wistfulness (wist'fūl-nes), n. The state or
property of being wistful.

wistless (wist'les), a. [Irreg. < *wist*, known:
see *wit*. Cf. *wistful* and *-less*.] Not knowing;
ignorant (of); unwitting (of). [Rare.]

Wistless what I did, half from the sheath
Drew its glittering blade. Southey, Joan of Arc, l.

wistly (wist'li), adv. [Prob. for *wistly*, i. e.
'silently,' which sense suits the earliest quota-
tions (cf. "And her eyes on all my motions with
a mute observance hung," Tennyson, Locksley
Hall); the change of *hu* to *w* is very common
in English, and may well have been assisted in
this instance by association with *wist*, pret. of
wit, and with *wish*; but to derive *wistly* from
either *wist* or *wish* (as if for *wishedly*) is con-
trary to sound theory and to the actual use
of the word. *Wistly* in the "Mir. for Mags.," given
as the "same as *wistly*," may be truly *wishly*, <
wish + -ly². The same considerations apply to
wistful, which appears to stand for **wistful*.]
1. Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

Robyn behelde our comly kynge
Wythly in the face.

Lyttel Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

Speaking it, he wistly look'd on me;
As who should say, "I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart."

Shak., Rich. II., v. 4. 7.

For I'll go turn my tub against the sun,
And waddy mark how higher planets run,
Contemplating their hidden motion.

Marton, Satires, v. 171.

wistonwish (wis'ton-wish), n. Same as *wish-
tonwish*. Godman; Coates and Allen.

wit¹ (wit), v. Pres. ind. 1st pers. *wot*, 2d pers. *wost*
(erroneously *wottest*, *wotst*), 3d pers. *wot*
(erroneously *wotteth*), pl. *wit*, pret. *wist*, pp.
wist (or *witen*). [A preterit-present verb whose
forms have been much confused and misused
in mod. E., in which, except in the set phrase
to wit, it is now used only archaically; early
mod. E. also *weet*, *wetr*, < ME. *weten*, *witen* (pres.
1st pers. *wot*, *wat*, 2d pers. *wost*, *waost*, 3d pers.
wot, *woot*, *wat* (also 1st pers. *wite*, 2d pers. *witest*,
3d pers. *witeth*, *wites*, *witez*, contr. *wit*), pl. *witeth*,
weteth (subj. *wile*, *wilen*), pret. *wist*, *wiste*, *wusto*,
sometimes by assimilation *wiasse*, ppr. *witand*,
wittand), < AS. *witan* (pres. ind. 1st pers. *wāt*,
2d pers. *wāst*, 3d pers. *wāt*, pl. *witon*—an old
pret. used as present; pret. *wiste*, pl. *wiston*),
= OS. *witan* (pres. ind. *wēt*) = OFries. *wita*,
weta (pres. *wēt*) = D. *weten* (pres. *weet*, pret.
wist, pp. *geweten*) = LG. *weten* = OHG. *wizzan*,
MHG. *wizzen*, G. *wissen*, know (pres. 1 *weiss*, 2
weist, 3 *wisst*, pl. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*, pp. *ge-
wusst*), = Icel. *víta* (pres. *veit*, pret. *vissa*, pp.
vitathr) = Sw. *veta* (pres. *vet*, pret. *visste*, pp.
vetat) = Dan. *vide* (pres. *ved*, pret. *vidste*, pp.
vidst) = Goth. *witan* (pres. *wait*, pret. *wissa*,
pp. not found), know: the inf. *witan*, with short
vowel, and sense 'know,' being a later form
and sense, developed from the pret. and subj.
of *witan*, pret. **wāt*, see, the present *wāt*, know,
being orig. this pret. **wāt*, saw, 'I have seen'

(see *wite*!); Teut. *√ wit*, see, = O.Bulg. *vidieti* = Serv. *vidjeti* = Bohem. *viděti* = Russ. *videti*, see, = L. *videre*, see, = Gr. *ideiv*, see (perf. *oida*, I know, = E. *wot*), = Skt. *√ vid*, see, perceive. From the verb *wit* are ult. E. *wit*¹, *n.*, *wit*², *wise*¹, *wise*² (*guise*, *disguise*), *wise*³, *wiss*, *wisdom*, etc., *witch*, *wick*⁷, *wicked*, *wiseacre*, *wis*, *wis*¹, *wis*², *witness*, *wittier*, *wittierly*, *wizard*, etc. (see also *wile*¹, *wit*²); from the L. *videre* are ult. E. *visage*, *vision*, *visit*, *visual*, etc. (see under *vision*); from the Gr. *idea*, *idol*, *idolon*, *eidolon*, etc., and the element *-oid-* in *kaleidoscope*, *-id* in the termination *-oid*, etc.] To know; be or become aware: used with or without an object, the object when present often being a clause or statement. (a) Present tense: I *wot* (*wote*), thou *wost* (erroneously *wootest*, *wotest*), he *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*); plural we, ye (you), they *wit*. [Archaic.]

But natheles, yit wot I wel also
That ther nis noon dwelling in this contree,
That either hath in heven or helle ybe,
Ne may of it non other weyes witen,
But as he hath herd seyde or founde it written.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 7.

Thel seyn to hir Womman, what weipst thou? She
seid to hem, For thel han takun a wey my lord, and I woot
not where thel have putt him.
Wyclif, John xx. 18.

Dead long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin.
Spenser, F. Q., l. ii. 18.

Wottest thou what I say, man?
The World and the Child (O. E. Plays, I. 264).

But he refused, and said unto his master's wife, Behold,
my master wotteth not what is with me in the house.
Gen. xxxix. 8.

I wot well where he is. Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 189.
Nay, nay, God wot, so thou wert nobly born,
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

(b) Preterite tense: I, etc., *wot* (erroneously *wooted*). [Archaic.]

Whanne she hadde seide thes thingis, she was turnyd a bak,
and sayz Jhesu stondeing, and *wote* not for it was Jhesu.
Wyclif, John xx. 14.

I whyoh woted best
His wretched dryftes.
Sackville, Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham.
He stood still, and wotted not what to do.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(c) Infinitive: *wit* (to *wit*); hence, to do to *wit*, to cause one to know.

For thought thou see me hidous and horrible to loken
onne, I do the to *wytene* that it is made be Enchaunte-
ment.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 25.

And first it is to *wyt* that the Holy Londe, which was
delivered to the .xij. tribes of Israel, in parte it was called
ye kyngdome of Jude.
Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

What wit haue we (poore foolcs) to *wit* what wil serue
us?
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1673), fol. 14.

And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done
to him.
Ex. ii. 4.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to *wit* of the grace of
God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

Now please you *wit*
The epitaph is for Marina writ.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 81.

[The phrase to *wit* is now used chiefly to call attention to
some particular, or as introductory to a detailed state-
ment of what has been just before mentioned generally,
and is equivalent to 'namely,' that is to say: as, there
were three present—to *wit*, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, and
Mr. Black.

Ius Clulle was the order and manner in old dayes to
forme their plects in lawe, that is to *wit* to cite, answer,
accuse, proue, denie, alledge, relate, to glue sentence, and
to execute. Guesvara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 16.

That which Moses saith, God built a woman, The Tal-
nud interpreteth, He made curies, and he brought her to
Adam, to *wit* with leaping and dancing.
Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.]

(d) Present participle: *witting*, sometimes *weeting* (er-
roneously *wooting*). Compare *unwitting*.

Yet are these feet . . .
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
As *witting* I no other comfort have.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 16.

(e) Past participle: *wit*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For harmes myghten folwen mo than two
If it were *wit*.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 616.

The grey border-stone that is *wit*
To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist.
Mrs. Browning, Lay of the Brown Rosary.

wit¹ (wit), *n.* [*<* ME. *wit*, *wyt* (pl. *wittes*), *<* AS. *wit*, knowledge, = OS. **wit* in comp. *fire-wit*, curiosity, = OFries. *wit* = MLG. *wite*, *weto* = OHG. *wizzi*, MHG. *witze*, G. *witze*, knowledge, understanding, wisdom, = Icel. *vit* = Sw. *vett* = Dan. *vid*, wit, knowledge; cf. Goth. *un-wits*, without understanding, foolish, *un-wit*, ignorance, foolishness; from the verb.] 1. Know-
ledge; wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; judg-
ment; sense.

"It is but a Dido," quod this doctour, "a dyscours tale.
Al the *wit* of this worlde and wize mennes strengthe
Can nought conforment a pees betwene the pope and his
enemys."
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 172.

Many things here among us have been found by chance,
which no *wit* could ever have devised.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Had I but had the wit yestreen
That I have oft the day—
I'd paid my kane seven times to hell
Ere you'd been won away!
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of a knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 262.

If a man is honest, it detracts nothing from his merits
to say he had the *wit* to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

2. Mind; understanding; intellect; reason; in
the plural, the faculties or powers of the mind
or intellect; senses: as, to be out of one's *wits*;
he has all his *wits* about him.

So my *witte* wax and waned till I afole were,
And somme lakked my lyf allowed it fewe,
And leten me for a lorel.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 3.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord, or who was his coun-
cellour?
Wyclif, Rom. xi. 34.

Many yong *wittes* be driven to hate learninge before they
know what learninge is.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

His *wits* are not so blunt. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 11.

I am in my *wits*: I am a labouring man,
And we have seldom leisure to run mad.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Sir John Russell also was taken there, but he, feigning
himself to be out of his *Wits*, escaped for that Time.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 160.

3†. Knowledge; information.

The Child of Wynd got *wit* of it,
Which filled his heart with woe.
The Laidly Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads,
I. 288).

Let neither my father nor mother get *wit*,
But that I'm coming hame.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

4. Ingenuity; skill.

Your knyf withe alle your *wytte*
Vnto youre sylf bothe cleue and sharpe conserve,
That honestly yee mowe your own meite kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

What strength cannot do, man's *wit*—being the most
forcible engine—hath often effected.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

5. Imagination; the imaginative faculty.
[Rare.]

Wit in the poet . . . is no other than the faculty of imagi-
nation in the writer, which . . . searches over all the
memory for the species or ideas of those things which it
designs to represent.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, To Sir R. Howard.

6. The keen perception and apt expression of
those connections between ideas which awaken
pleasure and especially amusement. See the
quotations and the synonyms.

True *wit* consists in the resemblance of ideas. . . . But
every resemblance of ideas is not what we call *wit*, and it
must be such an one that gives delight and surprise to the
reader. Where the likeness is obvious, it creates no sur-
prise, and is not *wit*. Thus, when a poet tells us that the
bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no *wit*
in the comparison; but when he adds, with a sigh, it is as
cold too, it then grows into *wit*.
Addison.

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting
those together with quickness and variety wherein can be
found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up
pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 2.

In *wit*, if by *wit* be meant the power of perceiving anal-
ogies between things which appear to have nothing in
common, he never had an equal.
Macaulay, Bacon.

7†. Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme;
plan.

To senden him into som fer contree
Ther as this Jason may destroyed be;
This was his *wit*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1420.

Was't not a pretty *wit* of mine, master poet, to have had
him rode into Puckeridge with a horn before him?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

At one's *wit's* end. See *end*.—Kind *wit*. See *kind*.—
The five *wits*, the five senses; in general, the faculties of
the mind. The five *wits* have been fancifully enumerated
as common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

The deadly synnes that been entred into thyn herte by
thy *five wittes*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibee.

If thy *wit* run the wild-geese chase, I have done, for thou
hast more of the wild-geese in one of thy *wits* than . . .
I have in my whole *five*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 77, 78.

Alone and warming his *five wits*,
The white owl in the belfry sits.
Tennyson, The Owl.

To drive to one's *wit's* end. See *drive*.—To have
one's *wits* in a creel. See *creel*.—To live by one's
wits, to live by temporary shifts or expedients, as one
without regular means of living.

Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then living by his
wits about town, to come to Holland House.
Macaulay, Addison.

—Syn. 6. *Wit*, *Humor*. In writers down to the time of
Pope *wit* generally meant the serious kind of *wit*.

Serious *wit* is . . . neither more nor less than quick
wisdom.
Burnet.

Look, he's winding up the watch of his *wit*; by and by
it will strike.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 18.

In more recent use *wit* in the singular generally implies
comic *wit*; in that sense it is different from *humor*. One
principal difference is that *wit* always lies in some form
of words, while *humor* may be expressed by manner, as
a smile, a grimace, an attitude. Underlying this is the
fact, consistent with the original meaning of the words,
that *humor* goes more deeply into the nature of the
thought, while *wit* catches pleasing but occult or far-
fetched resemblances between things really unlike: a
good pun shows *wit*; Irving's "History of New York"
is a piece of sustained *humor*, the *humor* lying in the
portrayal of character, the nature of the incidents, etc.
Again, "Wit may, I think, be regarded as a purely in-
tellectual process, while *humor* is a sense of the ridicu-
lous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the
gentlest and deepest pathos" (H. Reed, Lects. on Eng.
Lit., xi. 357). Hence *humor* is always kind, while *wit* may
be unkind in the extreme: Swift's "Travels of Gulliver" is
much too severe a satire to be called a work of *humor*. It
is essential to the effect of *wit* that the form in which it
is expressed should be brief; *humor* may be heightened in
its effect by expansion into full forms of statement, de-
scription, etc. *Wit* more often than *humor* depends upon
passing circumstances for its effect.

The best and most agreeable specimen of English *humor*
(it is *humor* in contrast to *wit*) which belongs to that
period is Steele's invention, and Addison's use, of the
character of Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . The same species
of pure, genial, wise, and healthful *humor* has been sus-
tained in the incomparable "Vicar of Wakefield," and in
the writings of our countryman Washington Irving.
H. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 369.

While *wit* is a purely intellectual thing, into every act
of the humorous mind there is an influx of the moral
nature; rays, direct or refracted, from the will and the
affections, from the disposition and the temperament, en-
ter into all *humor*; and thence it is that *humor* is of a
diffusive quality, pervading an entire course of thought;
while *wit*—because it has no existence apart from certain
logical relations of thought which are definitely assign-
able, and can be counted even—is always punctuated, con-
centrated within the circle of a few words. De Quincey.

Dr. Trusler says that *wit* relates to the matter, *humor*
to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with *wit*,
and our old actors with *humor*; that *humor* always ex-
cites laughter but *wit* does not; that a fellow of *humor*
will set a whole company in a roar, but that there is a
smartness in *wit* which cuts while it pleases. *Wit*, he
adds, always implies sense and abilities, while *humor*
does not; *humor* is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but
education is requisite to comprehend *wit*.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

It is no uncommon thing to hear "He has *humor* rather
than *wit*." Here the expression commonly means pleasant-
ry; for whoever has *humor* has *wit*, although it does not
follow that whoever has *wit* has *humor*. *Humor* is *wit*
appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of
drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point. *Wit*
vibrates and spirits; *humor* springs up exuberantly as
from a fountain and runs on. In Congreve you wonder
what he will say next; in Addison you repose on what is
said, listening with assured expectation of something con-
genial and pertinent.
Landor.

Small room for Fancy's many chorded lyre,
For *Wit's* bright rockets with their trains of fire.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

I am not speaking of the fun of the book (Don Quixote),
of which there is plenty, and sometimes boisterous enough,
but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive
of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which
alone deserves the name of *humor*. Lowell, Don Quixote.

wit² (wit), *n.* [Prob. another use, and certainly
now regarded as another use, of *wit*¹, *n.*; cf.
spirit, a person of lively mind or energy, from
spirit, liveliness, energy; *witness*, a person who
has knowledge, from *witness*, knowledge. But
wit as applied to a person may in part repre-
sent, as it may phonetically descend from, the
ME. **wit*, *wet*, *wite*, *weote*, *<* AS. *wita*, *weota*,
also *gewita*, a man of knowledge, an adviser,
counselor, = OF. *wita*, a witness, = OHG. *wizo*,
a witness; lit. 'one who knows,' with formative
a- (*-an*) of agent, *<* *witan*, know: see *wit*¹, *v*.
This AS. *wita* appears in the historical term
witenagemot, AS. *witena gemot*, 'wits' moot, moot
of counselors,' a council, parliament.] One who
has discernment, reason, or judgment; a per-
son of acute perception; especially, one who
detects between associated ideas the finer re-
semblances or contrasts which give pleasure
or enjoyment to the mind, and who gives
expression to these for the entertainment of
others; often, a person who has a keen percep-
tion of the incongruous or ludicrous, and uses
it for the amusement and frequently at the ex-
pense of others.

By providing that choice *wits* after reasonable time
spent in contemplation may at the length either enter
into that holy vocation . . . or else give place and suffer
others to succeed in their rooms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

O, sure I am, the *wits* of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.
Shak., Sonnets, lix.

When I die,
I'll build an almshouse for decayed *wits*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, and other great wits, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 145.

wit² (wit), *v. i.* [*< wit², n.*] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite *it*.

Burton doth pretend to wit it in his pulpit-libell.

Heylin, Life of Land, p. 200. (Davies.)

wit⁴. See *wit²*.

witan (wit'an), *n. pl.* [AS., *pl. of wita* (ME. *wite, wote, wete*), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see *wit²*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, members of the witenagemot.

As witan from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, men realised how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightiest voice in England, man;
Thy voice will lead the Witan.

Tennyson, Harold, II. 2.

witch¹ (wich), *n.* [*< ME. witche, wicche, wichche, wiche, a witch (man or woman), < AS. wicca, m., wicce, f. (pl. wiccian in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch, = Fries. wikke = LG. wikke, a witch; cf. Icel. vitki, m., a witch, wizard, prob. after AS.; prob. a reduction, with shortened vowel and assimilation of consonants (tg > tk > kk, in AS. written co), of AS. wiga, a synecopated form of witega, witega, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. *deaf-witga*, 'devil prophet,' wizard) (= OHG. *wisago, wisago*, a prophet, soothsayer), < *witiġ, seeing, a form parallel to witiġ (with short vowel), knowing, witan, know, *witan, see: see *wit¹*, and cf. *witty*. The notion that *witch* is a fem. form is usually accompanied by the notion that the corresponding masc. is *wizard* (the two words forming one of the pairs of masc. and fem. correlatives given in the grammars); but *witch* is historically masc. as well as fem. (being indeed orig., in the AS. form *witga*, only masc.), and *wizard* has no immediate relation to *witch*. Cf. *wiseacre*, ult. < OHG. *wisago*, and so a doublet of *witch*. Hence ult. (< AS. *wicca*) ME. *wikke, wicke*, evil, wicked, and *wicked, wicked*, wicked: see *wick¹* and *wicked¹*. The change of form (AS. *wicca* < *witga*) is paralleled by a similar change in *orchard* (AS. *orċeard* < *oreċeard* < *ortgeard*), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'wicked') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately associated with popular superstitions—superstition, whether religious or etymological, tending to pervert or distort the forms and meanings of words.] 1. A person (of either sex) given to the black art; a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.*

"Crucifige," quod a cacoeppelle. "I warante hym a witche;"

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 46.

There was a man in that citee, whose name was Symount, a witche.

Wycht, Acts viii. 9.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:

Blood will I draw on thee; thou art a witch.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 6.

When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, The Witch is in her Churn.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 82.

2. An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

Foul wrinkled witche, what makest thou in my sight?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 164.

3. A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl. [Colloq.]—4. A charm or spell. [Rare.]

If a man but dally by her feet,

He thinks it straight a witche to charm his daughter.

Greene, George-a-Greene, p. 262. (Davies.)

5. A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.—6. A water-witch.—7. The pole, pole-dab, or craig-fuke, a kind of flatfish.—Black witch. Same as *white witch*, see with out. P. H. Gosse, Jamaica.—The riding of the witch. See *riding¹*.—White witch or wizard, a witch or wizard of a benevolent or good-natured disposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and white-witches, as they call them, in every village.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like white witches, mischievously good.

Dryden, The Medal, l. 62.

Witches' Sabbath. See *Sabbath*, 5.—Witch of Agnesi, in math., a plane curve discussed by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna, who died a nun in 1799. It consists of a straight

line together with a cubic to which that line is the inflectional asymptote, this cubic having an anode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If $x = 0$ is the equation of the line, $(y, a)^2 + 1 = (a/m)$ is that of the cubic. The area of the curve is four times that of the circle having four-point contact with the cubic and two-point contact with the line. Also called *versiera*.

witch¹ (wich), *v. t.* [*< ME. witchen, wicchen, wichen, < AS. wiccian, bewitch; cf. D. LG. wicken = Icel. vitka, soothsayer, divine; from the noun. Cf. bewitch.*] 1. To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

Ne schuld he with wicheckraft be wicched neuer more.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4427.

For she has given me poison in a kiss—
She had it twist her lips—and with her eyes
She wicches people.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.

Thou haat wicched me, rogue.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

2. To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft.

Did not she witch the devil into my son-in-law, when he killed my poor daughter?

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 2.

And so in one evening Ellery wicched himself into the good graces of every one in the simple parsonage; and when Tina at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,

Witching to deeper calm the drowsy tide,

Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge.

Lovell, Indian-Summer Reverie.

witch² (wich), *n.* [Also, in comp., *wich, wych, weech*; < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the sorb or service-tree; appar. applied to several trees with pendulous branches, < *wican* (pp. *wicen*), bend, yield: see *weak*. Hence *witchen*, and in comp. *witch-elm, witch-hazel*, q. v.] The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*.

witch-alder (wich'al'dér), *n.* A low shrub with alder-like leaves, *Pothergilla Gardeni* (*P. alnifolia*), of the witch-hazel family, found in Virginia and North Carolina.

witch-ball (wich'bál), *n.* A name given to interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tataria.

witch-bells, witches'-bells (wich'belz, wich'ez-belz), *n. pl.* The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; also, the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. Britten and Holland. [Provincial, chiefly Scotch.]

witch-chick (wich'chik), *n.* A swallow: from an old superstition. See *swallow-struck*. Also *witchuck* and *witch-hag*.

witchcraft (wich'kráft), *n.* [*< ME. wicheckraft, < AS. wiccecraft, wiccecraft, witchcraft, < wicce, m., wicce, f., witch, + craft, craft: see witch¹ and craft¹.*] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outbreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacal manifestations took place about 1692 in New England, especially in and near Salem.

There was thane an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with Wyche craft, that men clepen Taknia.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir William Philips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by witchcrafts introduced.

C. Mather, Mag. Christ., II. 13.

2. Extraordinary power; irresistible influence; fascination; witchery.

You have witchcraft in your lips, Kate.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 301.

There's witchcraft in thy language, in thy face,

In thy demeanour. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 3.

The subtle witchcraft of his tongue

Unlocked the hearts of those who keep

Gold, the world's bond of slavery.

Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

witch-doctor (wich'dok'tor), *n.* Same as *medicine-man*. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 820.

witch-elm (wich'elm), *n.* [Also *wich-elm*, and archaically *wych-elm*; also *weech-elm*; < *witch² + elm*. In this word and *witch-hazel*, the archaic spelling is much affected in modern use.] An elm, *Ulmus montana*, of hilly districts in western and northern Europe and northern Asia; the common wild elm of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is less tall than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk branching naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovate. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work,

as in boat-building. In southeastern England a variety of the common elm is also called by this name.

The witch-elm that shades Saint Fillan's Spring.

Scott, L. of the L., I., Int.

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor

Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

witchen (wich'n), *n.* [Also *witchin*; a var. of *witch²* (with suffix conformed to *-en²*), < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the service-tree: see *witch²*.] The mountain-ash or rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia*. [Prov. Eng.]

witchery (wich'er-i), *n.*; *pl. witcheries* (-iz). [*< witch¹ + -ery.*] 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft.—2. Fascination; charm.

He never felt

The witchery of the soft blue sky.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

witches'-besom (wich'ez-bé'sum), *n.* Same as *witches'-broom*.

witches'-broom (wich'ez-bróm), *n.* A popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, and other trees in consequence of the attack of a uredineous fungus, *Peridermium elatinum*.

witches'-butter (wich'ez-but'ér), *n.* An alga. See *Nostoc*, 2.

witches'-thimble (wich'ez-thim'bl), *n.* See *thimble* and *Silene*.

witchet (wich'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rounding-plane.

witch-finder (wich'fin'dér), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

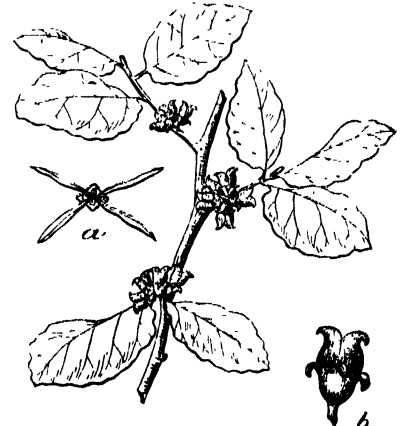
He [Matthew Hopkins] then set up as "Witch Finder General," and, on the invitation of several towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. . . . Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged.

Dict. Nat. Biog., XXVII. 336.

witch-grass (wich'grás), *n.* 1. Same as *old-witch grass*.—2. The quitch-grass or couch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

witch-hag (wich'hag), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-hazel (wich'ház'el), *n.* [Also *wich-hazel, wych-hazel*; < *witch² + hazel*. (Cf. *witch-elm*.)] 1. The witch- or wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*, its broad leaves resembling those of hazel. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub or small tree, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, of eastern North America. It is noticeable for its flowers with four yellow strap-shaped petals, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next season. The leaves



Branch with Fruits of Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*).
a, male flower; b, fruit.

are broad and straight-veined, wavy-margined. The leaves and bark of witch-hazel abound in tannin, and the bark affords also a reputed sedative application for various cases of external inflammation. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and an infusion of them is given internally for bowel-complaints and hemorrhages. While witch-hazel is now much in vogue as a cure for bruises and sprains, as also for various internal difficulties, and is even officially recognized, its real virtue, if any, is still quite in doubt.

witching (wich'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wicching, wicching; verbal n. of witch¹, v.*] The practices of witches; enchantment.

witching (wich'ing), *p. a.* 1. Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; weird.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,

When churchyards yawn. Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 406.

2. Fascinating; enchanting.

Let neither flattery, nor the witching sound

Of high and soft proferment, touch your goodness.

Fletcher (and another), False One, IV. 3.

witchingly (wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner. *Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 6.

witch-knot (wich'not), *n.* A knot or snarl, especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witchcraft. Compare *elf*, *v.*, and *elf-lock*.

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;
I'd scratch that face, that may not feel the aire,
And knit whole ropes of *witch-knots* in her hair.
Drayton, *Poems* (ed. 1887), p. 253. (*Halliwel*.)

O wha has loosed the nine *witch-knots*
That were among that lady's locks?
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

witch-meal (wich'mel), *n.* The powdery pollen of the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; lycopode. It is so rapidly inflammable as to have been used in theaters to represent lightning.

witch-ridden (wich'rid'n), *a.* Ridden by witches; having a nightmare.

witch-seeker (wich'se'kér), *n.* Same as *witch-finder*.

witch-stitch (wich'stieh), *n.* In embroidery, same as *herring-bone stitch* (which see, under *herring-bone*).

witchuck (wich'uk), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-wife (wich'wif), *n.* A woman who practices witchcraft.

In the tenth century we hear of the first instance of a death in England for heresy, in the actual drowning of a *witch-wife* at London Bridge.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 11.

witch-wolf (wich'wulf), *n.* A werwolf. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 119.

witch-wood (wich'wud), *n.* 1. Same as *witchen*. — 2. Same as *witch-elm*. — 3. The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus*.

wit-cracker (wit'krak'er), *n.* One who makes jests; a joker.

A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour: Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram?
Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 4. 102.

wit-craft (wit'kräft), *n.* 1. Mental skill; contrivance; invention. *Camden*, *Remains*, p. 144. (*Nares*). — 2. The art of reasoning; logic.

Master Secretary Wilson, giving an English name to his arte of Logique, called it *Witcraft*.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 191.

wite¹, *v. t.* [*ME. witen*, < *AS. witan*, see: see *wit*¹. Cf. *wite*².] To observe; keep; guard; preserve; protect.

"Pierce," quod I, "I preye the whi stonde thise pille here?"
"For wyndeas, wiltow wyte," quod he, "to witen it fram fallynge."
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 25.

wite² (wit), *v. t.* [*ME. witon*, *wyten*, < *AS. witan*, *witian*, impute, blame, censure, punish, fine (cf. *wituan*, punish, *edwitan*, reproach, *æwitan*, reproach: see *wit*¹), = *Ice. wita*, fine, = *Goth. witejan* (in *idwitejan*, reproach (= *AS. edwitan*), and in *fair-witejan*, observe intently); ult. connected with *witan*, see, *witan*, know: see *wit*¹, *wit*¹, and cf. *wit*¹.] 1. To impute (to one) as a fault; blame for; blame (that): governing directly a noun or clause, and taking an indirect object in the dative.

And therefore, if that I myspeke or seye,
Wite it the ale of Southwerk, I yow preye.
Chaucer, *Prol. to Miller's Tale*, l. 33.

Y pray yow . . . not to wite it me that y am the cause of it that my sayd malster noyth yow with so manye materes.
Paston Letters, I. 374.

2. To impute wrong to; find fault with; blame; censure. [*Now Scotch*.]

He gan fowly wite
His wicked fortune. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 52.

O wite na me, now, my master dear,
I gar'd a' my young hawks slig.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

wite² (wit), *n.* [Formerly also *wight*; < *ME. wite*, *wyte*, < *AS. wite*, punishment, fine, torment, torture, = *OS. witi* = *OHG. witi*, *MHG. wize*, punishment, = *Ice. witi*, fine: see *wite*², *v.*] 1. Blame; censure; reproach; fault. [*Now Scotch*.]

For worche he wel other wrong, the *wit* is his oun.

Piers Plowman (A), x. 75.

And but I do, sir, lat me han the *wite*.
Chaucer, *Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 400.

"Put na the *wite* on me," she said,
"It was my maye's chertine."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

They hae kill'd Sir Charlie Hay,
And they laid the *wite* on Geordie.
Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

2. Punishment; penalty; mulct; fine; in *old Eng. criminal law*, a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offense. *J. F. Stephen*.

wite³, *v. i.* [*ME. witen*; < *AS. witan* (pret. *wät*), *gewitan* (pret. *gewät*), go.] To go.

Ne wite thou nocht fra me.
Early Eng. Poet (ed. Stevenson), xli. 12.

wite⁴, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *wit*¹.

witeless (wit'les), *a.* [*wite*² + *-less*.] Blameless.

Ne can Willie wite the *witeless* herdgroome.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August.

witenagemot (wit'e-na-ge-möt'), *n.* [*AS. witenagemot*, 'counselors' moot': *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, *weota*, *gewita*, a man of knowledge, a counselor; *gemot*, moot or meet, assembly, council, parliament: see *wit*² and *moot*¹.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the great national council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, the bishops, and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many important measures, such as the deciding of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, election and (in many instances) deposition of kings.

The old Germanic tradition, which associated "the wise men" in all royal action, gave a constitutional ground to the powers which the *Witenagemot* exercised more and more as English society took a more and more aristocratic form; and it thus came to share with the crown in the higher justice, in the imposition of taxes, the making of laws, the conclusion of treaties, the control of war, the disposal of public lands, the appointment of bishops and great officers of state. There were times when it claimed even to elect or depose a king.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 216.

witerlicheit, *witerliit*, *adv.* See *witlessly*.

witfish (wit'fish), *n.* Same as *whitefish*.

witful (wit'ful), *a.* [*ME. witful*, *witfol*, *witvol*; < *wit*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and *witfull*.
Chapman, *Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

with¹ (wit), *prep.* [*ME. with*, rarely *wit*, *wid*, with, near, among, in company with, also against, along, on, to, from, by, < *AS. with*, against, opposite, = *OS. wida* = *OFries. with* = *Ice. wita*, against, by, at, with, = *Sw. wid*, near, at, by, = *Dan. ved*, by, at; otherwise in the compar. form *wither*, *AS. wither* = *OHG. wida*, *MHG. G. wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = *Goth. witra*, against, toward, in front of; cf. *Skt. witarā*, further, *vi-*, asunder, *L. ve-*, apart. Cf. *wit-*, *wither*¹, *wi-*, *withers*. *With* has largely taken the place of *AS.* and *ME. mid*, with.] 1. Against: noting competition, opposition, or antagonism: as, to fight *with* the Romans (that is, against them); to vie *with* each other.

For the most part wise and graue men doe naturally mislike *with* all sodaine innovations, specially of lawes.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 86.

The *Sasquehannocks*, a nightlie people, and mortall enemies *with* the *Massawomeks*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 182.

The rival Moorish kings were waging civil war *with* each other in the vicinity of Granada.

Irring, *Granada*, p. 83.

2. Noting association or connection. Particularly, expressing—(a) Proximity, accompaniment, companionship, or fellowship.

They met at Ispahan (a Citie of Persia), and there Mahomet, falling *with* his horse, brake his neck.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 279.

The Earl of Northumberland, being advertised thereof, came *with* a Power, assaulted the Castle, and after two Days Defence recovered it. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 137.

The greatest News from Abroad is that the French King *with* his Cardinal are come again on this Side the Hills.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 29.

The globe goes round from west to east; and he must go round *with* it.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

Come and spend an evening *with* us.

Dickens, *Crickets on the Hearth*, I.

There *with* her knights and dames was Guinevere.

Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

(b) Harmony, agreement, or alliance: as, one color may or may not go *with* another; to fight *with* the national troops; to side or vote *with* the reformers.

He that is not *with* me is against me. *Mat.* xii. 30.

(c) Combination or composition: as, wine mixed *with* water. (d) Addition or conjunction: as, England *with* Wales, Scotland, and Ireland make the United Kingdom.

Very wise, and *with* his wisdom very valiant.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 664, quoted in *Abbott's Shakespearian Grammar*.

Here were seen in profusion the orange, the citron, the fig, and pomegranate, *with* great plantations of mulberry trees, from which was produced the finest silk.

Irring, *Granada*, p. 4.

(e) Communication, intercourse, or interaction.

With thee she talks, *with* thee she moans,
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans,
With thee she says, "Farewell, mine own."

Surrey, *State of a Lover*.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 3. 86.

You have to do *with* other-guess-people now.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xlvii.

(f) Simultaneousness.

With every minute you do change a mind.
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1. 186.

3. As a property, attribute, or belonging to; in the possession, care, keeping, service, or employment of: as, to leave a package *with* one; to be *with* the A. B. Manufacturing Co.

We may find Truth *with* one man as soon as in a Council.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

4. Having, possessing, bearing, or characterized by: as, the boy has come *with* the letter; Thebes, *with* its grand old walls; Rome, *with* her seven hills.

A stately ship, . . .

With all her bravery on.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 717.

His ministry was *with* much conviction and demonstration.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 302.

There came into the shop a very learned man *with* an erect solemn air.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 438.

5. In the region, sphere, or experience of; followed by a plural, among; also, in the sight, estimation, or opinion of: as, a holy prophet *with* God.

The first of the fre faithfully was cald

Emynent the mighty, *with* men that hym knew.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12442.

With men it is impossible, but not *with* God: for *with* God all things are possible.

Mat. x. 27.

I had thought my life had borne more value *with* you.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, III. 2.

Those Antichthonas, which are on the other side of the globe of the earth, are now out of the comfortable reach of the sunbeams, while it is day *with* us.

By. Hall, *Sermons*, xxxv.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers.

Addison.

His integrity was perfect; it was a law of nature *with* him, rather than a choice or a principle.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 27.

6. In respect of; in relation to; as regards; as to: as, have patience *with* me; what is your will *with* me?

How far am I grown

Behind-hand *with* fortune!

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

If we truly consider our Proceedings *with* the Spaniards and the rest, we have no reason to despayre.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 242.

Thus will it ever be *with* him who trusts too much to woman.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 217.

7. Like; analogously to; hence, specifically, at the same time or rate as; according to; in proportion to.

As if *with* Circe she would change my shape.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 3. 85.

Their insolence and power increased *with* their number, and the seditions were also doubled *with* it.

Swift, *Nobles and Commons*, III.

8. By. Indicating—(a) An agent: as, slain *with* robbers.

At thus *with* Iews I [Christ] am dyth.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 247.

Ysiphile, betrayed *with* Jasoun.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 266.

And so it was commanded to be kept *with* x noble men; and thei were charged to take goodde hede who com to assalen, and yef eny ther were that myght drawn out of the ston.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 100.

He was torn to pieces *with* a bear. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 2. 68.

At Flowers we were againe chased *with* foure French men of warre.

Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 209.

He was sick and lame of the scurvy, so as he could but lie in the cabin-door, and give direction, and it should seem, was badly assisted either *with* mate or mariners.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 181.

(b) An instrument or means: as, to write *with* a pen; to cut *with* a knife; to heal *with* herba.

Thirle my soule *with* thi spere anon.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You have paid me, equal heavens,
And sent my own rod to correct me *with*.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *King and No King*, iv. 2.

They had cut of his head upon y cudy of his boat, had not y man reskued him *with* a sword.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 96.

And *with* faint Praises one another damm.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, Prolog.

(c) An accessory, as of material, contents, etc.: as, a ring set *with* diamonds; a ship laden *with* cotton; a bottle filled *with* water.

Threescore carts laden *with* baggage.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 23.

The chiefe Citie, called St. Savadore, seated upon an exceeding high mountaine, 150. miles from the Sea, verie fertile, and inhabited *with* more than 100000. persons.

Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 42.

Valencia . . . is the greatest part of Spain; which, if the Historians be true, in the Romans time abounded no less with gold and silver Mines then now the West-Indies.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 186.

Their armor was inlaid and chased with gold and silver. Irving, Granada, p. 6.

With was formerly used in this sense before materials of nourishment, and so was equivalent to the modern on.

To dine and sup with water and bran.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 159.

9. Through; on account or in consequence of; by reason of: expressing cause: as, he trembled with fear; to perish with hunger.

Therefore let Benedick . . .

Consume away in sighs: . . .

It were a better death than die with mocks.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 79.

A cow died at Plymouth, and a goat at Boston, with eating Indian corn. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 44.

They are scarce able to budge, being stiff with cold.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 42.

10. Using; showing: in phrases of manner: as, to win with ease; to pull with a will.

Marie answered with Milde steuene:

"A sonde Me cam while er fram heuene."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

He will not creepe, nor crouche with fained face.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 727.

They were directed only by Powhatan to obtaine him our weapons, to cut our owne throats, with the manner where, how, and when, which we plainly found most true and apparant. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 171.

They contended with all the animosity of personal feeling.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

11. From: noting separation, difference, disagreement, etc.: as, he will not part with it on any account; to differ with a person; to break with old ties.

Madam,

The Queene must heare you sing another song

Before you part with vs.

Heywood, If you know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 207).

With was formerly used in many idioms to denote relations now expressed rather by of, to, etc.

Nobill talker with tales, treftable, also,

Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3835.

He still retains some resemblance with the ancient Cupid.

Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

This paine I took with willingness, though it were much offensive to me, not being accustomed with such poisonous savours.

Good News from New England, quoted in N. Morton's [New England's Memorial, App., p. 370].

Collections were early and liberally made for . . . services in the church, and intrusted with faithful men fearing God.

Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

What frippery a woman is made up with!

Cumberland, Natural Son, I. 1.

Away with. See away.—Have with you. See have.—One with. See one.—To bear, begin, break, dispense, do, go, etc., with. See the verbs.—Together with. See together.—To put up with. See put.—Warm with. See warm.—With child (OE. mid childe). See child.—With God, in heaven.

I have been a-fishing with old Oliver Henly, now with God, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

With that. (at) Provided that.

To worche goure will the while my lyf dureth, With that ge kenne me kyndeliche to knowe what is Dowel.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 92.

(bt) Moreover.

Beton . . . had him good morwe,

And axed of hym with that whidward he wolde.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.

(c) Thereupon.

With that Merlin departed, and the kynge be left in grete mysse, and sore a-bashed of this thinge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 631.

With the sun. See sun.—With young. See young.—Syn. With and by are so closely allied in many of their uses that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of with and through.

with², n. See with.

with-. [ME. with-, < AS. with-, prefix, with, prep., against: see with¹.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'against.' It was formerly common, but of the Middle English words containing it only two remain in common use—withdraw and withhold.

withal (wi-thäl'), adv. and prep. [Early mod. E. also withall, withalle; < ME. withal, withalle, prop. two words, with alle; used in place of AS. mid ealle, with all, altogether, entirely: see with¹ and all. Cf. at all, under all.] I. adv. With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well.

Fy on possessioun,

But-if a man be vertuous withal.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Franklin's Tale, I. 15.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him.

Acts xxv. 27.

II. prep. An emphatic form of with, used after the object (usually a relative) at the end of a sentence or clause.

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken withal. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

These banish'd men that I have kept withal.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 162.

Str. My fine fool!

Pie. Fellow crack! why, what a consort

Are we now bless'd withal!

Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. 2.

We made a shift, however, to save 23 barrels of Rain-water, besides what we drest our Victuals withal.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 83.

withamite (with'am-it), n. [Named by Sir David Brewster, after Dr. Henry Witham, of Glencoe.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous luster and red or yellow color.

Withania (wi-thä'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Pauquy, 1824).] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order Solanaceæ and tribe Solanææ. They are characterized by having a narrowly bell-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes, and an inflated fruiting calyx more or less closed above the included berry. The 4 species are natives of southern Europe, western and southern Asia, North Africa, and the Canary Islands. They are hoary or woolly shrubs, bearing entire leaves and clustered, almost sessile flowers. For W. coagulans, used for rennet, see cheese-maker.

withdraught (with-draught'), n. [< withdraw, after draught.] Withdrawal.

May not a withdraught of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 145. (Davies.)

withdraw (with-draw'), v.; pret. withdrew, pp. withdrawn, ppr. withdrawing. [< ME. with-drawen, withdragen, wythdragen (pret. withdrow, withdrog), draw, recall, take away; < with-, against, opposite, + draw.] I. trans. 1. To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove.

He doth best that with-draweth hym by day and bi nygte To spille any speche or any space of tyme.

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 96.

From her husband's hand her hand

Soft she withdrew. Milton, P. L., ix. 386.

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then withdrawn.

Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

I say that this—

Else I withdraw favour and countenance

From you and yours for ever—shall you do.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To recall; retract: as, to withdraw a charge, a threat, or a vow.

Rom. Wouldst thou withdraw it [thy vow]? for what purpose, love?

Jul. But to be frank, and give it thee again.

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 130.

3. To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.

His mynd was alienate and withdrawn, not onely from him who moste loved him, but also from all former delights and studies.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Arg.

Roads occupy lands more or less capable of production, and also . . . they absorb (or withdraw from other uses) in their construction a large amount of labour.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 27.

4†. To take out; subtract.

Than wythdrawe the yeris oute of the yeris that ben passed that rote.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. § 45.

The word is often used reflexively.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds: . . . from such withdraw thyself.

1 Tim. vi. 5.

To withdraw a juror, to discharge one from a jury, which is thus left one short of the legal number: a formality resorted to, by consent of the parties or permission of the court, in order to terminate a trial by preventing a verdict, and thus leave the action to proceed to a new trial.

II. intrans. To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

The day for drede ther-of with-drow and deork by-cam the sonne;

The wal of the temple to-cleef euene a two peces;

The hard roche al to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 62.

We will withdraw

Into the gallery. Shak., Pericles, II. 2. 58.

There have been little disputes between the two houses about coming into each other's house; when a lord comes into the Commons they call out withdraw; that day the moment my uncle came in they all roared out, Withdraw!

H. Walpole, to Mann, May 20, 1742.

And what if thou withdraw

In silence from the living, and no friend

Take note of thy departure? Bryant, Thanatopsis.

withdrawal (with-draw'al), n. [< withdraw + -al.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The withdrawal of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans.

Fielding, Tom Jones. (Latham.)

Sin comes by withdrawal of the heart from God.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 492.

withdrawer (with-draw'ér), n. [< withdraw + -er.] One who withdraws.

He was not a withdrawer of the corn, but a seller.

Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs (1563), fol. 192 b.

(Latham.)

withdrawing (with-draw'ing), p. a. Retreating; receding.

Your hills, and long withdrawing vales.

Thomson, Spring, I. 68.

withdrawing-room (with-draw'ing-röm), n. [< withdrawing, verbal n. of withdraw, v., + room¹.] A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parlor or reception-room: now abbreviated to drawing-room.

Being in ye withdrawing roome adjoining the bedchamber, his Ma's copyng me came to me from a greate crowde of noblemen.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1661.

My withdrawing room, always ready for company, . . .

was the pine wood behind my house.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.

withdrawment (with-draw'ment), n. [< withdraw + -ment.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; recall.

The withdrawalment of those [papers] deemed most obnoxious.

W. Belsham, Hist. Eng., I. II.

with (with or with), n. [Also wythe, and prop. with; < ME. with, wythe, wyth, withthe, withthe, < AS. withthe, a var. of withig, a twig, withy; see withy¹.] 1. A tough flexible twig, especially of willow, used for binding things together; a willow- or osier-twig. Judges xvi. 7.

I remember in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebel, condemned, put up a petition to the deputy that he might be hanged in a with, and not in a halter.

Bacon, Custom and Education.

I tied several logs together with a birch with.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 208.

2. An elastic handle for a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the workman's hand.—3. An iron fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.

Lastly comes the wythe, a species of iron cap to support the flying jib-boom.

Lucas, Seaman'ship, p. 81.

4. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.—Basket-with. See Tournesfortia.—Hoop-with. See Rivina.—Serpent with. See serpent-with.—White hoop-with. See Tournesfortia.

with (with or with), v. t.; pret. and pp. withed, ppr. withing. [< with, n.] To bind with withes or twigs.

Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thal take

And bynde and withen hem so that gemynyng

Comyt upp go.

Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Stay but a while, and ye shall see him withed, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. lxxviii. 80.

wither¹ (with'er), adv. [< ME. wither, < AS. wither (in comp.), again, against, = OS. withar, wither, withere = OFries. wither, withir, wether, weder, weer = LG. wædder = D. weder, wêser = OHG. widar, MHG. wider, G. wider, against, wider, again, = Icel. withr = Sw. Dan. veder = Goth. withra, against, toward; compar. of with: see with¹. This adverb was once of considerable importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., withernam being merely archaic, and withershins dialectal. The instances of wither as prep., adj., and noun, given as occurring in ME., are rare, and in all of them wither is rather to be taken as a prefix. Cf. withers.] Against; in opposition (to); chiefly in composition, as a prefix wither-, against. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3386.

wither¹, v. [ME. witheron, < AS. witherian (= MD. wederen = OHG. widaron), go against, resist, < wither, against: see wither¹, adv.] To go against; resist; oppose. Ormulum, I. 1181.

wither² (with'er), v. [With change of d to th, as in the orig. noun weather; < ME. widder, wydderen, widren, wederen, < AS. wedrian, expose to the weather, = MHG. witeren, be such and such weather; cf. G. verwitern, be spoiled by the weather, decay, etc., wittern, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; cf. weather, v., a doublet of wither.] I. trans. 1. To cause to become dry and fade; make supple and shrunken.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it withereth the grass.

Jas. I. 11.

Like a blasted sapling, wither'd up.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 4. 71.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; cause to lose bloom; shrivel; cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles: as, time will wither the fairest face.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety. Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 240.

3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; affect fatally by malevolence; cause to perish or languish gen-

erally: as, to *with* a person by a look or glance; reputations *withered* by scandal.

The treacherous air
Of absence *withers* what was once so fair.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 25.

He *withers* marrow and mind. *Tennyson, Ancient Sage.*
II. intrans. 1. To lose the sap or juice; dry and shrivel up; lose freshness and bloom; fade. Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *withers*? It shall *with* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek. xvii. 9.*

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to *with* at the north wind's breath.
Mrs. Hemans, The Hour of Death.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss or lack of animal moisture; lose pristine freshness, bloom, softness, smoothness, vigor, or the like, as from age or disease; decay. A fair face will *with*. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 170.*

There, left a subject to the wind and rain,
And scorched by suns, it *withers* on the plain.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 559.

3. To decay generally; decline; languish; pass away.

When few days faren were, the fro kyng Teutra
Wax welke of his wound, & *with* to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5301.

And now I wax old,
Soke, sory, and cold,
As muck upon mold
I *with* away.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

That which is of God we defend; . . . that which is otherwise, let it *with* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 1.*
The individual *withers*, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

with-. See *with*¹, *adv.*

with-band (wĭth'ér-band), *n.* A piece of iron fixed under a saddle nearly over the withers of the horse, to strengthen the bow.

withered¹ (wĭth'ér-d), *p. a.* Shriveled; faded. **withered**² (wĭth'ér-d), *a.* [*< withers + -ed².*] Having withers (of this or that specified kind).

Some with their Manes Frizzled up, to make 'em appear
high *Wither'd*, that they look'd as Fierce as one of Hun-
gers's Wild Boars.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
II. 165.

witheredness (wĭth'ér-d-nes), *n.* A withered state or condition. [*Rare.*]

Do ye complain of the dead *witheredness* of good affec-
tions?
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, v. 11.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their
witheredness.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

withering (wĭth'ér-ing), *p. a.* Blasting; blighting; scorching: as, a *withering* glance; a *withering* wind.

How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that *withering* name!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

The attacking column was under a *withering* fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

Withering cancer, scirrhus cancer in which there is a tendency to shrinkage and atrophy.

withering-floor (wĭth'ér-ing-flór), *n.* The drying-floor of a malt-house: according to the established arrangement, the second floor.

All such [imperfect] grains are apt to become very dam-
aging upon the *withering* floor.
Ure, Dict., III. 187.

witheringly (wĭth'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

But we must wander *witheringly*,
In other lands to die.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Wild Gazelle.

withelite (wĭth'ér-it), *n.* [Named by Werner after W. *Withering*, an English medical practitioner and scientist (1741-99), who, in 1784, published an analysis and description of a specimen of this mineral obtained from a lead-mine at Alston Moor in Cumberland, England.] Native barium carbonate. It occurs crystallized, also columnar or granular massive, and has a white, gray, or yellow color. Also called *barokite*.

witheringly¹ (wĭth'ér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. withering; < wither¹ + -ling¹.*] An opponent, enemy, or adversary.

Grete wel the gode
Quen Godlid my moder,
And sey that hethene king,
Thú cristes *withering*,
that iohē lof and dere
On loude am rised here. *King Horn, l. 156.*

witheringly² (wĭth'ér-ing), *n.* [*< wither² + -ling¹.*] One who or that which is withered or decrepit.

All these branches of heretikes fallen from the church,
the vine of Christs mystical body, seme thet neuer so
freshe & grene, bee yet in dede but *witheringes*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 182.

withernam (wĭth'ér-nain), *n.* [*< ME. *withernam, < AS. withernām (= G. wiedernahme), re-*

taking, reception, *< wither*, again, + **ndm*, a taking, seizure: see *with*¹ and *nam*², *name*².] In law: (a) An unlawful distress, or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained, out of the county, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. (b) The reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam*. [*Now obsolete.*]

with-rod (wĭth'rod), *n.* A North American shrub, *Viburnum cassinoides*, a species formerly included in *V. nudum*.

withers (wĭth'érz), *n. pl.* [Also *witters*; lit. the parts that are 'against,' the resisting part; *< wither*, *adv.* Cf. *G. wider-rist*, a horse's withers, *< wider*, against, + *rist*, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers.] 1. The highest part of the back of a horse, between the shoulder-blades and behind the root of the neck, where the mane ceases to grow: as, a horse 15 hands high at the *withers*. The name is extended to the same part of some other animals: as, an antelope with high *withers*; the sacred ox, with a hump on the *withers*. See *cut under horse*.

Let the galled jade wince; our *withers* are unwrung.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 253.

Contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his
withers.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the withers: so called by British whalers.

withershins (wĭth'ér-shinz), *adv.* [Also *widershins*, *widdersinnis*, *widishins*, *widdersins*, *wodershins*, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' *< wither*¹, against, contrary to, + *-shins*, *-sins*, etc., a form of *sun*, with adverbial gen. -s. More prob. *withershins* is a corruption of **withershins*, **withershins*, *< wither*¹ + *-ling*².] In the opposite direction; hence, in the wrong way. [*Scotch.*]

Go round it three times *widershins*, and every time say,
"Open, door!" *Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 248).*

And my love and his bonnie ship
Turn'd *widershins* about.
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 215).

with-erung (wĭth'ér-rung), *a.* [*< with-er(s) + -ung.*] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by *with-erung* sometimes is caused
by the bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit.
Farrier's Dict. (Johnson).

with-got (wĭth-gō'), *v. t.* [*< with- + go.*] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did *withgo* his birthright.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.

withhault (wĭth-hált'), *A* spurious preterit of *withhold*. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 9.*

withhold (wĭth-hôld'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *with-held*, ppr. *withholding*. [*< ME. withholden, with-halde, keep back, hold back; < with-*, against, + *hold*¹, *v.* Cf. *withdraw*.] 1. *trans.* To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Enforcest thou the to aresten or *withholden* the swytt-
nosse and the sweygh of hir turnynge wheel?
Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 2.

You all did love him once, not without cause;
What cause *withholds* you then to mourn for him?
Shak., J. C., III. 2. 108.

Life, anguish, death, immortal love,
Ceasing not, mingled, unexpress'd,
Apart from place, *withholding* time.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To keep back; refrain from doing, giving, permitting, etc.: as, to *withhold* payment; to *withhold* assent to something.

Withhold revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2. 7.

Was it ever denied that the favours of the Crown were
constantly bestowed and *withheld* purely on account of
. . . religious opinions? *Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

34. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

It [the Lord's Prayer] is short, for it sholde be kond the
more lightly, and for to *withholden* it the more esly in
herte.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

We haue herde sey that ye *with-holds* alle the sow-
diours that to yow will come. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 303.*

44. To keep; maintain.

He . . . ran to London unto saynt Poules,
To seken him a chaunterie for soules,
Or with a bretherheld to been *withholds*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 511.

54. To engage; retain.

To us surgens aperteneth that we do to every wight
the best that we kan whereas we been *withholds*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

II. intrans. To refrain; stay back; hold one's self in check.

They *withhold* and did no more hurie, & y^e people came
trembling, & brought them the best provisions they had.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they missed of him; but understood
that Squanto was alive; so they *withheld*, and did no hurt.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

withholder (wĭth-hôl'dér), *n.* [*< withhold + -er¹.*] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes
and church rights; and that which is there threatened
happened to this *withholder*.
Stephens, Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 132.

withholdment (wĭth-hôld'ment), *n.* [*< with-hold + -ment.*] The act of withholding. [*Imp. Dict.*]

within (wi-whĭn'), *adv. and prep.* [*< ME. within, withinne, withynne, withinnen, < AS. withinnan, on the inside, < with*, against, with, + *innan*, adv., in: see *in*¹.] 1. *adv.* 1. In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thal thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so *withinne*
With brymston, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Damascus does not answer *within* to its outward appear-
ance. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 118.*

It is designed, *within* and without, of two stories.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

2. In the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly.

You frame my thoughts, and fashion me *within*.
Spenser, Sonnets, viii.

I am, *within*, thy love; without, thy master.
T. Tomkies (?), Albumazar, iv. 11.

Think not the worse, my friends, I shed not tears;
Great griefs lament *within*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home: as, the master is *within*.

But at this hour the house doth keep itself;
There's none *within*. *Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 88.*

Serv. Your brother, sir, is speaking to a gentleman in
the street, and says he knows you are *within*.
*Joseph S. 'Sdeath, blockhead, I'm not within—I'm out
for the day.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 8.

From *within*, from the inside; from the inner place or
point of view.

We look *from within*, and see nothing but the mould
formed by the elements in which we are incased; other
observers look from without, and see us as living statues.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

II. prep. 1. In or into the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of; in the space inclosed or bounded by: as, *within* the city: opposed to *without*.

Mount Syon is *with inne* the Cytee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 3. 17.

Accomintous and Passataquack are two convenient
Harbours for small Barks: and a good Country *within*
their craggy cliffs.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 198.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity *within* it self,
one King and one People.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 78.

Without and eke *within*
The Walls of London there is 8 in.
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliers pent up
and beleaguered *within* the walls of Alhama spread terror
among their friends.
Irving, Granada, p. 47.

2. Included or comprehended in.

Extension apprehended is said to be *within* conscious-
ness.
Vetoh, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. ix.

3. Among.

To save our selves therefore, and resist the common
enemy, it concerns us mainly to agree *within* ourselves.
Milton, True Religion.

When we were come *within* the sandy hills, we were
surprised at the sight of a magnificent tent, where a hand-
some collation was prepared.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 12.

4. In the course, range, reach, compass, or lim-
its of; not beyond or more than: of distance,
time, length, quantity. (a) Of distance: At or to a
point distant less than; nearer than: as, *within* a mile of
Edinburgh.

As soon as Ermones the kyng
Saw that he was *withynne* his wepons length,
Anon he smote At hym with all his strength.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3044.

The place shewn us for this City consisted of only a few
Houses, on the tops of the Mountains, *within* about half
a Mile of the Sea. *Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.*

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Belianis
of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda the sorceress, his
wife, . . . could pretend to come *within* a league of the
truth.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 19.

(b) Of time: In the limits or course of; before the expira-
tion of; in: as, he will be here *within* two hours.

Thow getis tydandt I trowe, *within* tene dayes,
That some trofere es tydde sene thow fro home turnede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3452.

The grete and olde cytle of Anthoche, where saynt Peter preached and dyd many myracles, and there he baptyzed aboute .x.m. men *within* .vij. dayes.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

We arrived *within* this hour. *Sheridan, The Rivals, l. 2.*
(cf) Not exceeding the space of; during; throughout.

He should maintaine possession in some of those vast Countries *within* the tearme of sixe years.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 80.

(d) So as not to exceed or overpass; under; below: as, to live *within* one's income.

Alle the children that weren in Bethlem, and in alle the endis of it, fro two gear age and *with ynn*.

Wyck, Mat. ii. 16.

'Tis a good rule, eat *within* your Stomack, act *within* your Commission.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.

I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better than a kind of assassins and murderers *within* the law.

Addison, Tatler, No. 181.

5. In; in the purview, scope, or sphere of action of.

Againe I see, *within* my glass of Steele,
But foure estates, to serue eche country Soyle.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.

Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

After living for three years *within* the subtle influence of an intellect like Emerson's.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6†. In advance of; before.

The fifth [time of prayer], two houres *within* night, before they goe to sleepe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 292.

It was seen, several nights together, in the west, about an hour *within* the night.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

7†. All but; lacking.

I served three years, *within* a bit, under his honour, in the Royal Inniskillions. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, l. 1.*

To get *within* one†. See get†.—Wheels *within* wheels. See wheel†.—*Within* call, compass, hall, etc. See the nouns.—*Within* land†, inland.

The Pories dwell an hundred miles *within* Land, are low like the Wayanasses, lue on Pluenuts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

Within one's hand. See hand.

withinforth† (wi-*thin* 'fōrth), *adv.* [*<* ME. *with-inne-fōrth*; *<* *within* + *fōrth*†.] *Within*.

The formes that resten *withinne* forth.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 5.

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenous wolues.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 281.

Withinfurth, farther into the firme land, inhabite the Candel.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.

withinside (wi-*thin* 'sid), *adv.* [*<* *within* + *side*†.] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel *withinside* of the door.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.

withnay† (wi-*th*-nā'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *withnagen*; *<* *with* + *nay*.] To refuse; deny.

Yit if that *withnay*

Her fruyt, the fattest roote away that tere.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 102.

without (wi-*thout*'), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*<* ME. *withoute*, *withoute*, *withute*, *withuten*, *withute*, *withuten*, *<* AS. *withutan* (= Icel. *vihtutan*), on the outside of, *<* *with*, against, + *utan*, outside, from without: see out.†] I. *adv.* 1. On or as to the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch it [the ark] *within* and *without*. *Gen. vi. 14.*
The Dukus Palace seemeth to be fayne, but I was not in it, only I saw it *without*. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 90.*

2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a house.

Sir, there's a gentlewoman *without* would speak with your worship.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout:
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 217.

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

Without unspotted, innocent *within*,

She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 3.

From *without*, from the outside: opposed to *from within*: as, sounds *from without* reached their ears.

These were from *without*

The growing miseries. *Milton, P. L., x. 714.*

The object of the historian's imitation is not *within* him, it is furnished *from without*.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

II. *prep.* 1. Outside of; at or on the exterior or outside of; external to; out of: opposed to *within*: as, *without* the walls.

With in the Cytee and *with out* ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse frutes. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.*

Then *without* the doore, thrice to the South, every one bowing his knee in honour of the fire.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 84.

I do not feel it, I do not think of it; it is a thing *with-out* me.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Their boat was cast away upon a strand *without* Long Island.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 30.

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as it were, abroad, among things *without* him.

Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I was received . . . with great civility by the superior, who met us *without* the gate.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; beyond.

The ages that succeed, and stand far off
To gaze at your high prudence, shall admire,
And reckon it an act *without* your sex.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 1.

As to the Palace of Versailles (which is yet some Miles further, *within* the Mountainous Country, not unlike Black-Heath or Tunbridge), 'tis *without* dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe.

Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 201.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

3. Lacking; destitute of; exempt or free from; unconnected with; independent of: noting loss, absence, negation, privation, etc.: as, to be *without* money; to do *without* sleep; *without* possibility of error; *without* harm.

Thel seyn that, when he schalle come in to another World, he schalle not ben *with outen* an flows, ne *with outen* Hors, ne *with outen* Gold and Sylver.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 258.

Noe times have bene *without* badd men.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now, ladies, to glad your aspects once again with the sight of Love, and make a spring smile in your faces, which must have looked like winter *without* me.

B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

King John lived to have three Wives. His first was Alice, Daughter of Hubert Earl of Morton, who left him a Widower *without* Issue.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

Hee gave him wisdom at his request, and riches *with-out* asking.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Having marked the hour of relieving guard, and made all necessary observations, he retired *without* being discovered.

Irving, Granada, p. 29.

The darkness was intense, we were ignorant of the ford and *without* guides, and were encumbered with nearly two hundred wounded, whom we were unwilling to abandon.

The Century, XL. 411.

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as *to do without*, *to go without*: as, they can give me no assistance, so I must do *without*.

And nice affections wavering stood in doubt

If best were as it is, or best *without*.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 98.

Cold without. See cold.—*Indorsement without recourse*. See indorsement.—*To go without saying*. See go.—*Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dreadt*. See the nouns.—*Without fail*. See fail.—*Without more bones*. See bone.—*Without prejudice, price, reserve*. See the nouns.

III. *conj.* *Without* is sometimes used to govern a substantive clause introduced by *that*, *without* *that* thus signifying unless, except; and then, the *that* being omitted, it obtains the value of a conjunction (like *because*, *while*, *since*, etc.) in the same sense; but it is now rarely, if ever, used thus by careful and correct speakers and writers.

Without that she myght have his lous ageyn,

She were on don for euer in certayne.

Generydes (R. E. T. S.), l. 475.

And it is so sumptuous and so straunge a werke that it passeth for my reason and vnderstandynge to make any reporte of it, *without* I shulde apayre the fame thereof.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

He may stay him; marry, not *without* the prince be willing.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 3. 86.

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, *without* it be of matters wherein our friends ought to rejoice.

Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

I needs must break

Those bonds that so defame me: not *without*

She wills it: would I if she will'd it?

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

without-door (wi-*thout* 'dōr), *a.* Outdoor; exterior; outward; external.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.

Shak., W. T., II. 1. 60.

withouten†, *withouten*†, *adv., prep., and conj.* Obsolete forms of *without*.

without-forth† (wi-*thout* 'fōrth), *adv.* [*<* ME. *without forth*, *with-out forth*, *withuten-forth*; *<* *without* + *fōrth*†.] *Without*.

Ymaginacions of sensible things weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies *withouten-forth*.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 4.

Also rarely used adjectively.

The *withoutforth* [var. *foreyn*, p. 38] landys and tementis of citezens which shalbe mynesters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym agaynst the Kyngs vndamaged for there offices as thare tementis *withyn* the citee.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 9.

withoutside† (wi-*thout* 'sid), *adv.* [*<* *without* + *side*†.] Outside; externally; on the outside.

Not meeting with him, I fancy'd he had some private Way up the Chimney. . . . So, Sir, I turn'd my Coat here, to save it clean, and up I scrambled; but when I came *withoutside*, I saw nobody there.

Mrs. Centlivre, Marplot, II. 1.

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience *withoutside*? *Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 6.*

withsafet (wi-*th*-sāf'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *withsafe*, *withsafe*, *withsave*; appar. an artificial formation, *<* *with* + *safe*, in imitation of *vouchsafe*. There may have been some confusion with *withsay*, *withsay* implying 'oppose' and *withsafe* 'consent.†'] I. *trans.* To make safe; assure.

Now must I seek some other ways

Myself for to *withsave*.

Wyatt, He Repenteth that He had Ever Loved.

II. *intrans.* To vouchsafe; deign.

I *withsafe*, I am content to do a thyng. Je daigne. . . . I was wonte to crouche and knele to hym, and I do nat *withsafe* to looke upon hym.

Palgrave, p. 788.

withsaint. Infinitive of *withsay*. *Chaucer.*

withsay† (wi-*th*-sā'), *v. t.* [ME. *withseyen*, *withseggen*, *withsigen*; *<* *with* + *say*†.] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

That I *withsegge*,

Ne schal I the hit hignne,

Till I suddene winne.

King Horn (R. E. T. S.), l. 1276.

Finally, what wight that it *withseyde*,

It was for nought.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 215.

Of soch thyng herde I neuer speke, but by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and therefore I will in no wise *withsay* that ye requere, and be ye right welcome.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), II. 304.

withsayer† (wi-*th*-sā'er'), *n.* [ME. *withseier*; *<* *withsay* + *-er*†.] One who withsays; an opponent.

That he be myzt to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseier* to with stonde.

Wyck, Pref. Ep., p. 63.

withset† (wi-*th*-sēt'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *withsetten* (= G. *widersetzen*); *<* *with* + *set*†, *v.*] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

More-over thou hast holi writt
that cleerli schewith the goodli lgt
How thou schuldist deedi synne *with-sett*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Of God the more grace thou hast sercteyn,
If thou *with-sett* the devyl in his dede.

Cowentry Mysteries, p. 212.

with-sitt, *v. t.* [ME. *withsitten*; *<* *with* + *sitt*†.] To oppose; contradict; withstand.

Was no beggere so bolde bote-yf he blynde were,
That dorst *with-sitte* that Peeres sayde for fere of syre Hunger.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 302.

withstand (wi-*th*-stānd'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *withstood*, *ppr.* *withstanding*. [*<* ME. *withstanden*, *withstonden* (*pret.* *withstod*, *pp.* *withstode*), *<* AS. *withstandan* (*pret.* *withstod*, *pp.* *withstāden*) (= Icel. *vihtstanda*; cf. G. *widerstehen*), resist, withstand, *<* *with*, against, + *standan*, stand: see *with*† and *stand*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To stand against; oppose; resist, either with physical or with moral force: frequently with an implication of effectual resistance; resist or oppose successfully: as, to *withstand* the storm.

My goynge graunted is by parliament
So ferforth that it may not be *withstode*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1298.

Withstande the seruante that praysith the, for ellys he thynkyth the for to deceyve.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 81.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face.

Gal. II. 11.

Youth and health have *withstood* well the involuntary and voluntary hardships of her lot.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Poor beauty! Time and fortune's wrong
No shape nor feature may *withstand*;
The wrecks are scattered all along,
Like emptied sea-shells on the sand.

O. W. Holmes, Mare Rubrum.

=*syn.* Resist, etc. (see oppose), confront, face.

II. *intrans.* To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

All affermyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,
Sane Ector the honorable, that egerly *with-stod*,
Disasent to the dede, & dernelly he sayde
"Hit is falsch in faythe & of fer cast!"

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 7849.

But Fate *withstande*, and to oppose the attempt
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford.

Milton, P. L., II. 610.

withstander (wi-*th*-stānd'er), *n.* [*<* *withstand* + *-er*†.] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

withwind (wi-*th*-wind'), *n.* [Also *withwynd*; *<* ME. *withwinde*, *withewynde*, *<* AS. *withewinde*, *withwinde* (= MD. *wedewinde*; cf. Icel. *vihtvindrill* = Dan. *vedvende*), *<* *withthe*, *withig*, a flexible twig, + **winde*, *<* *windan*, wind: see *with*, *withy*, and *wind*†.] The bindweed, *Convolvulus*

arvensis or *C. septium*; occasionally, one of a few other plants.

He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste,
In a *withewyniden* wise ywounde aboute.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 525.

See withwind. *See sea-withwind.*

withwine (with'win), *n.* A corruption of *withwind*.

withy¹ (with'i), *n.* [*< ME. withy, wythy, withi, < AS. withig, also withthe (> ult. E. with², withe), a willow, = OFries. withthe = MD. weede, D. wede, weede, hop-plant, = MLG. wide, LG. wiede, wied, weide, wide = OHG. wida, MHG. wide, G. weide, a willow, = Icel. vithja, a withy, vith, a with, vithir, a willow, = Sw. vide, willow, vridja, willow-twig, = Dan. vridje, a willow, osier (the forms showing two orig. types, represented by withy¹ and with², withe, and a variation also in the length of the vowel); cf. Lith. zil-wittis, zil-wyths, gray willow, Russ. vitka, withie, OBulg. viti, string for a heron, viti, twist, braid; L. vitia, vine, Gr. itia, a willow, a wicker shield; orig. 'that which twines or bends,' < √ wi, twine, plait, as in L. viere, twine, > vimen, twig, etc.]*

1. A willow of any species. [*Prov. Eng.*]

See where another hides himself as sly

As did Acton or the fearful deer,

Behind a withy

J. Denney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 170).

The *Withy* is a reasonable large tree (for some have been found ten feet about).

Evelyn, Sylva, I. 20.

2. A withie; a twig; an osier.

With grene *wythyes* y-bounde wonderlye.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

A kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a *withy*.

Cook, First Voyage, III. 8.

3. A halter made of withes.—4. In *ceram.*, same as *twig*¹, 3.—**Gray withy**, the sallow or goat willow, *Salix caprea*.—**Hoop withy**. Same as *hoop-withie*. *See Rivina*.

withy² (with'i or wi'Phi), *a.* [*< withe, with², + -y¹*] Made of withes; like a withie; flexible and tough.

I learnt to fold my net, . . .

And withy labyrinths in straits to set,

P. Fletcher, Picaresque Eclogues, I. 5.

Thirstil from withy prison, as he uses,

Lets out his flock.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, III.

withy-pot (with'i-pot), *n.* A vessel or nest of osiers or twigs

There were *withy-potts* or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little above y^r surface of y^r water.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

withywind (with'i-wind), *n.* Same as *withwind*. *Minshew*.

Whiter Galet then the white *withie-winde*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

witjart (wit'jür), *n.* [*< wit¹ + jar³, n.*] The head; the brainpan; the skull. [*Old slang.*]

Dr. Hale, who was my good Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my *wit-jar*, had much ado . . . to effect my recovery.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxxxi.

witless (wit'les), *a.* [*Also formerly or dial. witless; < ME. willes, < AS. *willeas (in deriv. wilelast) (= Icel. villaus), witless; as wit¹ + -less.*] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; unreflecting; stupid.

But, man, as thou *witless* were,

thou lokest euer downwarde as a heast.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Raymounde seemed all *witless* to deulse,

All merueled that gan it advertise.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2846.

And *witless* wandered

From shore to shore amongst the Lybick sandes,

Ere rest he fownd.

Spenser, F. Q., III. 9. 41.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 266.

2. Not knowing; unconscious. [*Rare.*]

Smiling, all *witless* of th'uplifted stroke,

Hung o'er his harmless head.

J. Baillie.

3. Proceeding from thoughtlessness or folly; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish; indiscreet; senseless; silly.

Fond termes, and *witless* words.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery.

Shak., M. for M., I. 3. 10.

witlessly (wit'les-li), *adv.* In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. *Beau. and Fl.*

witlessness (wit'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or consideration.

Willful *witlessness*. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

witling (wit'ling), *n.* [*< wit² + -ling¹*] A pretender to wit; a would-be wit.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng.

Pope, E. of the L., v. 50.

Newspaper *witlings*. *Goldsmith, Retaliation, Postscript.*

The *witlings* of Bath, constantly buzzing about him [Mr. Quin] to catch each accent falling from his tongue in order to pass it current for their own, were not content with robbing him of his wit, but more than once attacked his reputation.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 52.

witloof (wit'löf), *n.* [*D., lit. 'white-leaf.'*] A variety of chicory with large roots, and forming a close head of leaves like that of a Cos lettuce. In Brussels these heads are cooked as a dinner-vegetable. Witloof is less bitter than the common chicory, and forms an equally good winter salad; its thick stubby root also is as good as the ordinary for mixing with coffee. Also called *large-rooted Brussels chicory*.

witmonger (wit'mung'gér), *n.* One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a witling. *Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*

witness (wit'nes), *n.* [*< ME. witnessen, witnisse, < AS. witnes, also ge-witnes (= MD. witenisse = OHG. gewiznessi), testimony, < *witen, orig. pp. of witan, know, or rather of witan, see, + -nes, E. -ness: see wit¹ and -ness. Cf. forgiveness for *forgiveness.*] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; evidence: often with *bear*: as, to bear witness.

If he aske as for more witnessen,

Who sent to hym and how that I hym knewe,

Telle hym it is his one Generydes.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2382.

If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true.

John v. 31.

Heaven and thy thoughts are witness.

Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 32.

The witness of the Wapentake is distinctly against the claimant.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 518.

2. One who or that which bears testimony or furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a witness between me and thee this day.

Gen. xxxi. 48.

Your mother lives a witness to that vow.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 180.

These, opening the prisons and dungeons, cal'd out of darkness and bonds the elect Martyrs and witnesses of their Redeemer.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a spectator.

Neither can I rest

A silent witness of the headlong rage,

Or heedless folly, by which thousands die.

Cowper, Task, III. 218.

4. A sponsor, as at a baptism or christening.

He was witness for Win here—they will not be called godfathers—and named her Win-the-fight.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

5. In law: (a) One who gives testimony on the trial of a cause; one who appears before a court, judge, or other officer, and is examined under oath or affirmation. (b) One whose testimony is offered, or desired and expected. (c) One in whose presence or under whose observation a fact occurred. (d) One who upon request by or on behalf of a party subscribes his name to an instrument to attest the genuineness of its execution: more exactly, an attesting witness or a subscribing witness.

He bad hym goo and in no wise to fayle

To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe,

And he wold be on of his cheff witnesses.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1509.

A perfect act, and absolute in law,

Sealed and delivered before witnesses,

The day and date emergent?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

6. In bookbinding, an occasional rough edge on the leaf of a bound book, which is a testimony that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed.

[*Eng.*]—**Auricular, credible, intermediate witness.**

See the adjectives.—**Hostile witness**, a witness who manifests a disposition to injure the case of the party by whom he is called. The party is allowed in such a case to put leading and searching questions such as he could not otherwise put to his own witness, and to contradict his testimony more freely.—**Second-hand witness.** *See second-hand.*—**To impeach a witness.** *See impeach.*—**Ultroneous witness.** *See ultroneous.*—**With a witness**, with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind; to a great degree; with a vengeance.

This, I confess, is hate, with a witness.

Latimer.

Here's packing, with a witness!

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

witness (wit'nes), *v.* [*< ME. witnessen, witnassen, wynnassen; < witness, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To bear witness or testimony; give evidence; testify.

And the storye of Noe *wytnesseth*, when that the Culver broughte the Braunch of Olyve that betokend Pes made betwene God and Man.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 11.
The men of Bellal *wytnessed* against him, even against Naboth, . . . saying, Naboth did blasfeme God and the king.

1-Kl. xxi. 13.

The prisoner brought several persons of good credit to witness to her reputation.

Addison, Tatler, No. 282.

2. To take witness or notice.

Witness on him, that any perit clerk is,

That in scole is gret alceracoun

In this matere and greet disputacoun.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 418.

Witnessing clause. Same as *testatum*.

II. *trans.* 1. To give testimony to; testify; bear witness of, or serve as evidence of; attest; prove; show.

We purchase, thurgh oure flateryng,

Of riche men of gret pouste,

Lettres to witness oure bounte.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6958.

For I witness you, and say in thys place

That he was a trow catholike person.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1529.

Behold how many things they witness against thee.

Mark xv. 4.

Methought you said

You saw one here in court could witness it.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 200.

For what they did they had custom for; and could produce, if need were, testimony that would witness it for more than a thousand years.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

[*Witness* in this sense is often used in the subjunctive imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

Heaven witness,

I have been to you a true and humble wife.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 22.

Pilgrims should watch, . . . but, for want of doing so, oftentimes their rejoicing ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud; witness the story of Christian at this place.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.]

2. To show by one's behavior; betray as a sentiment.

Capt. Dekings, an anabaptist and one that had witnessed a great deal of discontent with the present proceedings.

Peppys, Diary, Apr. 15, 1660.

Long mute he stood, and, leaning on his staff,

His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh.

Dryden, Cym., and *Iph.*, I. 112.

3. To see or know by personal presence; be a witness of; observe.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever witness the triumphs of modern infidelity.

H. Hall.

What various scenes, and O! what scenes of woe,

Are witnessed by that red and struggling beam!

Scott, L. of the L., VI. 1.

My share of the gayety consisted in witnessing the daily appareling of Eliza and Georgianna, and seeing them descend to the drawing-room dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, IV.

4. To see the execution of and affix one's name to (a contract, will, or other document) for the purpose of establishing its identity: as, to witness a bond or a deed.—5. To foretell; pre-sage; foretoken. [*Rare.*]

Al! Richard, . . .

I see thy glory like a shooting star

Fall to the base earth from the firmament!

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,

Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 4. 22.

= *Syn. 3. Perceive, Observe*, etc. *See see!*

witness-box (wit'nes-boks), *n.* The inclosure in which a witness stands while giving evidence in a court of law.

witnesser (wit'nes-ér), *n.* [*< witness + -er¹*] One who gives or bears testimony.

A constant witnesser of the passion of Christ.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priests.

witnessfully (wit'nes-ful-i), *adv.* [*ME. wytnassefully; < witness + -ful + -ly²*] By witnesses; with proof; manifestly; publicly.

In this wyse more clerly and more *wytnassefully* is the office of wise men i-treted.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 5.

witness-stand (wit'nes-stand), *n.* The place where a witness, while giving evidence in court, is stationed.

witsafet, *v. i.* *See withsafe.*

wit-snapper (wit'snap'er), *n.* One who affects repartee.

Goodly Lord, what a wit-snapper are you!

Shak., M. of V., III. 5. 55.

witstand (wit'stand), *n.* [*< wit² + stand, n.*] The state of being at one's wit's end; hence, a standstill. [*Rare.*]

They were at a witstand, and could reach no further.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 188. (*Davies.*)

wit-starved (wit'stärvd), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. [*Rare.*] (*Imp. Dict.*)

wittal¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *witwall*.

wittal², *n.* *See wittol*¹.

witter, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wit*¹.

witted (wit'ed), *a.* [*< wit¹ + -ed²*] Having wit or understanding; commonly used in compounds, as quick-witted, slow-witted, etc.

The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine *witted*, delighting in quietness, and, when need requirith, able to abide and suffer much bodily labour.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

Renowned, *witted* Dulcimet, appeare.

Marrston, *The Fawne*, v.

witter, *a.* [ME. *witter*, *witer*, < Icel. *vittr*, knowing, < *vita*, know: see *wit*.] Knowing; certain; sure.

Thou wurth the child [Isaac] *witter* and war
That thor sal offrende ben don.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1308.

witter, *v. t.* [ME. *witteren*, *witeren*, < Icel. *vittra*, make wise, make certain, < *vittr*, knowing: see *wit*.] To make sure; inform; declare (that).

I *witter* the the emperour es entirde into Fraunce.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1239.

wittering, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *witter*, *v.*] Information; knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?

How hadde ge *wittering* of this dede?

York Plays, p. 142.

witterly (wit'er-li), *adv.* [ME., also *witterliche*, *witerliche*, etc.; < *witter* + *-ly*.] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on.

I waited hom *witterly*, as me wete thought,

All feturs in fore of the lady.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2428.

Ful accorded was hit *witterly*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 2806.

witters, *n. pl.* See *witthers*.

witticaster (wit'i-kas-ter), *n.* [< *witty* + *-caster* as in *criticaster*.] An inferior or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*.

Milton.

wittichenite (wit'i-ken-it), *n.* A sulphid of bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at Wittichen, Baden.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *witty* + *-icism* as in *Atticism*, *Gallicism*, etc.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

You have quite undone the young King with your *Witticisms*, and ruin'd his Fortunes utterly.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, III.

The witty poets . . . have taken an advantage from the doubtful meaning of the word *wit* to make an infinite number of *witticisms*.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 62.

Every *witticism* is an inexact thought; what is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Diogenes and Plato.

wittified (wit'i-fid), *a.* [< **witthy* (< *witty* + *-fy*) + *-ed*.] Having wit; clever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.

Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, I. 59. (*Davies*.)

wittily (wit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wittily*; < *witty* + *-ly*.] In a witty manner. (a) Knowingly; intelligently; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Time only & custom haue authoritie to do, specially in all cases of language, as the Poet hath *wittily* remembered.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 104.

The *wittily* and strangely cruel Macro

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 10.

(b) With a witty turn or phrase, or with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas; clearly; brilliantly.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant.

Sir P. Sidney.

It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the

flingbrand fraternity, as one *wittily* culleth them.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 125.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or clever.

Wittiness in devising, . . . pithiness in uttering.

E. K., To G. Harvey (Prefixed to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*).

2. Something that is witty; an ingenious invention.

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittiness*, and employed in honouring the court with the riches of her pure invention.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Also *wetting* (and erroneously *wotting*); < ME. *witunge*, *wetynge*; verbal n. of *wit*, *v.*] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abusuoun

That God sholde han no parit clere *wetyng*

More than we men, than han douteous weynge.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 901.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *wettingly*; < ME. *witunge*, *wetyngly*, *witendliche* (= MHG. *wizentliche* = Icel. *vitantliga*); < *wit-ung*, ppr. of *wit*, *v.*, + *-ly*.] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world.

Sir T. More.

To which she for his sake had *wittingly* now brought her selfe, and blam'd her noble blood.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. 3. 11.

I would not *wittingly* dishonor my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice, though it should gain our forefathers the whole country of New England.

Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 201.

wittol (wit'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *wittal*, *wittall* (also *wittold*, with excrement *d* as in *cuck-old*), orig. *wittual*, a particular use of *witwal*, the popinjay: see *witwal*.] This bird was the subject of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the allusions to the cuckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspeare and his contemporaries and which produced the word *cuck-old*. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with *wit*, which produced the etymology < *wit* + *all*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cuckold.

Amalmon sounds well; Lucifer well; . . . yet they are . . . the names of fiends; but, Cuckold, *Wittol*, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 2. 313.

Fond *wit-wal*, that wouldst load thy witless head

With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, I. vii. 17.

To see . . . a *wittol* wink at his wife's honesty, and too perceptive in all other affairs.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 44.

There was no peeping hole to clear

The *wittol's* eye from his intricate fear.

Quarles, *Emblems*, I. 6.

wittol (wit'ol), *v. t.* [Also *wittal*; < *wittol*, *n.*] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would *wittol* me

With a consent to my own horns.

Davenport, *City Night Cap*, I. 1.

wittol (wit'ol), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whitetail*. [*Cornwall*, Eng.]

wittolly, *a.* [< *wittol* + *-ly*.] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 2. 283.

Her husband was hanged for his *wittolly* permission, and shee herselfe drowned.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 293.

wit-tooth (wit'toth), *n.* A wisdom-tooth.

witts (wits), *n. pl.* Same as *tin-wits*.

When much pyrites [in tin-bearing rock] is present, it is necessary to make a preliminary concentration, and roast the enriched product (*witts*) in a furnace.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 406.

witty (wit'i), *a.* [< ME. *witty*, *wity*, *witig*, < AS. *witig*, *witig* (= OS. *witig* = OHG. *wizig*, MHG. *witze*(g), G. *witzig* = Icel. *vitugr* = Sw. *ritter* = Dan. *vitlig*), knowing, wise, < *wit*, knowledge, wit: see *wit*, and cf. *witch*.] 1. Possessed of wisdom or learning; wise; discreet; knowing; artful.

The *witty* that eny wight is bote yf he worche thereafter,

The biterour he shal a-bygge bote yf he wel worche.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 219.

A *witty* man taketh preved thinge, and change

He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Tamb. Are you the *witty* King of Persia?

Myc. Ay, marry am I: have you any suit to me?

Tamb. I would entreat you speak but three wise words.

Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, I. ii. 4.

The deep, revolving, *witty* Buckingham.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, IV. 2. 42.

Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove,

And at her feet do *witty* serpents move.

B. Jonson, *The Barriers*.

2. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; clever; skilfully devised.

Silence in love betrays more woe

Than words, though ne'er so *witty*;

A beggar that is dumb, you know,

May challenge double pity.

Raleigh, *Silent Lover* (Ellis's *Specimens*, II. 224).

Ingrateful payer of my industries,
That with a soft painted hypocrisy
Cozen'st and jeer'st my perturbation,
Expect a *witty* and a fell revenge!

Beau. and *F.*, *Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

Amongst the elder Christians, some . . . in *witty* torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors, whose rage determined quickly in death.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 91.

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

Who so in earnest vneenes, he doth, in mine aduise,
Shevv himselfe witless, or more *wittie* than wise.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 170.

Sir Ellis Layton, whom I find a wonderful *witty*, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 92.

In gentle Verse the *Witty* told their Flame,
And grac'd their choicest Song with Emma's Name.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, . . . has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 530.

4. Characterized by or pregnant with wit: as, a *witty* remark or repartee.

Or rhymes or songs he'd mak' himself,

Or *witty* catches.

Burns, To J. Lapraik, I.

witwal (wit'wal), *n.* [Also *witwall*, and formerly assimilated *wittal*; also erroneously *whit-wall*; a var. of *woodwal*, *woodwale*: see *woodwale*, and cf. *wittol*.] 1. The popinjay, or green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See *woodwale*, and cut under *popinjay*.

No sound was heard, except, from far away,

The ringing of the *Whitwal's* shrilly laughter,

Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,

That Echo murmur'd after.

Hood, *Haunted House*, I.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*. See cut under *Picus*.

witwal, *n.* See *wittol*.

witwanton (wit'won'ton), *n.* [< *wit* + *wanton*.] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adjectively.

All Epicures, *Wit-wantons*, Atheists,

Sylvester, *Lacrymæ Lacrymarum*.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 4.

witwanton (wit'won'ton), *v. i.* [< *witwanton*, *n.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite *it*.

Dangerous it is to *witwanton* it with the majesty of God.

Fuller, *Holy State*.

wit-worm (wit'werm), *n.* [< *wit* + *worm*.] One who has developed into a wit. [Rare.]

Ful. What hast thou done

With thy poor innocent self?

Gal. Wherefore, sweet madam?

Ful. Thus to come forth, so suddenly, a *witworm*!

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, II. 1.

wive (wiv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wived*, ppr. *wiving*. [ME. *wiven*, < AS. *wifian* (= MD. *wijnen* = MLG. *wiven*), take a wife, < *wif*, wife. Cf. *wife*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To take a wife; marry.

Hangling and *wiving* goes by destiny.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee bate, *wive* not and neuer thrive.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 171.

II. *trans.* 1. To match to a wife; provide with a wife.

An I could get me but a wife. . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 61.

Gregory VII. . . determined . . . that no *wived* priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass.

Encyc. Brit., V. 293.

2. To take for a wife; marry. [Rare.]

Should I *wive* an Emperesse,

And take her dowerlesse, should we love, or hate,

In that my bounty equals her estate.

Heywood, *Royal King* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 79).

I have *wived* his sister.

Scott.

wivehood (wiv'hud), *n.* Same as *wifehood*.

That girlde gave the vertue of chaste love,

And *wivehood* true, to all that did it beare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 3.

wiveless (wiv'les), *a.* Same as *wifeless*.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations.

Humiles, xviii. Of Matrimony.

wively (wiv'li), *a.* Same as *wifely*.

Wyely loue.

J. Udal, On 1 Cor. vii.

wiver (wiv'er), *n.* [ME. *wivere*, *wynere*, < OF. *wivre*, *girre*, a viper, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*. Hence *wiverru*.] 1. A serpent.

Jalousye, alas! that wikked *wyvere*,

Thus causeles is copen into yow.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1010.

2. A wivern.

wivern (wiv'vorn), *n.* [Also *wyvern*; a later form, with unorig. -n as in *bittern*, of *wieer*: see *wiever*.] In her., a monster whose fore part is that of a dragon with its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.

Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed,

Blaze like a *wyvern* flying round the sun.

Browning, *Paracelsus*.

wives, *n.* Plural of *wife*.

wizard (wiz'ard), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *wisard*, *wissard*; < ME. *wisard*, *wysard*, *wysar*; prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ult. related *wisc*, for **wishard* (preserved in the surnames *Wishart*, *W*

cious, prudent, cunning (whence the F. surname *Guiscard*), with suffix *-ard*, < Icel. *viskr*, clever, knowing, sagacious, for **viskr*, < *vita*, know: see *wit*¹. Cf. *witch*¹, ult. from the same root, but having no immediate connection with *wizard*.] I. n. 1. A wise man; a sage.

Hee that cannot personate the wise-man well among wizards, let him learne to play the foole well amongst dizzards.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet.

Milton, Nativity, l. 23.

2. A proficient in the occult sciences; an adept in the black art; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by, modern performers of legerdemain; a conjurer; a juggler. See *witch*¹.

And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after wizards, . . . I will even set my face against that soul.

Lev. xx. 6.

If by any Accident they do hear of the Thief, all is ascrib'd to the wonderful Cunning of their Wizard.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [l. 121.

No wizards now ply their trade of selling favorable winds to the Norwegian coasters.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 186.

II. a. Magic; having magical powers; enchanting: as, a wizard spell.

Where Deva spreads her wizard stream.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 55.

wizardly (wiz'rd-li), adv. [*< wizard + -ly*.] Resembling a wizard; characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

wizardry (wiz'rd-ri), n. [*< wizard + -ry*.] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

Wizardry and dealing with evil spirits.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xl. 9.

wizet. An old spelling of *wise*¹, *wise*².

wizen¹ (wiz'n), a. [*Also weazen, and formerly wizen, wizen*; < ME. **wizen*, < AS. **wisen* = Icel. *visinn* = Sw. *visen*, withered, dried up; pp. of a lost verb, AS. as if **wisan*, dry up. Hence *wizen*¹, v.] Hard, dry, and shriveled; withered.

A gay little wizen old man, in appearance, from the Eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.

Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, Dec., 1791.

His shadowy figure and dark weazen face.

Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

I remember the elder Mathews, a wizen dark man, with one high shoulder, a distorted mouth, a lame leg, and an irritable manner.

E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. i.

wizen² (wiz'n), v. t. and i. [*Also weazen, and formerly wizen, wizen*; < ME. *wisenen*, < AS. *wisnian*, also *forwisanian* (= Icel. *visna* = Sw. *visna* = Dan. *visne*), become dry, wither, < **wisen*, dried up, wizen.] To become dry or withered; shrivel; cause to fade; make dry. [Scotch.]

O ill betha' your wizen'd anout!

Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

A shoemaker's lad

With wizen'd face in want of soap.

Browning, Christmas Eve.

wizen³ (wiz'n), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *weasand*.

wizen-faced (wiz'n-fäst), a. Having a thin, shriveled face.

The story is connected with a dingy wizen-faced portrait in an oval frame.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 50.

The door . . . was slowly opened, and a little beary-eyed, weazen-faced ancient man came creeping out.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xl.

wizier, n. Same as *vizir*.

wizzent, a. and n. Same as *wizen*.

wk. A contraction of *week*.

wlappet, v. t. [ME. *wlappen*, var. of *wrappen*: see *wrap* and *lap*².] To wrap; roll up.

ge schulen fynde a zong child wlappt in clothis, and put in a crachee.

Wyclif, Luke ii. 12.

wlatet, v. i. and t. [ME. *wlaten*, < AS. *wlätian*, loathe.] To feel disgust; loathe; abominate.

So the worcher of this worlde wlatet ther-wyth
That in the poynt of her play he poruages a mynde

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1501.

wlatsomet, wlatsomt, a. [*< ME. wlatom, wlatum, loathsome, abominable, < *wlate* (< AS. *wlætte*), nausea, disgust, + *-som*, E. *-some*.] Loathsome; detestable; hateful.

For thoug the soule haue thi hijknes,
Man is but wlatom orte the clay.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

Mordre is so wlatom and abominable
To God, that is so just and reasonable,
That he ne wol nat suffre it heled be.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 233.

wlonct, wlonkt, a. and n. [ME., < AS. *wlanc*, wlonk (= OS. *wlanc*), proud, splendid.] I. a. Fine; grand; fair; beautiful.

Whyle the wlonkest wedes he warp on hym-seluen.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

II. n. A fair woman; a fine lady.

Thane I went to that wlonke, and wyntly hire gretis.

And cho said, "Welcome i-wis! wele arte thou fowdene."

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 8339.

W. N. W. An abbreviation of *west-northwest*.

wo, interj. and n. See *woe*.

woad (wōd), n. [*Also dial. wad* (and *ode*); < ME. *wod*, *wode*, *wood*, *wad*, < AS. *wād*, *waad* = OFries. *wed* = D. *weede*, *weed* = MLG. *wēt*, *weit*, *wēde* = OHG. MHG. *weit*, G. *waid*, *wait* = Sw. *vejde* = Dan. *vaid*, *veid* = Goth. **waida* (cf. *widila*, *woad*; ML. *guaisidium*, > OF. *waide*, *waide*, *gaide*, F. *guide* = It. *guado*, *woad*), akin to L. *vitrum*, *woad*: root unknown; no connection with *weld*¹, which has a var. *wold*.] A cruciferous plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly much cultivated in Great Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated in some parts of Europe, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and color of indigo when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The ancient Britons are said to have stained their bodies with the dye procured from the woad-plant.

No mader, weldo, or wood (var. *wod*) no littersere

Ne knew.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 17.

But now our solle either will not or . . . may not beare either wad or madder.

Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, [xviii.

Admit no difference between *oade* and frankincense.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

Wild woad. Same as *weld*¹.

woaded (wō'ded), a. [*< woad + -ed*.] 1. Dyed or colored blue with woad.

Then the monster, then the man;

Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

2. Produced by means of woad, or by a mixture of woad with other dyes.

Thus I have heard our merchants complain that the set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich woaded blues.

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 77.

woad-mill (wōd'mil), n. A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woadwaxen (wōd'wak'sn), n. The dyers' green-weed, *Genista tinctoria*. See *Genista* (with cut).

Y cart y-lade wt woadweazen to sale.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

wobble, v. and n. See *wabble*¹.

wobbler, n. See *wabbler*.

wobbly, a. See *wabbly*.

wobegone, a. See *wobegone*.

woc¹, a. A Middle English form of *weak*.

woc², v. An old spelling of *woke*, preterit of *wake*¹.

wod, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wode¹, n. A Middle English form of *wood*¹.

wode², n. An obsolete spelling of *woad*.

Prompt, Parv.

wodegeld, n. [ME., < *wode*, *wood*, + *geld*, payment: see *wood*¹ and *geld*², n.] A payment for wood.

wodelyt, adv. A variant of *woody*.

Woden (wō'den), n. [ME. *Woden*, < AS. *Wōden* = OHG. *Wōdan*, *Wuotan* = Icel. *Oðinn*, a Teut. deity, lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior'; from a root appearing in AS. *wōd*, mad, furious (see *wood*²). The AS. *Wōden*, which would reg. give a mod. E. **Wooden*, is present in *Wednes-day*, and in many compound local names, such as *Woodnesborough*, *Wedneshowgh*, *Wednesbury*, *Winsborough*, *Wisborow*, *Wednesfield*, *Wansford*, *Wanstead*, *Wansley*, etc.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodenism (wō'den-izm), n. [*< Woden + -ism*.] The worship of Woden.

Wodenism was so completely vanquished that even the coming of the Danes failed to revive it.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 2.

wodewalet, n. A Middle English form of *wood-wale*.

wodness, n. An obsolete form of *woodness*.

woe (wō), interj. [*Also wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, *we*, *wae*, *wei*, *wat*, *wæ*, < AS. *wā*, interj., sometimes used with dat. case, also in combination *wā lā*, *wā lā wā*, also *wā lā alas*! lit. woe! lo! woe! (> ult. E. *wellaway*, *welladay*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = G. *weh* = Icel. *vei* = Sw. *ve* = Dan. *vee* = Goth. *wat*, interj., woe! (cf. OF. *ouais* = It. Sp. *guai*, woe! < Teut.) = L. *væ*, woe! (*væ victis*, woe to the vanquished!) = Gr. *oi oia!* woe! ahi! oh! an exclamation of pain, etc., out of which the other uses grew. Hence ult. *woe*, n., *wail*¹, and *wellaway*, *welladay*; cf. also *waiment*.] Alas! an exclamation of pain or grief. See *woe*, n.

Alas and woe!

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 107.

woe (wō), n. and a. [*Also wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, also *wee*, the last from AS. *wed*, pl. *wedn*, a form not immediately derivable from the interj. *wā*, but standing for **wā* (**wāw-*) = OS. *wā* (*wāw-*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = OHG. MHG. *wē* (*wāw-*), OHG. also *wēwo*, m., *wēwa*, f., G. *wehe* = Dan. *vee*, woe, = Goth. **wai* (> It. *guajo*, pain); prob. from the interj.: see *woe*, interj.] I. n. 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

They, outcast from God, are here condemn'd
To waste eternal days in woe and pain.

Milton, P. L., II. 695.

2. A heavy calamity; an affliction.

One woe is past; and, behold, there come two woes more hereafter.

Rev. ix. 12.

Woe is frequently used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of the verb or alone, and thus in an interjectional manner (see *woe*, interj.).

Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep!

Jer. xxiii. 1.

Woe to the vanquished, woe!

Dryden, Albion and Albanus, I. 1.

Woe to the dupe, and woe to the deceiver!

Woe to the oppressed, and woe to the oppressor!

Shelley, Hellas.

It is also used in exclamations of sorrow, in such cases the noun or pronoun following being really in the dative.

Woe is me! for I am undone.

Isa. vi. 5.

Woe was the knight at this severe command.

Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 108.

An' aye the o'ercome o' his sang

Was "Wae's me for Prince Charlie!"

W. Glen, A Wee Bird cam' to our Ha' Door.

In weal and woe, in prosperity and adversity. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 987.—Woe worth the day. See *worth*¹, 3.—Syn. Distress, tribulation, affliction, bitterness, unhappiness, wretchedness. Woe is an intense unhappiness; the word is strong and elevated, almost poetical.

II. † a. Sad; sorrowful; miserable; woeful; wretched.

Ofte hadde Horn beo wo

Ac neure wurs than him was tho.

King Horn (R. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In this debat I was so wo,

Me thoughte myn herte braste atweyn.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1192.

He was full wo, and gan his former griefe renew.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 38.

Childe Waters was a woe man, good Lord,

To see faire Ellen swimme!

Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 206).

woebegone, woebegone (wō'bē-gōn'), a. [Early mod. E. *woe-begon*; < ME. *wo-begon*, *wo-bygon*; < *woe*, *wo*, n., *woe*, sorrow, + *begone*¹.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; also, sorrowful; rueful; indicating woe or distress: as, a *woebegone* look.

Thow farest ek by me, thow Pandarus!

As he that, whan a wight is wo-bygon,

He cometh to him apais, and seith right thus:

"Thynke nat on smerte and thow shalt fele none!"

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 464.

Counfort hem that careful been,

And helpe hem that ben woo bigoon.

Hymns to Virginia, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,

So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,

Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 71.

Each man looked ruefully in his neighbor's face in search of encouragement, but only found in its woe-begone lineaments a confirmation of his own dismay.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

Wo was this wretched woman the bigoon.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 820.

woeful, woful (wō'fūl), a. [Sc. *wae'ful*; < ME. *woful*, *woful*; < *woe* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of woe; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrowful.

O verrey goost, that erreth to and fro!

Whi niltow fien out of the wo'fulleste

Body that evere myght on grounde go?

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 308.

What now wilt thou don, woful Eglington?

To gret heynesse off-for moete thou incline.

Rom. of Partenay (R. E. T. S.), l. 2168.

Weep no more, woful shepherds.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 165.

2. Relating or pertaining to woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe; deplorable.

She . . . sings extemporally a *woeful* ditty.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 830.

A Trumpet shall sound from Heaven in *woeful* and terrible Manner.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

He [Lord Ranelagh] died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the *woeful* state of men who discover no religion at their death.
Swift.

O, *woeful* day! O, day of woe to me!
A. Philipe, Pastorals, iv.

3. Wretched; paltry; mean; pitiful.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 418.

-Syn. 2. Mournful, calamitous, disastrous, afflictive, miserable, grievous. See *woe*.

woefully, woefully (wō'fūl-i), *adv.* In a *woeful* manner.

Which now among you, who lament so *woefully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? *V. Knox, Works, VI., serm. v.*

It is a fact of which many seem *woefully* ignorant.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.

woefulness, wofulness (wō'fūl-nes), *n.* [*ME. wofulness; < woeful + -ness.*] The state or quality of being *woeful*; misery; calamity.

Thys day can noight be sad the heufulness mad,
Noight halfe the *wofulness* the cite hauling.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

The lamenting Elegiack . . . surely is to be prayed, either for compassionate accompanying just causes of lamentation, or for rightly paynting out how weak be the passions of *wofulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 44.

woesome (wō'sum), *a.* [*Sc. wacosome; < woe + -some.*] *Woeful*; sad; mournful.

woe-wearied (wō'wēr'id), *a.* Worn out with woe or grief. [*Rare.*]

My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 18.

woe-wearyt, a. [*ME. wo-werie; < woe + weary.*] Sad at heart.

Wo-werie and wetschod wente ich forth after,
As a recheles renke that reccheeth nat of sorwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 1.

woe-worn (wō'wōrn), *a.* Worn or marked by woe or grief.

In lively mood he spoke, to wile
From Wilfrid's *woe-worn* cheek a smile.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 14.

woful, wofully, etc. See *woeful, etc.*

wofwode, wofwoda (wō'wōd, wōi-wō'dä), *n.* Same as *voiwode*.

woket, n. A Middle English form of *week*¹.
woked (wōk). Preterit and past participle of *woket*.

wokent, v. A Middle English form of *weaken*.
wokus (wō'kus), *n.* [*N. Amer. Ind.*] A coarse meal made by the Indians of the northwest from the seeds of *Nymphæa (Nuphar) polysepalum*, the yellow pond-lily of that region. See *pond-lily, 1*.

Old Chalcoquin carried his bag of *wokus* for food. This is the roasted and ground seeds of the yellow water-lily, and looks something like cracked wheat.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1889, p. 871.

wol¹, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*¹.

wol², adv. An obsolete or dialectal form of *wel*².

wold¹ (wōld), *n.* [Formerly also *would*; also dial. *old*; < *ME. wold, wald, wēld*, < *AS. weald, wald*, a wood, forest, = *OS. OFries. wald* = *D. woud* = *OHG. wald*, *MHG. walt*, *G. wald*, a wood, forest (> *OF. gaut*, brushwood?), = *Ice. völr* (gen. *vallar* for **valdar*), a field, plain; perhaps orig. a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with *AS. geweld* (= *G. gewalt* = *Ice. vald*), power, dominion, < *wealdan*, etc., rule, possess; see *wield*. Cf. *Gr. ἀλας* (for **Falt For*), a grove. Cf. *weald*.] An open tract of country; a down. The wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are high, rolling districts bare of woods, and exactly similar, both topographically and geologically, to the downs of the more southern parts of England. The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, closely resemble the downs of Kent and Sussex and the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in every respect except the geological age of the formations by which they are underlain, which, in the case of the Cotswolds, is a calcareous rock of Jurassic, and not of Cretaceous age, as is the case with the other-mentioned wolds and downs.

Who sees not a great difference betwixt . . . the Wolds in Lincolnshire and the Fens? *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 259.*

Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold.
Byron, Child Harold, ll. 88.

The notes of the robin and bluebird
Sounded sweet upon wold and in wood.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 4.

The wolds [of Yorkshire] constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferryby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington.
Phillips, Yorkshire, p. 41.

wold², n. See *weld*¹.

wold³, woldet. Obsolete forms of *would*. See *will*.

woldestowt. A Middle English form of *wouldst thou*.

wolf (wūlf), *n.*; pl. *wolves* (wūlvz). [*< ME. wolf, wulf, wlf, wofe* (pl. *wolves, wulves, wolwes, wulfes*), < *AS. wulf* (pl. *wulfas*) = *OS. wulf* = *OFries. wolf* = *D. wolf* = *MLG. LG. wulf* = *OHG. MHG. G. wolf* = *Ice. ulfr* (for **wulfr*) = *Sw. ulf* = *Dan. ulv* = *Goth. wulfs* = *OBulg. vlūkū* = *Russ. volkū* = *Lith. wilkas* = *L. lupus* (> *It. lupo* = *Sp. Pg. lobo* = *F. loup*) = *Gr. λύκος* = *Skt. vrika*, a wolf; orig. type prob. **waka, *warka*, altered variously into **wlaka* (*Gr. λύκος*), **wapa* (*L. lupus*), **walpa* (*AS. wulf*, etc.), orig. 'tearer, render,' < **wark*, *Skt. wragech*, tear, *Gr. ἔλκευ*, pull. *L. vulpes*, fox, is prob. not connected. *Wolf*, as a complimentary term for a warrior, is a constituent of many E. and G. names, as in *Adolph*, 'noble-wolf,' *Rudolph*, 'glory-wolf,' etc. Cf. *werwolf*, *lupine*¹, *lycanthropy*, etc.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous canine quadruped, *Canis lupus*, of the lupine or thoëid series of *Canidae*; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, erect pointed ears, and the tail straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, and destructive enemies to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; they associate in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs not infrequently attack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheepfolds and farm-buildings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least dis-



(Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

turbed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century, and in Scotland in the first part of the eighteenth century; the latter date probably marks also the disappearance of wolves in Ireland. The wolves of North America are of two very distinct species. One of these is scarcely different from the European, but is generally regarded as a variety, under the name of *C. l. occidentalis*. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Most strains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the *buffalo-wolf*, from its former abundance in the buffalo-range, and *timber-wolf*, as distinguished from the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*, a much smaller and very different animal, which lives chiefly in open country, in burrows in the ground, and in some respects resembles the jackal. (See *coyote*, with cut.) Yet other wolves, of rather numerous species, inhabit most parts of the world; some grade into jackals (see *Thou*), others toward foxes (see *fox-wolf*); and most of them interbreed easily with some varieties of the dog of the countries they respectively inhabit, the dog itself being a composite of a mixed wolf ancestry (see *wolf-dog, 2*).

2. A person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like: used in opprobrium.

Rescued in Orleans from the English wolves.
Shak., I Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), l. 6. 2.

3. In *entom.*: (a) A small naked caterpillar, the larva of *Tinea granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granaries. (b) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble.—4. A tuberculous excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See *lupus*^{1, 3}.

A tree that cureth the *wolfe* with the shalings of the wood growth in these parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 364.*

If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side, if he should spread a crust of leprosy upon thy skin, what wouldst thou give to be but as now thou art?
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ll. 6.

5. In *music*: (a) The harsh discord heard in certain chords of keyboard-instruments, especially the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. In the mean-tone system, as usually applied, five intervals in each octave were discordant—namely, G₂-F₂, B₂-E₂, F₃-B₂, C₃-F₃, and G₃-C₃. Under the modern system of equal temperament, the wolf is evenly distributed, and so practically unnoticed. (b) A chord or interval in which such a discord appears. (c) In instruments of the viol class, a discordant or false vibration in a string when stopped at a certain point, usually due to a defect in the structure or adjustment of the

instrument. Sometimes called *wolf-note*.—6. A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. *Halliwel.* [Local, Eng.]—7. Same as *willow*².
E. H. Knight.—**Barking wolf**, the coyote or prairie-wolf of North America, *Canis latrans*. See cut under *coyote*.—**Black wolf**, a melanistic variety of the common wolf, found in southerly parts of the United States.—**Dark as a wolf's mouth or throat**, pitch-dark. *Scott.*—**Golden wolf**, the Tibetan wolf, *Canis laniger*. Also called *chance*.—**Gray wolf**. See def. 1.—**Indian wolf**, a certain Asiatic wolf, *Canis pallipes*, somewhat like a jackal.—**Marine wolf**, in *her.* See *marine*.—**Pied wolf**. See *pied*.—**Red wolf**, a reddish or erythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States.—**Strand wolf**. See *strand-wolf*.—**Tasmanian wolf**, a marsupial of Tasmania, the thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*; same as *zebra-wolf*. See cut under *thylacine*.—**To cry wolf**, to raise a false alarm; in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable.—**To have a wolf by the ears**, to have a difficult task.

He found himself so intrigued that it was like a *wolf* by the ears; he could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.

Roger North, Lord Gullford, II. 2. (Davies.)

To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *Halliwel.*—**To keep the wolf from the door**, to keep out hunger or want.—**To see a wolf**, to lose one's voice; in allusion to the belief of the ancients (see *Virgil, Ecl. ix.*) that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

"What! are you mute?" I said—a waggish guest,

"Perhaps she's seen a *wolf*," rejoined in jest.

Faukes, tr. of Idylliums of Theocritus, xiv.

"Our young companion has seen a *wolf*," said Lady Hameline, alluding to an ancient superstition, "and has lost his tongue in consequence."

Scott, Quentin Durward, xviii.

White wolf, a whitish variety of the common wolf of North America.—**Zebra wolf**. See *zebra-wolf*. (See also *prairie-wolf*, *timber-wolf*.)

wolf (wūlf), *v.* [*< wulf, n.*] **I. intrans.** To hunt for wolves.

The stock in trade of a party engaged in *wolfing* consists in flour, bacon, and strychnine, the first two articles named for their own consumption, the last for the wolves.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 13.

II. trans. To devour ravenously: as, to *wolf* down food. [*Slang.*]

wolfberry (wūlf'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *wolfberries* (-iz). A shrub, *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*, of northern North America, in the United States ranging from Michigan and Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament, mainly on account of its white berries, which are borne in axillary and terminal spikes.

wolf-dog (wūlf'dog), *n.* 1. A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves.—2. A dog bred, or supposed to be bred, between a dog and a wolf. Such hybrids are of constant occurrence among the dogs kept by North American Indians; and instances of the reversion of the dog to the feral state in western North America are recorded.

wolf-eel (wūlf'ēl), *n.* The wolf-fish.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. See *fragment*.

wolfer (wūlf'ēr), *n.* [*< wulf + -er*.] One who hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

The wild throng of buffalo-hunters, *wolfers*, teamsters, . . . filled the streets.
The Century, XXXV. 416.

Wolfe's operation for ectropium. See *operation*.

Wolffia (wūlf'i-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Horkel, 1839), named after N. M. von Wolff (1724-84), a German physician.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Lemnaceæ*, distinguished from *Lemna*, the other genus, by one-celled anthers and by the absence of roots. The 12 species are chiefly tropical, occurring in Europe, India, Africa, and America, and extending north into the United States; they are commonly globose, sometimes conical or flatish, with a proliferous base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or ovary without any syathe or other envelop. They are known, like *Lemna*, as *duckweed*, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest of flowering plants.

Wolffian¹ (wūlf'i-än), *a.* Same as *Wolffian*¹.

Wolffian² (wūlf'i-än), *a.* [*< K. F. Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolff (1733-94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zool.*, noting certain structures of vertebrate animals.—**Wolffian bodies**, the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelets; the so-called false kidneys, in all the higher vertebrates (*Mammalia* and *Saurropsida*) preceding and performing the functions of true kidneys until replaced by the latter, but among *Ichthyopsida*, as fishes, persisting and constituting the permanent renal organs.—**Wolffian ducts**. See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

wolf-fish (wūlf'fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygious fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*; so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Great Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grind-

ers adapted for crushing the mollusks and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the color is brownish-gray, spotted and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and is largely eaten in Iceland, while the skin is durable, and is manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When taken in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned by a blow on the head is capable of doing great damage with its powerful teeth. Also called *sea-cat*, *catfish*, *wolf-eel*, and *sea-wolf*. See *cut* under *Anarrhichas*.

Wolfian¹ (wŭl'f-an), *a.* [*< C. Wolff* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the philosophy of Christian Wolff (1679-1754), which is Leibnitzianism diluted with common sense and dressed as a modified scholasticism, more systematic and more Euclidean than that of the middle ages. Though not profound, Wolff's philosophy met the wants of Germany, which it dominated for about fifty years, beginning with 1724. Also *Wolfian*.

Wolfian² (wŭl'f-an), *a.* [*< F. A. Wolf* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or promulgated by F. A. Wolf, a German philologist (1759-1824).—**Wolfian theory**, a theory put forward by Wolf in his "Prolegomena" in 1795, to the effect that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* cannot be the works of one man, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B. C. The ballads could have been preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

Wolfianism (wŭl'f-an-iz-m), *n.* [*< Wolfian*¹ + *-ism*.] The system of Wolfian philosophy. See *Wolfian*¹.

wolfing (wŭl'fing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wolf*, *v.*] The occupation or industry of taking wolves for their pelts. Wolfing is extensively practised in winter in some parts of the United States, as Montana and the Dakotas. The wolves are destroyed chiefly by poisoning with strychnine.

wolfish (wŭl'fish), *a.* [Formerly also *wolvish*; *< wolf* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or traits of a wolf; savage; ravening; as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.

Thy desires
Are *wolvish*, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 138.

Bane to thy *wolfish* nature! *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 8.
Good master, let it warn you; though we have hitherto
pass'd by these man-Tygers, these *wolfish* Outlaws safely,
early and late, as not worth their malice.

Brome, *Queen's Exchange*, II.

2. Hungry as a wolf is supposed to be; ravenous. [Colloq.]

wolfishly (wŭl'fish-li), *adv.* In a wolfish manner.
wolfkin (wŭl'f-kin), *n.* [*< wolf* + *-kin*.] A young or small wolf.

"Was this your instructions, *wolfkin*?" (for she called me *lambkin*).
Richardson, *Pamela*, I. 144.

Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin*.
Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

wolfing (wŭl'fing), *n.* [*< wolf* + *-ing*.] A young wolf; a wolfkin.

Young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly
pleading: "*Wolfings*," answered the Company of Marat,
"who would grow to be wolves."

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 8.

wolf-moth (wŭl'f-mŏth), *n.* A cosmopolitan grain-pest, *Tinea granella*, a small creamy-white moth with brown spots on the wings, whose small white larvæ infest stored grain. See *wolf*, *n.*, 3 (*a*), and *cut* under *corn-moth*.

wolf-net (wŭl'f-net), *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, by means of which great numbers of fish are taken.

wolf-note (wŭl'f-nŏt), *n.* Same as *wolf*, 5 (*c*).

wolf-ram (wŭl'f-ram), *n.* [*G. wolfram*, given as *< "wolf, wolf, + ram, rahm, froth, cream, root."*] 1. A native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black, and it has a reddish-brown streak. The specific gravity (7.2 to 7.6) is nearly equal to that of metallic iron. It occurs crystallized, also massive with lamellar structure; it is the ore from which the metal tungsten is usually obtained, and is often found associated with tinstone. Also called *wolframite*.

2. The metal tungsten or wolframium: an improper and now uncommon use.—**Wolfram-ocher**. Same as *tungstite*.

wolframate (wŭl'f-rā-māt), *n.* Same as *tungstate*.

wolframic (wŭl'f-ram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tungsten.

wolframium (wŭl'f-rā-mi-um), *n.* Same as *tungsten*, the chemical symbol of which is W, from this word.

wolfrobe (wŭl'f-rŏb), *n.* The skin or pelt of a wolf made into a robe for use in carriages, etc.

wolf's-bane (wŭl'f's-bān), *n.* [*< wolf*, *s.*, poss. of *wolf*, + *bane*.] A plant of the genus *Aconitum*; aconite or monk's-hood; specifically, *A. lycoctonum*, the yellow or yellow-flowered wolf's-bane, also called *badger's*, *bear's*, or *hare's-bane*. It is found widely in Europe, especially in moun-

tains. Its greenish-yellow flowers have the hood developed like an extingisher; its poison is less virulent than that of other species.—**Mountain wolf's-bane**. See *Ranunculus*.

wolfbergite (wŭl'f-bērg-it), *n.* [Named from *Wolfberg*, in the Harz.] Same as *chalcostibite*.

wolf-scalp (wŭl'f-skālp), *n.* The skin of a wolf's head, or a piece of it sufficient for identification, exhibited to claim the bounty paid for the killing of a wolf in some parts of the United States.

wolf's-claws (wŭl'f's-clāz), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from the claw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

wolf's-fist (wŭl'f's-fist), *n.* [*< ME. wulfes fist*, *< AS. wulfes fist*, a puffball: *wulfes*, gen. of *wulf*, *wolf*; *fist*, ME. *fyst*, a breaking of wind: see *wolf* and *fist*. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon*. *Gerard*. Also *wolfst*.

wolf's-foot (wŭl'f's-fŭt), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium*: so named by translation of the generic name.

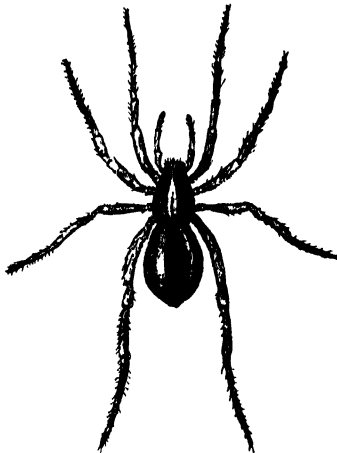
wolf's-head (wŭl'f's-hed), *n.* [*< ME. wulfesheed*; *< wulf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *head*.] 1. The head of a wolf.—2*t.* An outlaw.

Thou were his bondmen sory and nothing glad,
When Gamelyn her lord *wolfes-head* was cryed and maad.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 700.

wolfskin (wŭl'f'skin), *n.* [*< ME. wulfeskyne*; *< wulf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *skin*.] The skin or pelt of a wolf; also, a rug or other article made of this pelt; a wolfrobe.

wolf's-milk (wŭl'f's-milk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, particularly *E. Helioscopia*, the sun-spurge. The name is supposed to refer to the acrid milky juice of these plants.

wolf-spider (wŭl'f'spī'dēr), *n.* Any spider of the family *Lycosidae*, the species of which do



Wolf-spider (*Lycosa punctulata*), natural size.

not lie in wait, but prowl about after their prey and spring upon it; a tarantula. See *Lycosidae*, and *cuts* under *tarantula*, 1.

wolf's-thistle (wŭl'f's-this'l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolf-tooth (wŭl'f-tŏth), *n.*; pl. *wolf-teeth* (-tēth). A small supernumerary premolar of the horse, situated in advance of the grinders. There are sometimes four of these teeth, one on each side of each jaw.

Many readers may not be aware that blind horses, even in one eye only, will not get a proper summer coat; and the connexion between *wolf-teeth* and shying is another of many interesting facts. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 120.

wolf-trap (wŭl'f-trap), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a curved bar having a ring fixed to the center of it. *Berry*.

woll, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*.

Wollaston doublet. See *doublet*, 2 (*b*).

wollastonite (wŭl'as-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), an English scientist, the discoverer of the method of working native platinum.] A mineral occurring in tabular crystals (hence called *tabular spar*), also massive, cleavable, with fibrous structure. It has a white to yellow or gray color, and a vitreous to pearly cleavage. It is a silicate of calcium (CaSiO₃), and belongs to the pyroxene group.

Wollaston prism. The four-sided glass prism of the camera lucida devised by Wollaston in 1804. See *figure* under *camera lucida*.

wolle¹, *v.* See *will*.

wolle², *wollent*. Obsolete forms of *wool*, *woolen*.

wollongongite (wŭl'on-gong-it), *n.* A kind of kerosene-shale, very rich in oil, found near Wollongong in New South Wales: it was originally described as a kind of hydrocarbon.

wolloper, *n.* See *walloper*².

woltowt. A Middle English form of *wolf* (*wilt*) *thou*.

wolveboon (wŭlv'bŏn), *n.* See *Toxicodendron*.
wolverene, **wolverine** (wŭl-vēr-ēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *wolveren*, *wolverenne*, *wolverin*, *wolvering*; appar. a French-Canadian name based on *E. wolf*.] The American glutton, or carcajou, *Gulo luscus* (specifically identical with the glutton of the Old World), a subplantigrade carnivorous mammal of the family *Mustelidae*, inhabiting British America and northerly or mountainous regions of the United States. It is 2 or 3 feet long, of thick-set form, with short, stout legs, low ears, subplantigrade feet, bushy tail and shaggy pelage of



Wolverene or Carcajou (*Gulo luscus*).

blackish color, with a lighter band of color on each side meeting its fellow upon the rump. The animal is noted for its voracity, ferocity, and sagacity. In the fur countries, where the wolverene is numerous, it is one of the most serious obstacles with which the trapper has to contend, as it soon learns to spring the traps set for ermine and sable, and devour the bait without getting caught, being itself too wary to be trapped without great difficulty. In these regions, also, caches of provisions must be constructed with special precautions against their discovery and spoliation by wolverenes. The pelt is valuable, and is much used for robes and mats, in which the whitish or light-brown areas of the fur present a set of oval or horse-shoe-shaped figures when several skins are sewed together. From its comparatively large and very stout form, together with its special coloration, the wolverene is sometimes called *skunk-bear*.—**The Wolverine State**, Michigan.

wolves, *n.* Plural of *wolf*.

wolves'-thistle (wŭlvz'this'l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolvish (wŭl'vish), *a.* An obsolete form of *wolfish*.

wolward, *adv.* See *woolward*.

woman (wŭm'an), *n.*; pl. *women* (wim'en). [*< ME. woman, wuman, wömmān, wumman, wummon*, altered (with the common change of *wi-* to *ui-*, often spelled *wo-*) from *wimman*, *wimmon*, which stand (with assimilation of *fm* to *mm*) for the earlier *wifman*, *wifmon*, *wyfman* (pl. *women*, **wumen*, *wommen*, *wummen*, *wimmen*, earlier *wifmen*, *wyfmēn*), *< AS. wifman*, *wifmon*, later *wimman* (pl. *wifmen*, later *wimmen*), a woman, lit. 'wife-man', i. e. female person, *< wif*, a woman, female, + *man*, man, person (masc., but used, like *L. homo* and *Gr. άνθρωπος*, in the general sense 'person, human being'). The compound *wifman* is peculiar to AS., but a similar formation appears in the *G. weibsperson*. It is notable that it was thought necessary to join *wif*, a neuter noun, representing a female person, to *man*, a masc. noun representing either a male or female person, to form a word denoting a female person exclusively. The assimilation of *fm* to *mm* occurs likewise in *leman*, formerly and more prop. spelled *lemman*, and in *Lammas*. The change of initial *wi-* to *wo-* occurs also in AS. *widu* > *wudu* > *E. wood*¹, and the spelling of *wu-* as *wo-* or *woo-* to avoid the cumulation of *u's* or *v's* (*wu-*, *un-*, *wv-*) occurs in *wood*¹, *wool*, etc. The difference of pronunciation between the singular *woman* and the plural *women*, though it has come to distinguish the singular from the plural, is entirely accidental; formerly both pronunciations of the first syllable were in use in both numbers. The proper modern spelling of the plural, as now pronounced, would be *wimmen*; the spelling *women* is due to irreg. conformity to the singular *woman*, which is properly so spelled according to the analogy of *wolf*, though **wooman*, like **woof*, would be better, as being then in keeping with *wool*, *wood*¹.] 1. An adult female of the human race; figuratively, the female sex; human females collectively. See *lady*, 5.

Leode [men] nere thar nane,
ne wapmen ne *wifmen*,
bute westige [waste] paedes.

Layamon, l. 1119.

That is the Lond of Femynye, where that no man is, but
only alle *Wommen*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 143.

When the queene vndirstode the a-vow that Gawein
hadde made, she was the gladdest *woman* in the worlde.

Morley (E. E. T. S.), III. 483.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man,
made he a *woman*. *Gen.* II. 22.

See the hell of having a false *woman*!
Shak., *M. of W.*, II. 2. 305.

Pray, Mr. Neverout, hold your tongue for once, if it be possible; one would think you were a woman in man's cloaths, by your prating. *Swift, Polite Conversation*, iii.

Woman seems to differ from man in mental disposition, chiefly in her greater tenderness and less selfishness; and this holds good even with savages.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminacy; weakness.

But that my eyes
Have more of woman in 'em than my heart,
I would not weep.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

3. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

Take it to oon of youre moste secrete woman, and bid hir deliuer it to the firste man that she fyndeth at the issue of the halle. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 90.

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' women.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 4. 93.

Churching of women. See *church*, v. — **Lawful woman.** See *lawful*. — **Married Woman's Act**, the name under which are known a number of statutes, both in Great Britain and in the United States (dating about 1850 and thereafter), by which the common-law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed. — **Old woman's tooth.** Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*). — **Old-woman's tree.** See *Quina*. — **Single woman.** See *single*. — **The scarlet woman.** See *scarlet*. — **To be tied to a woman's apron-strings.** See *apron-string*. — **To make an honest woman of.** See *honest*. — **To play the woman,** to give way to tenderness or pity; weep. — **Wise woman.** See *wise*. — **Woman of the town,** a prostitute. — **Woman of the world.** (a) A married woman. See *to go to the world, under world*. (b) A woman experienced in the ways of the world; a woman engrossed in society or fashionable life.

woman† (wûm'an), v. t. [*woman*, n.] 1. To act the part of a woman: with an indefinite it.

This day I should
Hauē seene my daughter Silila how she would
Hauē womand it. *Daniel, Hymen's Triumph*, iii. 2.

2. To cause to act like a woman; subdue to weakness like a woman.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief
That the first face of neither, on the start,
Can woman me unto 't. *Shak., All's Well*, iii. 2. 53.

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

I do attend here on the general;
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me woman'd. *Shak., Othello*, iii. 4. 195.

4. To call (a person) "woman" in an abusive way.

She called her another time fat-face, and womaned her most violently. *Richardson, Pamela*, II. 268. (*Davies*.)

woman-body (wûm'an-bod'i), n. A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation. [*Scotch*.]

It was an awkward thing for a woman-body to be standing among bundles o' barked leather her lane. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, x.

woman-born (wûm'an-bôrn), a. Born of woman. *Couper, Charity*, I. 181.

woman-built (wûm'an-bilt), a. Built by women. A new-world Babel, woman-built.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

womanfully (wûm'an-fûl-i), adv. [*woman* + *-ful* + *-ly*².] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully*.

For near fourscore years she fought her fight womanfully. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, ii.
Anne alone . . . stood up by her father womanfully, and put her arm through his.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

woman-grown (wûm'an-grôn), a. Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson, Aymer's Field*.

woman-guard (wûm'an-gârd), n. A guard of women.

The Princess with her monstrous woman-guard. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

woman-hater (wûm'an-hâ'têr), n. One who has an aversion to women in general; a misogynist.

This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and Women-haters, but from Persons of Figure, neither singular nor ill bred.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 171.

womanhead† (wûm'an-hêd), n. [*woman* + *-head*.] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

The quene anon, for verray womanhede,
Gan for to wepe. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, I. 890.

I shall as now do more for you
Than longeth to Womanhede.

The Nut-Brown Maid.

womanhood (wûm'an-hûd), n. [*woman* + *-hood*. Cf. *womanhead*.]

1. Womanly state, character, or qualities; the state of being a woman.

Setting thy womanhood aside.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 139.

Her womanhood

In its meridian. *Byron, Don Juan*, ix. 71.

2. Women collectively; womankind.

womanish (wûm'an-ish), a. [*woman* + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for women; feminine; effeminate: often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense when said of men: as, womanish ways; a womanish voice; womanish fears.

The wordes and the wommannische thynges,
She herde hem right as though she thennes.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 694.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth womanish and fearful mankind live!

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

He conceals, under a rough air and distant behaviour,
a bleeding compassion and womanish tenderness.

Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

= *Syn. Female, Effeminate*, etc. See *feminine*.

womanishly (wûm'an-ish-i), adv. In a womanish manner; effeminately.

The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are womanishly curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 446.

womanishness (wûm'an-ish-nes), n. The state or character of being womanish.

Effeminacy and womanishness of heart.

Hammond, Works, IV. 667.

womanize† (wûm'an-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *womanized*, ppr. *womanizing*. [*woman* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [*Rare*.]

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

womankind (wûm'an-kind'), n. [Also *women-kind*; *woman* + *-kind*; contrasted with *man-kind*.] 1. Women in general; the female sex; the females collectively of the human kind.

O despitteful love! unconstant womankind!

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 14.

Teach Woman-kind Inconstancy and Pride.

Cowley, The Mistress, Prophet.

"Sair droukit was she, puir thing, see I c'en put a glass o' sherry in her water-gruel." "Right, Grizel, right—let womankind alone for coddling each other."

Scott, Antiquary, ix.

2. A body of women, especially in a household; the female members of a family. [*Humorous*.]

At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his *womenkind*, who floated away like a flock of released birds.

Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xv.

womanless (wûm'an-less), a. [*woman* + *-less*.] Destitute of women.

womanlike (wûm'an-lik), a. Like a woman; womanly.

Womanlike, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. *Tennyson, Maud*, iii.

womanliness (wûm'an-li-nes), n. The character of being womanly.

There is nothing wherein theyr *womanlynesse* is more honestly garnished than with sylence.

J. Udall, On 1 Tim. II.

womanly (wûm'an-li), a. [*woman* + *-ly*¹.] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, womanly behavior.

Thus muche as now, O womanliche wyf,
I may out bringe. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 106.

See where she comes, and brings your froward wives
As prisoners to her womanly persuasion.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 120.

So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a womanly spleen, in one night they [the women] massacred them all, together with their concubines.

Sandys, Travels, p. 19.

A blushing womanly discovering grace.

Donne, Elegy on his Mistress.

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more womanly?

W. Black.

= *Syn. Womanish, Ladylike*, etc. See *feminine*.

womanly (wûm'an-li), adv. [*womanly*, a.] In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,
As womanly as can the best.

Gauey, Lullable of a Lover.

woman-post† (wûm'an-pôst), n. A female post or messenger. [*Rare*.]

But who comes in such haste in riding-robes?
What woman-post is this? *Shak., K. John*, I. 1. 218.

woman-queller (wûm'an-kwel'êr), n. One who kills women. See *manqueller*.

Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a woman-queller.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

woman-suffrage (wûm'an-suf'râj), n. The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [*Colloq*.]

woman-suffragist (wûm'an-suf'râ-jist), n. An advocate of woman-suffrage. [*Colloq*.]

woman-tired† (wûm'an-tîrd), a. [*woman* + *tired*, pp. of *tire*².] Henpecked. [*Rare*.]

Dotard! thou art woman-tired, unrooted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shak., W. T.*, ii. 8. 74.

woman-vested (wûm'an-ves'ted), a. Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [*Rare*.]

Woman-vested as I was. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

womb (wôm), n. [*E. dial.* and *Sc. wame*; < *ME. wambe, wombe*, < *AS. wamb, womb*, the belly, = *OS. wamba* = *OFries. wamme* = *D. wam*, belly of a fish, = *OHG. wamba, wampa (womba, wumba)*, MHG. *wambe, wampe*, later *wamme, G. wamme, wampe*, belly, lap, = *Icel. vömb*, belly, esp. of a beast, = *Sw. vâm* = *Dan. rom* = *Goth. wamba*, belly.] 1. The belly; the stomach.

Metes unto wombe and wombe eek unto mete,
Shal God destroyen bothe, as Paulus seith.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 60.

"Man, loue thi wombe," quod Gloteny.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 64.

An I had but a belly of any indifference, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My womb, my womb, my womb undoes me.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 25.

"Why, Andrew, you know all the secrets of the family." "If I ken them, I can keep them," said Andrew; "they winna work in my wame like barn in a barrel, I see warrant ye."

Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated musculo-membranous part of the female passages, between the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nourished during gestation, or the period intervening between fecundation and parturition: applied chiefly to this organ of the human female and some of the higher or better-known mammalian quadrupeds, the corresponding part of the passages of other animals being commonly called by the technical name *uterus*. See *uterus* (with cut), and cut under *peritoneum*.

That was Sein Johan, in his moder wombe.

Ancren Ricle, I. 78.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb. *Shak., T. of A.*, iv. 3. 2.

Ere the sad fruit of thy unhappy womb
Had caus'd such sorrows past, and woes to come.

Pope, Iliad, xviii. 113.

Hence—3. The place where anything is produced.

That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
Making their tomb the womb wherein they grew.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxxv.

The womb of earth the genial seed receives.

Dryden, Georgics, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

The fatal cannon's womb. *Shak., R. and J.*, v. 1. 65.

As, when black tempests mix the seas and skies,
The roaring deeps in wat'ry mountains rise,
Above the sides of some tall ship ascend,
Its womb they deluge, and its ribs they rend.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 443.

Body of the womb. Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*). — **Falling of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*). — **Fundus of the womb,** the upper part of the uterus. — **Male womb.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). — **Neck of the womb.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **Prolapse of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).

womb† (wôm), v. t. [*womb*, n.] To inclose; contain; breed in secret.

Not . . . for all the sun sees or
The close earth wombs or the profound seas hide
In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 601.

wombat (wôm'bat), n. [A corruption of the native Australian name *wamback* or *wambach*.] An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus *Phascolomys*, as *P. wombat* or *P. ursinus*. See cut under *Phascolomys*.

womb-brother† (wôm'bruth'êr), n. A brother uterine. [*Rare*.]

Edmund of Haddam . . . was son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, Womb-brother to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh.

Fuller, Worthies. (*Davies*.)

wombed (wômd), a. [*womb* + *-ed*².] Having a womb, in any sense.

I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power;
Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth;
This hollow wombed mass shall inly groan,
And murmur to sustain the weight of arms.

Marston, Antonio and Melida, I, iii. 1.

womb-grain (wôm'grân), n. Ergot, or spurred rye (technically called *secale cornutum*): so called from the effect of the drug upon the uterus.

womb-passage (wôm'pax'âj), n. The vagina. See cut under *peritoneum*.

womb-pipet, n. Same as *womb-passage*. *Cotgrave*.

womb-side (wŏm'sid), *n.* [*ME. womb-side*; < *womb* + *side*¹.] The front or protuberant side, as of the astrolabe.

As wel on the bak as on the *womb-side*.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 4.

womb-stone (wŏm'stŏn), *n.* 1. A concretion formed within the uterine cavity.—2. A calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

womby (wŏ'mi), *a.* [*< womb* + *-y*¹.] Hollow; capacious. [*Rare.*]

Caves and *womby* vaultages of France.

Shak., Hen. V., li. 4. 124.

women, *n.* Plural of *woman*.

women's-tree (wim'enz-trē), *n.* See *Sophora*.

womman, *n.* An old spelling of *woman*.

won't, wonet (wun), *v. i.* [*< ME. wonen, wonien, wunien*, < *AS. wunian*, dwell, remain, *gewunian*, dwell, be accustomed, = *OS. wunōn, wonōn* = *MD. woenen*, *D. wonen* = *OHG. wonēn*, *MHG. wonen*, *G. wohnen*, dwell, = *Ice. unā*, dwell, also enjoy, find pleasure in; from the root of *AS. winnan*, etc., strive after; see *win*¹. Cf. *won*¹, *n.*, *wont*¹.] 1. To dwell; abide.

To gete her love no ner nar he
That woned at home than he in Inde:
The forment was alway behynde.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 880.

Dere modir, *wonne* with vs; ther shal no-thing you greve.
York Plays, p. 48.

Thenno *woned* an hermite faste bi-ayde.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

He *wonneth* in the land of Fayeree.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 26.

The wild beast, where he *wone*
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den.
Milton, P. L., vii. 467.

2. To be accustomed. See *won*¹.

Tho clarisse com in to the tur
The amiral askede blanchefleur,
& askede whi heo ne come,
Also heo was *woned* to done

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make.

Spenser.

Her well-plighted frock, which she did *won*
To tucke about her short when she did ryde,
Shew low let fall.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 21.

They leave their crystal springs, where they *wont* frame
Sweet bowers of myrtle twigs and laurel fair.

L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 270).

won't, wonet (wun), *n.* [*ME.*, also *wonne, woon*, < *AS. gewuna* = *OS. giwono* = *MLG. wone* = *OHG. gewuna* = *Ice. vanti*, custom, usage; see *won*¹, *wone*, *v.*] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

Tho gan I up the hille to goon,
And fond upon the cuppe a *wone*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1106.

Late my lady here
With all her light lomys,
Wightly go wende till her *wone*.

York Plays, p. 273.

Haf ge no *wonez* in castel walle,
Ne maner ther ge may mete & won?

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 916.

There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
To make his *wonne*, low underneath the ground,
In a deepe delfe, farre from the vew of day.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 7.

2. A place of resort.

He so long had riden and goon
That he fond in a prive *wone*
The contree of fairye.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 90.

3. Custom; habit.

Er it were day, as was hir *wone* to do,
She was arisen, and al redy dight.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 182.

His *wonne* was to wirke mekill woo,
And make many maystries emelle vs.

York Plays, p. 264.

4. Manner; way.

And when he sey ther was non other *wone*
He gan hire limmes dresse.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1181.

Ne fayre wordes brake neuer bone,
Ne neuer schall in no *wone*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 45.

Here come noman in these *wones*,
And that encre witness will we,
Sawe an Aungell like a day anes,
With bodilly foode hir fedde has he.

York Plays, p. 106.

won² (wun). Preterit and past participle of *win*¹.

won³, *a.* An old spelling of *won*¹.

wondt. An obsolete preterit of *wind*¹.

wonder, *v. i.* [*ME. wonden, wanden*, *AS. wandian*, fear, reverence, neglect, < *windan*, wind, turn; see *wind*¹, and cf. *wend*¹.] To refrain; desist.

I wille noghte *wonde* for no werre, to wende where me
likes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3495.

Love wol love; for no wight wol it *wonde*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1187.

See now of sorowe, sobur thi chere.

Wond of thi weping, whipe vp thi teris;

Mene the to myrthe, & mourning for-sake.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3380.

wonder (wun'dér), *n.* [*< ME. wonder, wondir, wounder, wunder, wundur*, < *AS. wundor* = *OS. wundar* = *D. wonder* = *MLG. wunder* = *OHG. wuntar*, *MHG. G. wunder* = *Ice. undr* (for **vundr*) = *Sw. Dan. under*, wonder; perhaps akin to *Gr. ἀνδρῆν* (**Fabpeiv*), gaze at.] 1. A strange thing; a cause of surprise, astonishment, or admiration; in a restricted sense, a miracle; a marvel, prodigy, or portent.

Whi thow wratthest the now *wonder* me thynketh.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 182.

The prophetis seiden with mylde steuene
"A song of wondris now synge we."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

The love of boys unto their lords is strange;
I have read *wonders* of it.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, li. 1.

It is no *wonder* that art gets not the victory over nature.

Bacon, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Bless me! Charles, you consume more tea than all my
family, though I have seven in the parlour, and as much
sugar and butter—well, it's no *wonder* you are bilious!

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, li.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.

Acts iii. 10.

O, how her eyes dart *wonder* on my heart!
Mount bloods, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on dekke, when beautes close-fight's up;

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I., l. 1.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.

Johnson.

The faculty of *wonder* is not defunct, but is only getting more and more emancipated from the unnatural service of terror, and restored to its proper function as a minister of delight.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

3. A cruller. [*New Eng.*]

A plate of crullers or *wonders*, as a sort of sweet fried cake was commonly called.

H. B. Stowe, The Minister's Wooing, iv.

Bird of wonder, the phoenix.—*Nine days' wonder*, a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time, generally a petty scandal.

For when men han wel cryed, than wol they rounce,
Ek *wonder* last but *nine nyght* (var. *days*) nevere in tounce.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

So ran the tale like fire about the court,

Fire in dry stubble a *nine days' wonder* flared.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Seven wonders of the world, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.—**Wonder-making Parliament**. Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).—*Syn.* 1. Sign, marvel, phenomenon, spectacle, rarity.—2. Surprise, bewilderment. See def. 2.

wonder (wun'dér), *v.* [*< ME. wondren, wondren, wundren*, < *AS. wundrian* = *D. wonden* = *MLG. wunden* = *OHG. wuntarōn*, *MHG. G. wundern* = *Ice. Sw. undra* = *Dan. undre*, wonder; from the noun.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To be affected with wonder or surprise; marvel; be amazed: formerly with a reflexive dative.

Ac me *wondreth* in my witt whi that thel ne preche
As Paul the apostel preched to the people ofte.

Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 74.

I *wonder* to see the contrarieties among the Papists.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 41.

Who can but *wonder* at the fautors of these wonders?

Sandys, Travels, p. 160.

Here more then two hundred of those grim Courtiers
stood *wondering* at him, as he had bene a monster; till
Powhatan and his trayne had put themselves in their
greatest braveries.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 162.

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand.

Johnson.

2. To look with or feel admiration.

Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white.

Shak., Sonnets, xcvi.

3. To entertain some doubt or curiosity in reference to some matter; speculate expectantly; be in a state of expectation mingled with doubt and slight anxiety or wistfulness: as, I *wonder* whether we shall reach the place in time:

hence, *I wonder* is often equivalent to 'I should like to know.'

A boy or a child, *I wonder?* *Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 71.*

To be to be *wondered*, to be a cause for astonishment.

It is not to be *wondered* if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these.

Dryden.

It is not to be *wondered* that we are shocked.

Dafos.

II. *trans.* 1. To be curious about; wish to know; speculate in regard to: as, I *wonder* where John has gone.

Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1596.

I have *wondered* these thirty yeares what Kings alle.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 50.

Wondering why that grief and rage and sin

Was ever wrought.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

2. To surprise; amaze. [*Rare.*]

She has a sedateness that *wonders* me still more.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, Oct. 25, 1788.

wonder† (wun'dér), *a.* [*ME.*, an elliptical use of *wonder*, *n.*, as in comp.; cf. *wonders*.] *Wonderful*.

Then sayde the pope, "Alas! Alas!
Modur, this ys to me a *wonder* cause."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

Alas! what is this *wonder* maladye?
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 419.

wonder† (wun'dér), *adv.* [*ME.*, < *wonder*, *a.*] *Wonderfully*; exceedingly; very.

Ye knowe eke that in form of speche is change
Withinne a thousand yere, and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now *wonder* nyce and straunge
Us thynketh hem.

Chaucer, Troilus, li. 24.

Wonder pale he waxe, wanting his colour,

For ende hade he none of this grett doloure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2870.

wondered† (wun'dérd), *a.* [*< wonder* + *-ed*².] Having performed wonders; able to produce wonders; wonderworking. [*Rare.*]

Let me live here ever;

So rare a *wonder*'d father, and a wife,

Makes this place Paradise.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 123.

wonderer (wun'dér-ér), *n.* [*< wonder* + *-er*¹.] One who wonders.

wonderful (wun'dér-fúl), *a.* [*< ME. wonderful, wonderfol, wundervol* (= *G. wundervoll*); < *wonder* + *-ful*.] Of a nature or kind to excite wonder or admiration; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvelous.

Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge?
therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things
too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not.

Job xiii. 8.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student
from his book, and it is *wonderful*.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.

They also shewed him some of the engines with which
some of his servants had done *wonderful* things

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, l.

Wonderful Parliament. Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).—*Syn.* *Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious, Unique*, extraordinary, marvelous, amazing, startling, wondrous (poetic). *Wonderful* generally refers to something above the common, and so marvelous, perhaps almost incredible. *Strange* refers rather to something beside the common—that is, simply very unusual or odd, and so exciting surprise or wonder. Anything that excites awe or high admiration, or strikes one as sublime, is *wonderful*; an unpleasant object may be *strange*, but would not be called *wonderful*. That which is unexpected is *surprising*, but it is not necessarily *strange*: as, a *surprising* fact; a *surprising* discovery in science. *Curious* is *wonderful* on a small scale; by its derivation it often refers to an object extremely nice and intricate or elaborate in its details, but also it often conveys the notion of pleasing strangeness and even of rarity: as, a *curious* bit of mosaic; a *curious* piece of mechanism; a *curiously* colored stone. *Unique* expresses that which is sole of its kind or quality: as, a *unique* book; a *unique* sort of person. See *eccentric* and *surprise*.

wonderful (wun'dér-fúl), *adv.* [*< ME. wonderfull; < wonderful, a.*] *Wonderfully*; exceedingly; very. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*]

Alas! she comyth *wonderfull* lyghtly;
Man seith not the hour ne hou he shall dy.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6159.

Chymistry, I know by a little Experience, is *wonderful* pleasing.

Howell, Letters, l. vi. 41.

wonderfully (wun'dér-fúl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. wonderfully; < wonderful* + *-ly*².] 1. In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise; surprisingly; strangely; remarkably: in colloquial language often nearly or quite equivalent to 'very': as, *wonderfully* little difference.

ge schal se him rise vp and speke, and *wonderfully* be
comfortid and strenkthid therby.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and *wonderfully*
made.

Ps. cxxxix. 14.

2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawein soche merveilles in armes that wonderfully was he be-helden of hem of logres, for he smote down men and horse.
Mélin (E. E. T. S.), II. 200.

wonderfulness (wun'dér-fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wondering (wun'dér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. wondring, wundrunge, < AS. wundrunn, verbal. n. of wundrian, wonder: see wonder, v.*] Expressing admiration or amazement; marveling.

Swich wondring was ther on this hors of bras
That, sin the grete sege of Troye was,
Ther as men wondreden on all hors also,
Ne was ther swich a wondring as was tho.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 297.

wonderingly (wun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze wonderingly.

wonderland (wun'dér-land), *n.* [*< wonder + land.*] A land of wonders or marvels.

Lo! Bruce in wonder-land is quite at home.
Wolcott (P. Pindar), Complim. Epistle to James Bruce.

wonderly (wun'dér-li), *a.* [*< ME. wonderly, < AS. wundarlic (= OS. wundarlic = OHG. wuntarlich, MHG. G. wunderbar); as wonder + -ly.*] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,
Moste hieste set, wonderly to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

wonderly (wun'dér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. wonderly, wondryly, wonderliche, wunderlich, wonderlyche; < wonderly, a.*] Wonderfully.

Wonderly delivers, and greet of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 184.

This towne of Modona is fayre and wonderly strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyue.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pilgrimage, p. 70.

wonder-maze (wun'dér-māz), *v. t.* To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and sought Right's ruines to repaire,
Sometimes with words that wonder-mazed men,
Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (Davies.)

wonderment (wun'dér-mént), *n.* [*< wonder + -ment.*] 1. Surprise; astonishment.

All this wonderment doth grow from a little oversight,
In deeming that the subject wherein headship is to reside
should be evermore some one person.

"I know nothing o' church. I've never been to church."
"No!" said Dolly, in a low tone of wonderment.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.

2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appearance.

Those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments.
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

wonder-net (wun'dér-net), *n.* In *anat.*, a term translating the Latin *rete mirabile*, or wonderful net, a network of minute vessels. See *rete*.

wonder-of-the-world (wun'dér-ov-thê-wôrld'), *n.* The Chinese ginseng: an alleged translation. See *ginseng*.

wonderous (wun'dér-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *wondrous*.

wonderst, *adv.* [*< ME. wonders, < wonder + adv. gen. -s as in needs, etc.*] Wonderfully; wondrous.

Me mette suche a swevenyng
That liked me wonders wel.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 27.

[This is the reading of the original edition and of the manuscripts. It has been changed into *wonderous* in some modern editions, and perhaps correctly.]

wonderstly, *adv.* [*< wonders + -ly.*] Wonderfully.

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so wonderly in the face of the world.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

wonder-stone (wun'dér-stôn), *n.* The name given to a bed occurring in the Red Marl (Triassic) near Wells, England, which is described by Buckland and Conybeare as being "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

wonderstricken, wonderstruck (wun'dér-strik'n, wun'dér-struk), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Ascanius, wonder-struck to see
That image of his filial piety.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 394.

Cast his strong arms about his drooping wife,
And kiss'd his wonder-stricken little ones.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wonder-wonder (wun'dér-wun'dér), *n.* See *Rafflesia*.

wonderwork (wun'dér-wérk), *n.* [*< ME. wondeworc, < AS. wundroweorc (Stratmann) (= G. wunderwerk): as wonder + work, n.*] A won-

derful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle; thaumaturgy.

Such as in strange land
He found in wonder-works of God and Nature's hand.
Byron, Child Harold, III. 10.

wonderworker (wun'dér-wér-kér), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things; a thaumaturgist. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 162.*

wonderworking (wun'dér-wér-king), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxxii.*

wonder-wounded (wun'dér-wön-ded), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-stricken.

What is he whose grief . . .
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 280.*

wondrous (wun'drus), *a.* [Formerly *wonderous, wonderouse, < wonder + -ous; prob. suggested by marvelous, etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. wonders: see wonders.*] 1. *a.* Of a kind or degree to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. *Ps. xxvi. 7.*

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument?
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 97.

And yet no Angel envy'd him his place
Who ever look'd upon his wondrous face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 214.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above.
Longfellow, Flowers.

wondrous (wun'drus), *adv.* [*< wondrous, a.*] In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably; exceedingly.

I found you wondrous kind. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 311.*
I shall grow wondrous melancholy if I stay long here without company.

wondrously (wun'drus-li), *adv.* [*< wondrous + -ly.*] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans wondrously to discontent.
Shak., T. of A., III. 4. 71.

Cloe complains, and wondrously's aggrieved.
Glanville, Cloe.

wondrousness (wun'drus-nes), *n.* The quality of being wondrous.

wonet, *v.* and *n.* See *won¹*.

wong¹ (wong), *n.* [*< ME. wong, wang, < AS. wong, wang, a plain: see wang¹.*] A plain; a field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

wong², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wang¹*.

wonga-wonga (wong'gā-wong'gā), *n.* [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, *Leucosarcia picata*, having white flesh, and much esteemed for the table.—**Wonga-wonga vine.** See *Tecoma*.

wongert, *n.* Same as *wanger*.

woningt, *n.* [*< ME. wununge, wuning, woning, woninge, < AS. wunung, dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. wununga, G. wohnung, dwelling, verbal. n. of wunian, dwell: see won¹.)*] Dwelling; abode.

His woning was ful fair upon an heeth.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 606.
He signes unto them made
With him to wend unto his woning nere.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

woning-place, *n.* [*ME.; < woning + place.*] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee
To telle anon thy woning-places.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6119.

woning-steadt, *n.* [*ME. wonnyng-steed; < woning + -stead.*] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his wonnyng-steed.
York Plays, p. 173.

wonne¹, *v.* and *n.* See *won¹*.

wonne², wonnent. Obsolete forms of *won²*, preterit and past participle of *win¹*.

wonne³, *adv.* and *conj.* An obsolete form of *when*.

wont¹ (wunt), *a.* (orig. *pp.*). [*< ME. wont, contracted form of woned (= G. gewohnt), pp. of wonen, be accustomed: see won¹.)* Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing customarily.

The Kyng of that Contree was wont to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenet Kyng Alisandre.
Manderly, Travels, p. 164.

Our love was new and then but in the spring,
When I was wont to greet it with my lays.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

wont¹, *Obsolete preterit of won¹.*

wont¹ (wunt), *v.*; *pret.* *wont* (occasionally *wonted*), *pp.* *wont, wonted*. [*< wont¹, a., orig.*

pp. of won¹: see won¹.] I. intrans. 1. To be accustomed or habituated; use; be used.

When soon the goodly Wyre, that wonted was so high
Her stately top to rear, . . .
Of Ericthion's end begins her to bethink.
Drayton, Polyolbion, VII. 256.

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot
Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade
I wont to sit and watch the setting sun
And hear the thrush's song. *Southey.*

2. To dwell; make one's home.

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

II. *trans.* To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have wonted themselves to the load
of less sine, want not increase of strength according to the
increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 354.*

wont¹ (wunt), *n.* [*< wont¹, a. and v. Cf. won¹, wone, n.*] Custom; habit; practice; way.

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 2.

Rather than I wou'd break my old Wont.
Etherege, She Would If She Could, v. 1.

The heart grows hardened with perpetual wont.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

Use and wont. See *use¹*.

wont², *v.* An obsolete form of *want¹*.

Make
For hem, yf other water wonte, a lake.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

wont³, *n.* A variant of *want²*.

won't (wunt or wönt), *a.* A contraction of *woll not*—that is, *will not*.

wonted (wun'ted), *p. a.* [*< wont¹ + -ed.*] 1. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which wonted was to kepe
A court at home, is now come vp to courts.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility
of ever becoming wonted to this peevishly obtrusive
little shop-bell. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.*

2. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; usual.

She did her wonted course foralowe.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

To pay our wonted tribute. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 462.*

To this the courteous Prince
Accorded with his wonted courtesy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Wontedness of opinion. *Eikon Basilike, p. 168.*

wontless (wun'tles), *a.* [*< wont¹ + -less.*] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What wontlesse fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, too full of thee?
Spenser, In Honour of Beaulieu, l. 2.

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And wontless valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

woo¹ (wü), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wo, wow, wower; < ME. wouwen, wogen, < AS. wōgian, in comp. wōgian, woo; prob. lit. 'bend, incline,' hence incline another toward oneself, < wōh (wōg-), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. waha, bent, in comp. un-waha, not crooked, blameless; cf. Skt. vañch, go tortuously, be crooked; cf. L. vacillare, vacillate, varus, crooked; see vacillate, varicose, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in marriage.*

He wooeth hire by meenes and brocage.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be won.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 78.

2. To solicit; sue; ask with importunity; seek to influence or persuade; invite; endeavor to prevail upon to do or to grant something.

Having woo'd
A villain to attempt it. *Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 174.*

I wooed her for to dine,
But could not get her.

Phyllida flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 310).

Thou, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. To seek; seek to obtain or bring about; act as if seeking to obtain or bring about.

Some in their actions do woo and affect honour and reputation. *Bacon, Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).*

Whose gently-looking beauties only do
Inamour Ruin and Destruction woo.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To court; make love; sue in love.

Go nu Berlid swithe,
And make him ful blithe,
And when thou farst to woge,
Tak him thine glouie.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 793.

When a woman woos, what woman's son
Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?

Shak., Sonnets, xli.

2. To ask; seek; solicit.

I pray thee, sing, and let me woo no more.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 50.

wood² (wū), *n.* A Scotch form of *wool*.

wood³, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *woe*.

wood¹ (wūd), *n.* [*< ME. wode, wude, wod* (pl. *wodes, wudes*), *< AS. wudu, orig. wudu*, a wood, a tree, wood, timber, = *MD. MLG. wede*, a wood, wood, = *OHG. witu*, *MHG. wite*, wood, = *Icel. vitir* = *Sw. Dan. ved*, a tree, wood; akin to (according to some, derived from) the Celtic words *OIr. fid*, *Ir. fiodh*, a wood, tree (*fiodus*, shrubbery, underwood), = *Gael. fiodh*, a wilderness, wood, timber (*fiodhach*, shrubs), = *W. gwydd*, trees (*gwyddeli*, bushes, brakes).] 1. A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: often in the plural, with the same force as the singular.

From Ebron Mon gon to Bethelom in half a day; for it is but 5 Myle; and it is fulle fayre Weye, be Ploynes and Wodes fulle delectable. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 69.

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 51.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.

Byron, Childe Harold, IV. 178.

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which lies between the pith and the bark. In dicotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburnum or sap-wood, and internally of the duramen or hard wood. In monocotyledonous plants, or endogens, the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.

3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, etc., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, etc. See *timber*.

4. Firewood; cordwood.

To-morrow morning bedding and a gown shall be sent in, and wood and coal.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, IV. 4.

5. The cask, keg, or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: as, wine drawn from the wood.

Ordinary clarets from the wood 4s. to 6s. per gallon; good bottled clarets from 3s. or 4s. to 10s. a bottle.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 199.

6. The grain of wood.

Rightlie smoiothed and wrought as it should, not ouer-
(t)whartile, and against the wood.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

7. In *her.*, three or four trees grouped together, usually represented as rooted in a mound, which is vert, unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *hurst*.—8. In *printing*, a wood-block, or wood-blocks collectively, as distinguished from a metallic type or plate of any kind: as, cuts printed from the wood.—9. In *music*, the wooden wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively. See *wind²*, *n.*, 5, *wind-instrument*, and *instrument*, 3 (*b*). Also called *wood wind*.—10. Figuratively, a crowd, mass, or collection.

And though my buckler bare a wood of darts,
Yet left not I, but with audacious face
I brauely fought.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

Names of Tribulation, Persecution,

Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected

By the whole family or wood of you.

E. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.

Wood is used to signify any miscellaneous collection, or stock of materials, hence some poets titlle their miscellaneous works *silvarum libri*; and our poet [Ben Jonson], conforming to this practice, call's his the Forest.

Upton, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agal or agila wood. See *agalochum*.—**Agatized wood.** See *agatize* and *silicify*.—**Aloe wood.** See *agalochum*.—**Ambony wood.** See *kabocoo-wood*.—**Artificial wood, a composition made of paper, paper-pulp, glue, sawdust, hemp, albumen, metallic oxides, drying-oils, sulphur, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, mineral salts, etc. When warm or wet, according to the nature of the particular composition, it is plastic, but in cooling or drying it hardens and acquires properties similar to those of wood.—**Brauna wood.** See *brauna*.—**Brazil wood, brasileto wood.** See *brasil*, *brazileto*.—**Castor wood, a name of *Magnolia glauca*.—**Caviana wood, a palisander wood obtained in Brazil from *Dalbergia nigra* and perhaps some other trees.—**Champ wood, the wood of the champ and the champak.—**Cock of the woods, the capercaillie (which see, with cut).—**Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a department of the British Government, called more fully the Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land-revenues, Works, and Buildings, established by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 1. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 42, it is di-************

vided into a Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land-revenues, and a Board of Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The former have the management of the crown woods and forests, and land-revenues; the latter have the management of the public works and buildings, to which has been added, by later acts, the care of the royal parks, etc. *Enoye. Dict.*—**Coromandel wood.** Same as *calamander-wood*.—**Cuba wood.** Same as *fuetic*.—**Curana wood**, the wood of *Iceia alditima*. See *Iceia*.—**Feast of wood-carrying**, one of the annual festivals of the ancient Jews, instituted after the Babylonish captivity. It obtained its name from the practice of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of its celebration for the burning of the sacrifices.—**Fossil wood.** (a) Wood in a fossil state—that is, wood in a state of nature that has undergone various preservative processes and has become fossil. Popularly the term is usually applied to silicified wood—that is, wood in which the substance has been replaced, atom by atom, by silica in such a manner as to retain the exact form and appearance of the original wood. Wood preserved in this manner is exceedingly abundant in various parts of the western United States, especially in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, where it is not rare to find trunks 30 feet in height, and 8 or 10 feet in diameter, standing upright exactly in the positions in which they grew, and so perfectly preserved that every cell, with all its delicate markings, can be as satisfactorily examined as from a living tree. In central Arizona perfectly silicified trunks of trees, 8 feet in diameter and 140 feet long, have been observed. These latter belong to the genus *Araucarioxylon*, the representative in a fossil state of the genus *Araucaria*. Fossil wood may also be due to the molecules being displaced by lime or iron, or by various combinations of minerals. Lignite, which represents one of the stages in the formation of coal, is very frequently fossil wood which has lost more or less of its volatile constituents, but still retains its wood-like structure and appearance. The term *fossil wood* is therefore properly applied to any wood that is so situated in the earth, or has been so acted upon by various minerals, as to be permanently preserved. (b) See *fossil cork*, under *fossil*.—**Hard wood**, the wood of various trees, such as oak, cherry, maple, ebony, ironwood, etc., so called from these woods being relatively very hard, firm, and compact. The quality results from the cells having exceedingly thick walls and being very compactly arranged, with very few or no intercellular spaces or ducts. Trees furnishing wood of this character are usually of slow growth, with narrow annual rings and dense, solid heart-wood. Mahogany, rosewood, and most woods susceptible of a fine polish belong to this class.—**Hypernic wood.** See *hypernic*.—**Incense wood.** See *incense-wood*.—**Jacarana wood.** See *pakistan*.—**Jarool, jarrah, kamassi wood.** See *jarool*, etc.—**Jasperized wood.** Same as *silicified wood*.—**Kanyin wood.** Same as *gurun wood*. See *gurun*.—**Karri wood**, the timber of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, of southwestern Australia. The tree is said to attain exceptionally the height of 400 feet. The timber is useful for ship-planking, masts, wheel-work, railway-ties, etc.—**Khow wood.** See *Olea*.—**Lemon wood.** (a) The wood of the lemon-tree, which is hard, elastic, and fragrant. (b) In South Africa, an evergreen shrub, or a tree 20 or 30 feet high, *Psychotria Capensis* (*Grumilea cymosa*), having a hard, tough wood, variously useful.—**Lingoa wood.** Same as *lingo*.—**Loblolly wood.** See *loblolly-tree*.—**Metalization of wood.** See *metalization*.—**Molded wood.** See *mold*.—**Molompi, mora, myall wood.** See *molompi*, etc.—**Myrtle wood**, the wood of the Tasmanian beech. See *Fagus*.—**Nephritic wood.** See *nephritic*.—**Nicaragua wood**, a dye-wood exported from Nicaragua, similar to brazil wood, and derived from the same or another species of *Cæsalpinia*; peach-wood.—**Padouk wood**, the Andaman redwood. See *redwood*, 2.—**Pernambuco wood**, true brazil wood.—**Perpignan wood**, the wood of the European nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. See *nettle-tree*, 1.—**Petrified wood.** Same as *silicified wood*.—**Picrana wood**, the wood of *Picrana ex-celsa*. See *quassia*, 2.—**Quassia, quebracho, saj wood.** See *quassia*, etc.—**Samarita wood.** Same as *curana wood*.—**Sand wood**, a leguminous shrub of the Isle of Réunion, doubtfully classed as *Bromontaria Ammoxylon*.—**Santa Martha wood.** Same as *peach-wood*.—**Secondary, speckled, sterile wood.** See the adjectives.—**Silicified wood.** See *fossil wood*, above, and *silicify*.—**Soft wood**, a wood, such as basswood, poplar, tulip, cedar, and white pine, which is relatively soft and easily worked. This character is due to the large and thin-walled cells, including usually numerous ducts. Soft-wooded trees are generally of rapid growth, making thick annual layers.—**Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *acacia-wood*.—**Trincomali wood.** See *halmatille*.—**Turanra wood**, the wood of the bastard bully-tree, *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies.—**Wood-bending machine**, a machine or an apparatus for bending wood into shape. Different machines are used, according to the purpose for which the wood is to be used, as for ship-timbers, furniture, sleigh-runners, hoops, and staves.—**Wood moot or mote.** See *moot*.—**Wood reed-grass.** See *reed-grass*.—**Wood stop**, in organ-building, a stop the pipes of which are made of wood, as the flute, the stopped diapason, etc.—**Wood tea.** See *tea*.—**Wood wind.** See *def.* 9. above. (For a multitude of other woods, see specific epithets.)—**Syn. 1. Woods, Park, etc.** See *forest*.

wood¹ (wūd), *v.* [*< wood¹, n.*] I. *trans.* To supply or replenish with wood; get supplies of wood for: as, to wood a steamboat or a locomotive. [Colloq.]

Many passengers would save a little by helping to "wood the boat": i. e., by carrying wood down the bank and throwing it on the boat, a special ticket being issued on that condition. *The Century*, XLII. 106.

II. *intrans.* To take in or get supplies of wood.

In this little [island] of Mevia, more than twenty yeeres agoe, I have remained a good time together, to wood and water and refresh my men.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 277.

Therefore, as soon as we came to an Anchor at the East end of the Island, we sent our Boat ashore to the Gover-

nour, to desire leave to wood, water, and cut a new Mizen-yard. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 174.

wood² (wōd), *a.* [*< Sc. wod, wud*; *< ME. wood, wode, wod, wode*, *< AS. wōd*, mad, raging, furious, = *Icel. óðhr*, raging, frantic, = *Goth. wōdis*, mad; cf. *MD. wood, wode*, *D. woede*, *OHG. woot*, *MHG. G. wut*, with, madness; *AS. wōd*, voice, song, = *Icel. óðhr*, song, poetry, mind, wit; prob. allied to *L. vates*, a prophet, bard (one filled with "a fine frenzy"): see *vatic*. See *Woden*, *Wednesday*.] Mad; frantic; furious; angry; enraged; raging. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Fierse Ector was fayn of his fyn helpe,

And as wode as a wild bore wan on his horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6522.

Now a Monday next, at quarter night,

Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and wood

That half so greet was never Noes flood.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 331.

Howard was as wode as a wilde bullok; God sende hym seche wurshipp as he deservith. *Paston Letters*, I. 341.

Quyriache [Iscariot] sayd, Thou wood hounde [mad dog, margin] thou hist doon to me grete prouffite [profit]. *Ashton's Legendary Hist. of the Cross* (reprinted from orig. ed. of Nov. 20, 1483), London, 1887, p. xxxvi.

Franticke companion, lunaticke and wood.

Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 984.

For wood¹, like anything mad; "like mad."

Yit lat us to the peple seme . . .

That wimmen loves us for wood.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1747.

wood² (wōd), *v. i.* [*< ME. wooden, wodien*; from the adj. Cf. *weed³*.] 1. To act like a madman; rave.

He stareth and woodeth in his advertence.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 467.

2. To be fierce or furious; rage.

Though they ne anoye nat the body, yit vices wooden to destroyen men by wounde of thowht.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. meter 8.

wood³, *n.* An old spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parv.*

wood-acid (wūd'as'id), *n.* Same as *wood-rinegar*. See *vinegar*.

Take 20 pounds terra japonica, 6 pounds of wood-acid, . . . to about 10 barrels of water, or enough of the latter to cover the hides. *C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 607.

wood-agate (wūd'ag'āt), *n.* An agate which shows more or less perfectly the structure of the wood from which it has been derived by a process of silicification.

wood-alcohol (wūd'al'kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*.

wood-almond (wūd'ā'mōnd), *n.* A shrub, *Hippocratea comosa*. See *Hippocratea*.

wood-anemone (wūd'ā-nem'ō-nē), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

wood-ant (wūd'ant), *n.* 1. A large ant, as *Formica rufa*, which lives in the woods.—2. A white ant, or termite, as *Termes flavipes*, which lives in the wood of old buildings. See cut under *Termes*. [U. S.]

wood-apple (wūd'ap'1), *n.* See *Feronia*, 1.

wood-ashes (wūd'ash'ez), *n. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-awl (wūd'āl), *n.* The green woodpecker, or awl-bird, *Geococcyx viridis*: same as *woodwale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wood-baboon (wūd'ba-bōn'), *n.* The drill; the cinereous or yellow baboon of Guinea, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*. See *drill*.

wood-barley (wūd'bār'li), *n.* See *Hordeum*.

wood-beetle (wūd'bē'tl), *n.* See *Pausidæ*.

wood-betony (wūd'bet'ō-ni), *n.* See *betony*. Also called *head-betony* and *lousewort*.

wood-bill (wūd'bil), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a woodmen's bill for lopping fagots, etc.

woodbine, woodbind (wūd'bin, -bind), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wodbynde*; *< ME. woodbynde, wodebynde, wodebinde, wodebynde, wudebinde*, *< AS. wudubind, wudebinde*, earlier *wuidubinde, wuidubindae, wuidubindae*; so called because it binds or winds round trees, *< wudu, wudu*, tree, wood, + *bindan*, bind: see *wood¹* and *bind*.] The common European honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, whence the name is more or less extended to other honeysuckles. *L. pratensis*, a species very similar to *L. Periclymenum*, is designated *American woodbine*. The name is also given to the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste

Bytrent and writen is the soote woodbynde.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1231.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle

Gently entwist. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, IV. 1. 47.

Spanish woodbine, the seven-year vine, or Spanish arbor-vine, *Ipomoea tuberosa*. See *vine*.—**Wild woodbine**. See *wild¹*.

wood-bird (wud'berd), *n.* A bird that lives in the woods.

Begin these wood-birds but to couple now?

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1. 145.

wood-block (wud'blok), *n.* 1. In *engraving*, a die cut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printing-press; a woodcut. See *wood-engraving*. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear, plane, etc., are used for coarser work.

2. A print or impression from such an engraved block; a woodcut. Also used attributively in both senses: as, *wood-block illustrations*.

wood-boiler (wud'boi'ler), *n.* A vessel adapted for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

wood-borer (wud'bör'er), *n.* That which bores wood, as an insect, a crustacean, or a mollusk. Compare *Cis*, *ship-worm*, *Saperda*, and *teredo*, and other citations under *wood-boring*.

wood-boring (wud'bör'ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the *wood-boring shrimps*; *wood-boring beetles*. See *Gribble*², *Limnoria*, *Cheluridae*, *Lymexylon*, *ship-worm*, and *teredo*.

wood-born (wud'börn), *a.* Born in the woods. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 16. [Rare.]

wood-bound (wud'bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. *Imp. Dict.*

wood-brick (wud'brik), *n.* A block of wood, of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building to afford a hold for the joinery, etc.

Woodbridge gun. See *gun*¹.

wood-broney (wud'brö'ni), *n.* The common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-broom (wud'bröm), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipacrus sylvestris*.

wood-bug (wud'bug), *n.* A forest-bug.

woodburytype (wud'ber-i-tip), *n.* [Named after Walter Bentley Woodbury, the inventor.]

1. A photomechanical process in which a relief is produced from a negative on a film of bichromated gelatin, hardened in alum. This is pressed into a plate of soft metal, the result being an intaglio mold. A warm solution of gelatin containing any desired pigment is poured on the mold, a sheet of paper is laid over it, and pressure applied, the superfluous pigment gelatin being squeezed out, and only that remaining in the intaglio mold and forming the image being left. When this sets it adheres to the paper, and is then fixed by hardening in a solution of alum. Compare *heliotype*.

2. A picture produced by this process.

wood-calamint (wud'kal'a-mint), *n.* See *Calamintha*.

wood-carpet (wud'kär'pet), *n.* 1. A floor-covering made of slats or more ornamental shapes of wood of different colors, fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic work, etc. Also called in the United States *wood-carpeting*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Melanippe rivata*, common in the south of England.

wood-carver (wud'kär'ver), *n.* One who carves wood.

The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, wood-carvers, and spectacle-makers.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 310.

wood-carving (wud'kär'ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of carving wood.—2. A piece of sculpture in wood.

wood-cell (wud'sel), *n.* A cell normally entering into the composition of the wood of plants. Wood-cells are one of the regular modifications of prosochyma, consisting of cell-structures greatly elongated in proportion to their breadth, with very thick walls and usually pointed extremities. When thoroughly lignified, wood-cells take little active part in the metabolism of the plant, their function being mainly to give strength and power of resistance to it. Also called *woody fiber*. See *prosochyma*, *lignum*, 4, and cut under *disk*, 4 (c).

wood-charcoal (wud'chär'köl), *n.* See *charcoal*, 1.

woodchat (wud'chat), *n.* The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, *Lanius rufus*. Also called *L. articulatus* and by other names. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in summer. The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in any proper sense.

woodchat-shrike (wud'chat-shrik), *n.* The woodchat.

wood-chopper (wud'chop'er), *n.* One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

woodchuck¹ (wud'chuk), *n.* [Also *woodshock*, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating *E. wood*¹, of *wejack*, *wejack*, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered *otchook* by Sir John Richardson.] The

commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridae*. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. It feeds on vegetables of many kinds, burrows in the ground, and hibernates in winter. Also called *ground-hog* and *chuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—**Woodchuck day**, in popular myth and rural tradition, the day on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation, this action being regarded as affording a weather-prophecy. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees its shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, sunshiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season. Also *ground-hog day*.

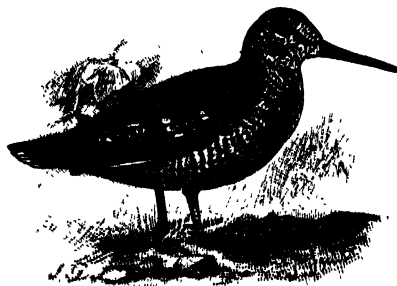
Woodchuck² (wud'chuk), *n.* [Prob. < wood¹ + chuck⁵, var. of chuck³.] The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-chuck (wud'chuk), *n.* In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be operated on.

The stoppers are fixed in a hollow wood-chuck by slight blows of a mallet. *O'Byrne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 195.

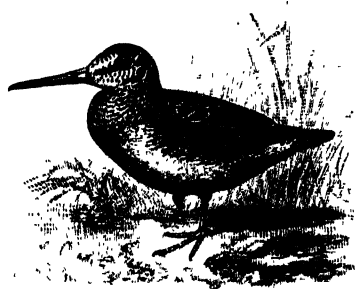
woodcoal (wud'köl), *n.* Charcoal.

woodcock (wud'kok), *n.* [*< ME. wodekoc, wodekok, wodecoke, < AS. wuduoc, a woodcock; as wood¹ + cock¹.*] 1. One of two distinct birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, closely related to the true snipe (*Gallinago*). (a) In Europe, *Scolopax rusticola* (wrongly spelled *rusticola*), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly es-



European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

teemed as a game-bird, its flesh being delicious, while the thick cover it inhabits and the rapidity of its flight test the nerve and skill of the sportsman. It is migratory, breeding chiefly in the higher latitudes, nesting upon the ground in a dry spot under cover, and laying four eggs. This woodcock is over 12 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 15 ounces; the plumage is intimately variegated with brown, black, russet, and tawny. It is seldom seen in America, and only as a straggler from Europe. (b) In the United States and Canada, *Philohela minor*, a bird of the same general characteristics as the former, but smaller, usually under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 ounces or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from *Scolopax rusticola* in the



American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in *Philohela*. The sexes are alike in color, but the female is considerably larger than the male, and alone reaches the maximum size and weight above given; the male is usually 10 to 11 inches long, and 16 to 17 in spread, weighing 5, 6, or 7 ounces according to condition. The bill is perfectly straight, 2½ to 3 inches long, and deeply furrowed; it is a very sensitive probe, with which the bird feels for worms in the mud by thrusting it in for its full length. The physiognomy of the woodcock is peculiar, by reason of the shape of the head, and the great size of the dark eyes, as well as their site high up and far back. The wings are short and rounded, but ample; the tail is very short, rounded, and usually held up; the legs are feathered to the heel, naked beyond; the toes are cleft quite to the base; there is a small hind toe, and the middle toe with its claw is rather longer than the tarsus. The woodcock is to some extent a nocturnal bird. It abounds in most of its range, and is one of the leading game-birds of America; it is found in bogs and swamps, wet woodlands, alder-brakes (sometimes called *woodcock-brakes* in consequence), and not seldom in quite dry fields, as corn-fields; it is migratory, but erratic and capricious in its movements, and nests throughout its

range. The eggs are laid on the ground, generally in April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, 1½ by 1; inches in size, of a brownish-gray color, with very numerous and small chocolate-brown surface-spots and neutral-tint shell-spots; the full number is four. The woodcock has a peculiar bleating cry, and sometimes exhibits the curious habit of removing the young from danger by flying off with the chick, which is held in the parent's feet. Also called *snipe*, with or without qualifying words (see *snipe*¹, 1 (c)), *American woodcock*, *little woodcock*, *lesser woodcock*, *red woodcock*, *wood-hen*, *boy-sucker*, *boybird*, *timberdoodle*, *hookrumpake*, *night-peck*, *night-partridge*, *shrupe*, *cock* (short for *woodcock*), and *Labrador twister*.

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-cock, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlaeus*) *pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*. [Local, U. S.]

Woodcock . . . is applied by backwoodsmen and other country folk to the pileated woodpecker, . . . wherever that big red-crested bird of the tall timber is found.

G. Trumbull, *Bird Names* (1888), p. 151.

3. In *conch.*, a woodcock-shell: more fully called *thorny woodcock*. Also called *Venus's-comb*.—4. A simpleton: in allusion to the facility with which the European woodcock allows itself to be taken in springes or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a woodcock,

And thrust your neck 'tween the noose.

Beau. and Fl., *Loyal Subject*, iv. 5.

Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that a woodcock is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person. *W. Loughby*.

Little woodcock. (a) The great or double snipe, or woodcock-snipe, *Gallinago major*. [British.] (b) The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: a book-name. [U. S.]—**Springes to catch woodcocks**, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 3. 115.—**Woodcock's cross**, penitence for folly.

Not controversies now are in disputes

At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:

Where man doth man within the law betosse,

Till some goe crossesse home by Woodcock's crosse.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

Woodcock's head. (a) A tobacco-pipe: so called from the shape.

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a woodcock's head.

Fastid. Meaning my head, lady?

Sav. Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a woodcock's head.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, III. 3.

(b) A woodcock-shell, as *Murex haustellum*.

woodcock-eye (wud'kok-i), *n.* A snap-hook. *E. H. Knight*. [Eng.]

woodcock-fish (wud'kok-fish), *n.* The sea-woodcock or trumpet-fish, (*Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax*: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. See cut under *snipe-fish*.

woodcock-owl (wud'kok-oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, *Otus brachyotus*, or *Brachyotus palustris*: so called from its association with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

woodcock-pilot (wud'kok-pi'lot), *n.* The European gold-crested kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.]

woodcock-shell (wud'kok-shel), *n.* One of several muricid shells which have a long spout or beak, as *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*; a woodcock, woodcock's head, or Venus's-comb. See cut under *Murex*.

woodcock-snipe (wud'kok-snipe), *n.* Same as *little woodcock* (a) (which see, under *woodcock*).

wood-copper (wud'kop'er), *n.* See *olivine*.

wood-corn (wud'körn), *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors in Great Britain to the lord of the manor for the liberty to pick up dead or broken wood.

woodcracker (wud'krak'er), *n.* The common European nutcracker or nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia* or *S. europæa*. See cut under *Sitta*. *Plot*, *Nat. Hist. Oxford*, p. 175. (*Farrall*). [Local, Eng.]

woodcraft (wud'kraft), *n.* [*< ME. wodecraft; < wood¹ + craft¹.*] Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

What were woodcraft without fatigue and without danger?

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, x.

wood-crash (wud'krash), *n.* A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.

wood-cricket (wud'krik'et), *n.* A kind of cricket that lives in the woods; specifically, *Nemobius sylvestris*, of Europe.

wood-culver (wud'kul'ver), *n.* The wood-pigeon or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. Also *wood-quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

woodcut (wud'kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See *wood-engraving*.—**Woodcut-paper**, a soft paper of very fine

fiber and smooth face, half-sized or wholly unsized, readily receptive of ink or impression. Sometimes called *plate-paper*.

wood-cutter (wùd'kút'ér), *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of woodcuts; an engraver on wood. See *wood-engraving*.

wood-cutting (wùd'kút'ing), *n.* 1. The act or employment of cutting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.—2. Wood-engraving.

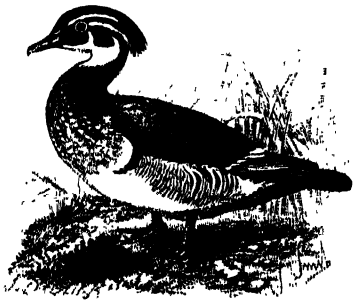
wood-dove (wùd'duv), *n.* [*< ME. wodedove, wodedouwe, wodedouwe; < wood¹ + dove¹.*] The stock-dove, *Columba uenas*; also, the common wood-pigeon, (*C. palumbus*).

The *wood-dove* upon the spray
She sang full loud and clear.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 59.

wood-drink (wùd'dringk), *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as of saffron.

wood-duck (wùd'duk), *n.* 1. The summer duck, *Aix sponsa*: more fully called *crested wood-duck*,



Wood-duck, or Summer Duck (*Aix sponsa*), male.

and also *bridal duck*, *acorn-duck*, *tree-duck*, *wood-widgeon*, and *widgeon*.—2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Also *tree-duck*. See cut under *merganser*. [Western U. S.]

wood-eater (wùd'è'tér), *n.* That which eats wood; a wood-borer; a wood-fretter; specifically, the gribble, *Limnoria lignorum*. It is very injurious to submerged timber, and occasionally useful in hastening the decay and consequent removal of snags and wrecks.

wooded (wùd'ed), *a.* [*< wood¹ + -ed².*] 1. Supplied or covered with wood; abounding in wood: as, land well *wooded* and watered.

The brook escaped from the eye into a deep and *wooded* dell. Scott.

2. Hence, figuratively, thickly or densely covered; crowded.

The hills are *wooded* with their partisans.

Beau. and Fl., Bonduca, l. 2.

wood-embossing (wùd'em-bos'ing), *n.* A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-carving. The wood, softened by steam, is passed between engraved rolls in a wood-carving machine, and impressed with patterns in low relief. Another process burns the design into the wood, by means of heated dies.

wooden (wùd'n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wodden*; *< wood¹ + -en².*] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood.

Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than his roaring devil I the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a *wooden* dagger. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 77.

I saw the images of many of the French Kings, set in certain *wooden* cupboards. Coryat, Crudities, l. 44.

2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward; spiritless; expressionless: as, a *wooden* stare.

It is a sport to see when a bold fellow is out of countenance, for that puts his face into almost shrunken and *wooden* posture. Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1887).

3. Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

Who have so leaden eyes as not to see sweet Beauty's show; Or, seeing, have so *wooden* wits as not that worth to know.

Sir P. Sydney (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 570).

4. Of the woods; sylvan.

And how the worthy mystery befell

Sylvanus here, this *wooden* god, can tell.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, l. 1.

Wooden brick. Same as *wood-brick*.—**Wooden fuse**. See *fuze*.—**Wooden horse**. (a) A ship.

Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses*

Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

Vpon a *woodden horse* he rides through the world, and in a merry gale makes a path through the seas.

Breton, Good and Bad, p. 9. (Davies.)

(b) An instrument of military punishment consisting of a beam or timber, sometimes set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was compelled to sit astride, having in some instances weights tied to his feet.—**Wooden leg**, an artificial leg made of wood.—**Wooden mill**, in *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of wood, usually poplar, about 4

inches thick, and cut across the grain, which, when charged with pumice and water, is used for cutting gems on cabochon.—**Wooden pavement**, a pavement or causeway consisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like.

—**Wooden pear**. See *pear¹*.—**Wooden screw**, a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenter's bench.—**Wooden shoe**. See *sabot*.—**Wooden spoon**. (a) A large spoon made of wood, for mixing salad, and for use in cookery. (b) See *spoon¹*.—**Wooden tongue**. See *tongue*.—**Wooden type**, large type cut in wood, used for printing posters, etc.—**Wooden wedding**. See *wedding*.—**Wooden wedge**. See *wedge¹*.—Syn. 1. See *loaden*.

wood-end (wùd'end), *n.* Same as *hood-end*.

wood-engraver (wùd'en-grà'vèr), *n.* 1. An artist who engraves on wood.—2. In *entom.*, any one of several bark-beetles of the genus *Xyleborus* and allied genera; specifically, *X. cælaris*. This works in the cambium layer of pine-trees in the United States in such a way that, on removing the loosened bark, the surface of the wood is seen furrowed in a regular and artistic manner, numerous galleries passing off at right angles from a straight median tunnel.



Wood-engraver (*Xyleborus cælaris*), eight times natural size.

wood-engraving (wùd'en-grà'ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of cutting designs in relief upon blocks of wood, usually box, so that impressions can be made from them with a pigment in a printing-press, upon paper or other material. For cuts of more than 5 or 6 inches square, two or more blocks are firmly secured together. The surface of the smoothed block, which is cut directly across the grain, is prepared for the engraver by rubbing it with pounded Bath brick mixed with a little water, in order to give a hold to the lead-pencil, and the subject is drawn in with pencil or India ink, or is transferred upon the block by photography. The engraver then, by means of gravers, tint-tools, gouges or scrapers, and flat tools or chisels of different sizes, cuts out the design, leaving it in raised lines or dots upon the surface of the block, so that these may receive the ink and yield the desired impression under the action of the press. In such parts of the design as are to be solid black, the engraver leaves the surface of the wood untouched; in such parts as are to be wholly white, he cuts the surface entirely away; the large number of tones, technically called *tints*, between these extremes are rendered by cutting out wider or narrower spaces, corresponding to white paper in the print, between the lines or dots left in relief. An engraving is seldom a mere reproduction of the copy; it is a translation, into which the personal element of the engraver enters: thus the engraving may be either superior or inferior artistically to the original. Wood-engraving is technically the opposite of steel- or copperplate-engraving: in the latter the lines cut by the engraver form the picture; in the former the parts of the surface left uncut form the picture.

2. A block of wood engraved by the above method, or an impression from such a block.

woodenhead (wùd'n-hed), *n.* A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; a numskull. [Colloq.]

wooden-headed (wùd'n-hed'ed), *a.* Thick-headed; stupid; lacking penetration or discernment.

wooden-headedness (wùd'n-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wooden-headed; stupidity. [Colloq.]

I overheard some rather strong language going on within, words such as "*wooden-headedness*" and "*fib*" being used. Light, Feb. 23, 1889.

woodenly (wùd'n-li), *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly; without feeling or sympathy.

Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 22.

woodenness (wùd'n-nes), *n.* Wooden character or quality; stiffness; lack of spirit or expression; clumsiness; stupidity.

woodenware (wùd'n-wär), *n.* A general name for bowls, dishes, etc., turned from solid blocks of wood: often used also of coopers' work, such as pails and tubs.

wood-evil (wùd'è'vì), *n.* Same as *red water* (which see, under *water*).

woodfall (wùd'fál), *n.* A fall or cutting of timber.

The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. Bacon.

wood-fern (wùd'fèrn), *n.* See *Aspidium* and *polypody*.

wood-fiber (wùd'fì'bér), *n.* Fiber derived from wood; specifically, the fiber obtained from various species of *Abies*, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Tilia*, etc., employed as a material for the manufacture of paper-pulp. See *wood-paper* and *wood-pulp*.

wood-flour (wùd'flour), *n.* Very fine sawdust, especially that made from pine wood for use as a surgical dressing.

Woodfordia (wùd-fór'di-g), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1800), named after J. Woodford, author (1824) of

a catalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lyth-rariæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by black-dotted leaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The only species, *W. floribunda*, is a native of India, China, eastern tropical Africa, and Madagascar. It is a much-branched shrub, hoary with grayish hairs, producing round branches and square branchlets, with opposite ovate-lanceolate entire whitish leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymose panicles. See *dauri*.

wood-francolin (wùd'frang'kō-lin), *n.* One of the francolins, *Francolinus gularis*.

wood-fretter (wùd'fret'ér), *n.* Something which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer or wood-eater.

wood-frog (wùd'frog), *n.* A frog, *Rana sylvatica*, of the United States.

wood-gas (wùd'gas), *n.* Carbureted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-geld (wùd'geld), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wùd'jer-man'dér), *n.* Same as *wood-sage*. See *sage²*.

wood-gnat (wùd'nat), *n.* A British gnat, *Culex nemorosus*.

wood-god (wùd'god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

The myld *wood-gods* arrived in the place. Spenser.

wood-grass (wùd'gràs), *n.* The great wood-rush, *Lucula sylvatica*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-grinder (wùd'grin'dér), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock.

wood-grouse (wùd'grouse), *n.* A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) The cock-of-the-woods, or capercaillie (which see, with cut). (b) In the United States, a species of *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), as the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge, and the dusky pine-grouse. See cut under *Canace* and second cut under *grouse*.

wood-hack (wùd'hak), *n.* [*< ME. wodehake; < wood + hack¹.*] A woodpecker, as the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

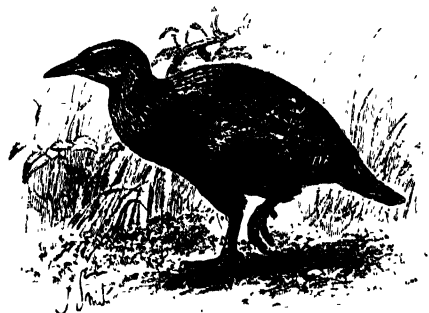
wood-hagger (wùd'hag'ér), *n.* A wood-cutter.

Let no man think that the President and these Gentlemen spent their times as common *Wood-haggers* at felling of trees.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 197.

wood-hawk (wùd'hák), *n.* An African hawk of the genus *Dryotriorchis*: a book-name.

wood-hen (wùd'hén), *n.* A ralline bird of the genus *Ocydromus*, of which there are several



Wood-hen (*Ocydromus australis*).

species, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, and other Pacific islands, as *O. australis*, the weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

wood-hewer (wùd'hū'ér), *n.* 1. One who hews wood.—2. Any bird of the subfamily *Dendrocolaptinæ*, as *Xiphocolaptes emigrans*: a book-name. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Upucer-thia*.

wood-hole (wùd'hōl), *n.* A place where wood is stored for fuel.

Leave trembling, and creep into the *Wood-hood* here.

Etherege, *She Would if She Could*, l. 1.

wood-honey (wùd'hun'i), *n.* [*< ME. wudehunig; < AS. wudu-hunig; as wood¹ + honey¹.*] Wild honey. Mat. iii. 4 (ed. Hardwick).

wood-hoopoe (wùd'hō'pō), *n.* A hoopoe of the family *Irrisoridæ*; a tree-hoopoe. See cut under *Irrisor*.

wood-horse (wùd'hōrs), *n.* 1. A sawhorse or sawbuck.

Old Uncle Venner was just coming out of his door, with a *wood-horse* and saw on his shoulder; and, trudging along the street, he scrupled not to keep company with Phoebe, so far as their paths lay together.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xiv.

2. Same as *stick-bug*, l.

woodhouse¹ (wud'hous), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

woodhouse², *n.* An erroneous form of *wood-wose*.

Four *woodhouses* drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the king and his compaigns descended and daunced.

Sp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 239.

wood-ibis (wud'ibis), *n.* A large grallatorial bird of the stork kind, *Tantalus* (or *Tantalops*) *loculator*, which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; hence, any stork of the subfamily *Tantalinae*; a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The species named is nearly 4 feet long, and 5½ feet in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is snow-white with black primaries, alula, and tail, with the bald head livid-bluish and yellowish, the very heavy bill dingy-yellowish, the bare legs blue. The weight is 10 or 12 pounds. The young are dark gray, with blackish wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, nest in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, incrimated with a flaky substance, and measuring 2½ by 1½ inches. This wood-ibis is known on the Colorado river as the *Colorado water-turkey*; it occasionally strays to the Middle States, and spreads south in the West Indies, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under *Tantalus*.

woodie (wud'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widdy*, itself a dialectal variant of *withy*¹, 3; applied humorously to the gallows. [Scotch.]

Half the country will see how ye'll grace the woodie.
Scott, Guy Mannerling, xviii. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

woodiness (wud'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being woody. *Evelyn*.

wood-inlay (wud'in'lä), *n.* Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in another. Compare *tarsia*.

woodish¹ (wud'ish), *a.* [*< wood*¹ + *-ish*¹.] *Sylvan*.

The many mirthful jests, and wanton woodish sports.
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

wood-jobber (wud'job'er), *n.* A woodpecker.

woodkern¹ (wud'kern), *n.* 1. A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland*.—2. A boor; a churl.

The rich central pasture lands were occupied by the clans; the surrounding poorer soils were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered wood-kerne.

wood-kingfisher (wud'king'fish-er), *n.* A kingfisher of the genus *Dacelo* in a broad sense; a kinghunter or haleyon, as the laughing-jackass. See *Daceloninae*, and cut under *Dacelo*.

wood-knacker (wud'nak'er), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Cecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-knife¹ (wud'nif), *n.* A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbersome.

He pulld forth a wood knife,
Fast thither that he ran;
He brought in the bores head,
And gutted him like a man.

The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

woodland (wud'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. wode-land, wodeland, < AS. wuduland; as wood*¹ + *land*¹.] 1. *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or for timber.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope*.

And Agamemnon lifts its blue
Disk of a cloud the woodlands o'er.
Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

=*Syn.* Woods, Park, etc. See *forest*.

II. *a.* Of, peculiar to, or inhabiting the woods; *sylvan*: as, woodland echoes; woodland songsters.

The woodland choir.

Fenton.

I am a woodland fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 49.

Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer, the common caribou of North America, as found in wooded regions, and as distinguished from the barren-ground reindeer, which occurs beyond the limit of trees. See cut under *caribou*.

woodlander (wud'lan-dér), *n.* An inhabitant of the woods.

Every friend and fellow-woodlander.

Keats, Endymion, II.

woodlark (wud'lärk), *n.* A European lark, *Alauda arborea*, of more decidedly arboreal habits than the skylark, to which it is closely related. It differs from the latter chiefly in being somewhat smaller, with shorter tail and more marked variegation of the colors, but its song is quite different. The nest is placed on the ground, and the eggs are four or five in number, of a white color spotted with reddish-brown. The woodlark is migratory, and widely distributed at different seasons. It is common in some parts of Great Britain, but rare in Scotland. See cut under *Alauda*.

wood-layer (wud'lä'er), *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant laid down among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

wood-leopard (wud'lep'ärd), *n.* A beautiful white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera pyrina*, the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopard-moth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of *leopard-moth* was published in this dictionary.

woodless (wud'les), *a.* [*< wood*¹ + *-less*.] Without timber; untimbered.

wood-lily (wud'li'i), *n.* 1. The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*; locally (from a resemblance in the racemes), the wintergreen, *Pyrola minor*. [Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Trillium*.

wood-liverwort (wud'liv'er-wört), *n.* A lichen, *Sclera pulmonacea*, which frequently grows on trees. See cut under *apothecium*.

wood-lock (wud'lok), *n.* In ship-building, a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., ¶ 233.

wood-louse (wud'lous), *n.* 1. Any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidae*. The common wood-louse of England is a species of *Oniscus*. Also called *hog-louse*, *sow-bug*, *slater*, etc. See cuts under *Isopoda* and *Oniscus*.—2. A termite, or white ant, as *Termes flavipes*; any member of the *Termitidae*. See cut under *Termes*. [Local, U. S.]—3. Any one of the small whitish species of the pseudoscorpion family *Psocidae*, found in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch; a book-louse. See *book-louse*, *Psocidae*, and cut under *death-watch*.—4. Same as *wood-louse-milleped*.

woodlouse-milleped (wud'lous-mil'e-ped), *n.* A milleped of the family *Glomeridae*.

woodly¹ (wud'li), *adv.* [*< ME. woodly, woldly, woldliche; < wood*² + *-ly*².] Madly; furiously; wildly.

When he wightil a-wok woodli he ferde,
Al to-tare his a-tr that he to tere migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3884.

Therwith the fyr of jelousye upsterte
Withinne his brest, and hente him by the herte
So woodly that he lyk was to bilholde
The box-tre or the ashen dede and colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 448.

woodman (wud'man), *n.*; pl. *woodmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *woodman*; *< wood*¹ + *man*.] 1. An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. *Cowell*.—2. A woodsman; a hunter.

Am I a woodman, ha? Speak I like Herne the hunter?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 30.

'Tis dangerous keeping the
Fool too long at Bay, lest some old Wood-man drop in
By chance, and discover thou art but a Rascal Deer
Etherege, Love in a Tub, v. 4.

3. One who fells timber.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear.
Cowper, The Task, v. 41.

War-woodman of old Woden, how he fells
The mortal cope of faces! *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

wood-march (wud'märch), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, a species of *sanicle*, *Sanicula Europaea*. *Gerard*, Herball.

wood-measurer (wud'mezh'ür-er), *n.* In Scotland, a timber-merchant.

wood-meeting (wud'mé'ting), *n.* A Mormon name for a camp-meeting.

wood-mill (wud'mil), *n.* A polishing-wheel made of a disk of mahogany, used, after the roughing-mill, to smooth surfaces of alabaster and the like.

wood-mite (wud'mit), *n.* Any mite or acarine of the family *Oribatidae*; a beetle-mite.

woodmonger¹ (wud'mung'gér), *n.* A wood-seller; a lumber- or timber-merchant.

The House is just now upon taking away the charter from the Company of Wood-mongers, whose frauds, it seems, have been mightily laid before them.
Pepys, Diary, III. 298.

wood-mouse (wud'mous), *n.* A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) In Europe, the long-tailed field-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus*. (b) In the United States, any one of several species of white-footed mice or deer-mice of the genus *Vesperimus*, of which *V. americanus* is the principal one. See *Vesperimus*, *vesper-mouse*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

wood-naphtha (wud'naf'thü), *n.* The commercial name of the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood.

woodness¹ (wud'nes), *n.* [*< ME. woodnesse, woodnesse, < AS. wōdnes, madness, fury, insanity* (Bosworth), = MD. *woodenisse* = OHG. *wotnissa* (Stratmann); as *wood*² + *-ness*.] Insanity; madness.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1158.

Festus seide with greet voice: Paul, thou maddist, many lettris turnen thee to woodness. *Wyckif*, Acts xxi. 24.

wood-nightshade (wud'nit'shäd), *n.* Bittersweet, or woody nightshade. See *nightshade*, 1 (a).

wood-note (wud'nöt), *n.* A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the wood-lark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.

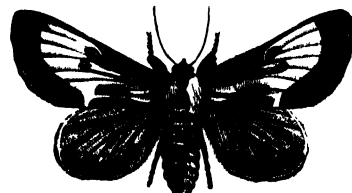
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 134.

wood-nut (wud'nüt), *n.* The European hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*.

wood-nymph (wud'nimf), *n.* 1. A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
The wood-nymphs, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Milton, Comus, l. 120.

2. The humming-bird *Thalurania glaucopis*.—3. One of several zygaenid moths, of the genus



Beautiful Wood-nymph (*Eudryas grata*), natural size.

Eudryas, as *E. grata*, the beautiful wood-nymph, and *E. unio*, the pearl wood-nymph. The larvae of both of these species feed on the vine in the United States.

wood-offering¹ (wud'of'er-ing), *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots
among the priests,
the Levites, and
the people for the wood
offering. *Neh.* x. 34.



Pearl Wood nymph (*Eudryas unio*), natural size.

wood-of-the-holy-cross¹, *n.* [Trans. of L. *Ignis sanctae crucis*.] A name once given to the mistletoe, *Viscum album*, from its reputed virtue in helping the infirmities of old age. *Treas. of Bot.*

wood-oil (wud'oil), *n.* 1. See *gurjun*.—2. Same as *tung-oil*.—3. A product of the satinwood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

wood-opal (wud'ō'pal), *n.* Silicified wood; opalized wood. It is found in great abundance in many parts of the world, but especially in the ariferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, where extensive forests have been exposed by hydraulic mining, in which the trunks of the trees have been converted into amorphous silica, or opal, which usually contains a small percentage of water, although this is not considered as being essential to its composition. Also called *xylopal*. See *fossil wood* (under *wood*¹), and *silicify*.

wood-owl (wud'owl), *n.* The European tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco*, or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are careless owls, of medium to large size, the species of which are numerous and live in the woods of most parts of the world. See cut under *Strix*.

wood-paper (wud'pü'pér), *n.* A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp prepared by chemical and mechanical means from wood. The wood employed is usually poplar, though pine, fir, basswood, and beech are largely used. By the mechanical process the wood is ground to fine powder suitable for pulp, and by the chemical process the wood, cut up into small pieces, is digested with various chemicals to free it from the sap and other useless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See *pulp digester*, *wood-grinder*, and *paper*.

wood-parenchyma (wud'pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* A combination of wood or fiber usually classed as parenchyma, but intermediate between this and prosenchyma. Each fiber consists of three cells, one of which has flattened ends, while the other two, attached to these ends, are pointed.

wood-partridge (wud'pä'r'trij), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, *wood-grouse*, and cut under *Canacc*. [Local, U. S.]

wood-pavement (wud'päv'ment), *n.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1839.

wood-pea (wud'pē), *n.* See *peal*.

wood-peat (wud'pēt), *n.* Peat formed in forests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called *forest-peat*.

woodpecker¹ (wud'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

Nor wood-pecks, nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

woodpecker (wūd'pek'er), *n.* Any bird of the large family *Picidae*, of which there are numerous genera and some 250 species, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are picarian and scansorial birds, having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind (except, of course, in the three-toed genera: see *Picoides*, and cut under *Tiga*); the tail-feathers rigid and acuminate, to assist in climbing; the bill hard and chisel-like, adapted for boring wood (whence the name); and a remarkable structure of the palatal and hyoid bones and salivary glands. (See cut under *salivary* and *saurognathous*.) The tongue is capable, in most species, of being thrust far out of the mouth, and is lumbriciform. (See cut under *sagittilingual*.) The plumage as a rule is variegated in intricate patterns of coloration, and usually includes bright, rich, or striking tints. Insects constitute most of their food; their eggs are white, and are laid in holes they dig in trees; their voice is harsh and abrupt. They are of great service to man by destroying insects which infest trees. See *Picidae*, and numerous cuts there cited.—**Arizona woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) arizonae*, a bird lately discovered in Arizona, and for some time called *Picus stricklandi*, but distinct from Strickland's woodpecker in having the upper parts of a uniform light-brown color and the spots of the under parts guttiform. *Larrit*, *This*, 1880, p. 115.—**Audubon's woodpecker**, the small southern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), named *Picus auduboni* by W. Swainson in 1831, and renamed *Picus auduboni* by Dr. James Trudeau in 1837, without reference to the prior homonym.—**Ayres's woodpecker**, *Colaptes ayresii* (Audubon (1839)), *C. hybridus* of Baird (1856), *Picus hybridus aurato-mexicanus* of Sundevall (1860), names covering the remarkable flickers of western North America, especially of the upper Missouri and adjacent regions, which present every step of the intergradation between the yellow-shafted and the red-shafted flickers (*C. auratus* and *C. mexicanus*); the so-called hybrid woodpecker. The coloration is so unstable that it often varies on right and left sides of the same specimen. The case is unique, and its interpretation continues in question by ornithologists.—**Baird's woodpecker**. (a) The Cuban ivorybill, *Campophylus bairdi*, named by J. Cassin, in 1863, in compliment to Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887). (b) The Californian woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*.—**Bengal woodpecker**, var. *A. brachypterus erythronotus*, of Ceylon. *Latham*, 1782.—**Bengal woodpecker**, var. *B. chrysocolaptes lucidus*, of the Philippines. *Latham*, 1782.—**Black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers**, the numerous members of the restricted genus *Picus* (= *Dendrocoptes*: see under *great black woodpecker*, below), usually 6 to 10 inches long, with four toes, the plumage variegated intricately with black and white, with a scarlet occipital band or pair of spots in the adult male. The greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers of England, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of the United States, are characteristic examples.—**Black-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides arcticus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 9 to 10 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Black-breasted woodpecker**, the adult female of the thyroïd woodpecker.—**Black woodpecker**, the great black woodpecker.—**Bristle-bellied woodpeckers**, the genus *Asyndesmus*. *Coues*.—**Brown-headed woodpecker**, the adult female of *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*; the thyroïd woodpecker (see below).—**Buff-crested woodpecker** (of Latham, 1782), the female of *Campophylus melanoleucus* (the *Picus albicollis* of Vieillot), a white-bellied crested woodpecker of tropical America, 13 inches long, congeneric with the ivorybill.—**Cactus woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Melanerpes cactorum*, of Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.—**Californian woodpecker**, that race of *Melanerpes formicivorus* (a Mexican species) which abounds in the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. It is 8½ to 9½ inches long, of a glossy blue-black color, with the rump, bases of all the quills, edge of the wing, and under parts from the breast white, the sides with sparse black streaks, the forehead white continuously with a stripe down in front of the eye and thence encircling the throat, the crown in the male crimson and white, in the female crimson, black, and white, the eyes white, often with a creamy or pinkish, sometimes bluish, tint. This is the woodpecker noted for drilling holes in dead boughs in which to insert acorns—some branches being found thus drilled and studded with hundreds of acorns.—**Canadian woodpecker**, the large northern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), formerly *Picus canadensis* (Gmelin, 1788), and before that *Picus leucocollis* (Boddaert, 1783).—**Cape woodpecker**, the South African *Micropicus griseocephalus*, 7½ inches long, having the crown, crest, rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly crimson. This bird was originally described in 1770 by Sonnilin as *pic verd de l'île de Lupon*, whence *Picus mandillensis* of Gmelin (1788), and *Manilla green woodpecker* of Latham; next by Buffon in 1780 as *pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, whence *Picus griseocephalus* of Boddaert (1783) and *Cape woodpecker*; next by Scopoli in 1786 as *Picus menstruus*—this most frequent specific name indicating the bloody-red color of certain parts; next as *pic olive* by Levaillant (1800); also as *Picus caniceps*, *P. obscurus*, *P. capensis*. It has been placed in 6 different genera; its proper onym was first given by Cassin in 1868.—**Carolina woodpecker**, var. *A. melanerpes* or *Centurus radiatus*, peculiar to Jamaica. *Latham*, 1782.—**Carolina woodpecker**, var. *B.* the red-bellied woodpecker. *Latham*, 1782.—**Collared woodpecker**, *Asyndesmus torquatus*; Lewis's woodpecker.—**Crawford's woodpecker**, a bird so named by Gray in Griffith's *Cuvier* (1829), now called *Thryothorus crawfordi*, and supposed to be found near Ava in Burma, but known only from a drawing executed by a native artist for Mr. Crawford, Jr.—**Crimson-breasted woodpecker**, the monotypic *Geocolaptes diacurus* (also *Picus arator*), of South Africa, 9½ to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous and reddish tints. *Latham*, 1783.—**Crimson-rumped woodpecker**, *Mesopicus goertii*, the *goertii* or *pic vert du Sénégal* of early French writers, a West African species, 8 inches long, of a golden-olive color above, with scarlet rump and upper tail-coverts, and otherwise much variegated.—**Cuban woodpecker**, *Neoscolus fernandinae*, usually called *Colaptes fernandinae* and *Cuban flicker*, 11½ to 12 inches long, above olive-black barred with yellow, and confined to Cuba.—**Downy woodpecker**, *Picus*

(*Dendrocoptes*) *pubescens*, a small black and white species, 6 or 7 inches long, one of the commonest woodpeckers of eastern parts of North America, and among those popularly called *sapsucker* (which see). It is exactly like the hairy woodpecker, except in size, and in having the lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, instead of being entirely white. There is no such difference between the two as the terms *downy* and *hairy* would seem to imply. This species corresponds in the United States to the lesser spotted woodpecker of England.—**Gairdner's woodpecker**, *Picus pubescens gairdneri*, the western subspecies of the downy woodpecker, having few if any white spots on the black wing-coverts, and in some localities the belly smoky-gray: dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Dr. Meredith Gairdner, a Scotch naturalist.—**Gila woodpecker**, the saguaro or pitahaya woodpecker. See cut under *pitahaya*.—**Glided woodpecker**. (a) An American flicker of the genus *Colaptes*, as the golden-winged woodpecker, *C. auratus*. See cut under *flicker*. (b) Specifically, one of these, *C. chrysoides*, of Arizona, Lower California, and southward, which resembles the common flicker in the body, tail, and wings, but has the head as in the Mexican flicker.—**Golden-shafted, golden-winged, gold-winged woodpecker**, the common flicker, *Colaptes auratus*.—**Gray-headed woodpecker**, *Geococcyx canus*, a popinjay of nearly all Europe and much of Asia. *Pennant*, 1785, and more fully *gray-headed green woodpecker* (Edwards, 1747).—**Grayson's woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico, named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, *Picus scalaris*, var. *graysoni*.—**Great black woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*, the largest European woodpecker, ranging in northerly latitudes through the Palearctic region to Kamchatka and Japan. It is 17 inches long, black, with pointed scarlet crest in the male (the scarlet restricted in the female), and peculiar in having the tarsal extensively feathered. It corresponds to the pileated woodpecker of North America. Many authors assume this isolated woodpecker to be monotypic of the restricted genus *Picus*, in which case the numerous smaller black and white species like the greater and lesser spotted of Europe, and the hairy and downy of North America, are generically called *Dendrocoptes*; but when these are left in *Picus*, the great black woodpecker is generically called *Dryocopus*, and upon it have also been based two other genera, *Carbonarius* of Kaup (1829) and *Dryops* [sic] of Malherbe (1848-9). See cut under *Dryocopus*.—**Greater spotted woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) major*, ranging through nearly all of Europe and much of Asia. This is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, there corresponding to the hairy woodpecker of the United States. It is 10 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead. See cut under *Picus*.—**Green woodpecker**, *Geococcyx viridis*, the commonest woodpecker in Great Britain, with a host of provincial English names, dialectal variants of these, and various poetical epithets, but only about twenty New Latin names. (See cut under *popinjay*.) The genus *Geococcyx* ranges through almost all the Palearctic and Indian regions, where it is represented by 17 species. That mentioned inhabits the greater part of Europe, north to 60° N. lat., also Asia Minor and eastward to Persia. It is about 12½ inches long, of a greenish color, variegated with crimson, yellow, white, black, etc.—**Green woodpecker of Mexico**, a bird described in 1734 by Seba as *Ardea mexicana*, and later in 1780 by Brisson as *pic verd du Mexique*, being a popinjay artificially fitted with the legs of some other bird and falsified as to habitat.—**Hairy woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) villosus*, a common woodpecker of eastern North America, entirely black and white, the male with a scarlet occipital band, the size usually 9 or 10 inches, but varying from 8 to 11. This very exceptional gradation in size has caused the recognition of three varieties, *major*, *medius*, and *minor*, graded mainly according to latitude, the northernmost birds being the largest. These varieties have several synonyms, and in western North America the hairy woodpecker runs into yet other geographical or climatic races.—**Half-billed woodpecker** (Latham, 1782), a nominal species, based on *Picus semistriatus* of Linnaeus (1766), which was a popinjay with a broken bill.—**Harris's woodpecker**, *Picus villosus harrisi*, the hairy woodpecker of the regions from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in which the white spots on the wing-coverts are few, if any, and the belly is smoky-gray in some localities. This subspecies is thus parallel with that of the downy woodpecker called *Gairdner's*, and was dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Edward Harris.—**Hybrid woodpecker**, Ayres's woodpecker.—**Imperial woodpecker**, *Campophylus imperialis*, an ivory-billed and the largest known woodpecker, nearly 2 feet long, with black nasal plumules, no white stripe on the head or neck, a long occipital crest of scarlet, the secondaries tipped with white, the plumage otherwise black, and the bill white. This magnificent bird inhabits Mexico, and will probably be found in the United States near the Mexican border.—**Ivory-billed woodpecker**, the ivorybill; any member of the genus *Campophylus* having a white bill. See cut under *Campophylus*.—**Javan three-toed woodpecker**, the bird figured under *Tiga* (which see).—**Ladder-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides americanus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Ladder-backed woodpeckers**, those small black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers whose upper parts are regularly barred crosswise with black and white, as the Texan woodpecker and related forms. *Coues*.—**Larger red-crested woodpecker**, the pileated woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Largest white-billed woodpecker**, the ivorybill. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Lesser black woodpecker** (Latham, 1782), the homonym of two different species of South American woodpeckers, *Melanerpes rubrifrons* and *M. cruentatus*.—**Lesser spotted woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) minor*, ranging through nearly all Europe, much of Asia, and parts of Africa. It is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, where it corresponds to the downy woodpecker of the United States. It is 6 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead.—**Lewis's woodpecker**, *Asyndesmus torquatus* of Coues, originally *Picus torquatus* of Wilson (1811), named by the latter after its discoverer, Captain Meriwether Lewis, United States army. It inhabits western North America, chiefly in mountainous parts of the United States, and is generically distinct from

all other woodpeckers in having the plumage of the under parts hair-like by reason of disconnection of the barbs of the feathers. It is 10 to 12 inches long, greenish-black with bronze luster, a patch of velvety crimson feathers on the face, the under parts and a collar round the neck hoary-gray, heightened to rose- or lake-red on the belly. Also called *collared* and *bristle-bellied woodpecker*.—**Lined woodpecker**, *Ceophloeus* or *Dryocopus* (formerly *Picus) lineatus*, of Central and South America, of rather large size (14 inches long), crested with crimson, and otherwise resembling the pileated woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.—**Little brown woodpecker**, *Synophrus gym-nophthalmus*, of Ceylon and the point of the Indian peninsula, 4½ inches long. *Latham*, 1787.—**Magellanic woodpecker**, *Ipecator magellanicus*, a monotypic species of Chili and Patagonia, 15 inches long, mostly blue-black with scarlet crested head.—**Malacanan woodpecker**, *Chrysophlegma malacensis*, of the Malay countries, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is one of a group of about 8 Oriental species of this genus. *Latham*, 1787.—**Manilla green woodpecker**, the Cape woodpecker (by a geographical blunder). *Latham*, 1782.—**Maria's woodpecker**, a young hairy woodpecker, named *Picus marinus* by Audubon in 1839 after a Miss Maria Martin.—**Masked woodpeckers**, the genus *Xenopicus*. *Coues*, 1884.—**Narrow-fronted woodpecker**, *Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons*, a variety found in Lower California, having not the forehead but the white frontal stripe narrower than usual.—**Nubian woodpecker**, the leading species of a group of about 12 species composing the Ethiopian genus *Campothera*; *C. rubica*, of Abyssinia and south to equatorial Africa. *Latham*, 1782.—**Nuchal woodpecker**, a western variety of the sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, showing more red on the head, and thus an approach to *S. ruber*.—**Nuttall's woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) nuttalli*, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Pacific slope of the United States, very near the Texan; named in 1843 by Dr. W. Gambel in compliment to the botanist Thomas Nuttall.—**Orange woodpecker**, *Brachypterus aurantius*, of northern India, in part of the color named, and 11 inches long, the male of which was originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *pic du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, and the female the same year by the same as *pic verd de Bengale*, whence the Linnaean (1766) *Picus aurantius* and *Picus bengalensis*. The same bird served also as the type of Malherbe's genus *Brahmapicos*, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hindu Trimurti.—**Phillips's woodpecker**, a young hairy woodpecker: so named as a distinct species in 1839, by Audubon, after Benjamin Phillips, F. R. S.—**Pileated woodpecker**, the black log-cock of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Dryotomus* or *Phlaotomus* or *Ceophloeus pileatus*, originally *Picus pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*.—**Pole-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides americanus dorsalis*, having a long white stripe lengthwise down the middle of the black back, of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.—**Raffles's woodpecker**, *Gauropicoides rafflesi*, a monotypic inhabiting Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, originally named *Picus rafflesi* by Vigors, in 1831, after Sir Stamford Raffles. The upper parts are mostly uniform golden-olive.—**Rayed woodpecker**, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, *Picus* or *Centurus* or *Zebropicus striatus*, of Hayti and San Domingo. *Latham*, 1782.—**Red-bellied woodpecker**, *Centurus carolinensis*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, common in the United States. See cut under *Centurus*.—**Red-breasted woodpecker**, *Sphyrapicus ruber*, the sapsucker of the Pacific coast of the United States, like *S. varius*, but having the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red in both sexes.—**Red-cheeked woodpecker** (of Edwards, 1764), *Celeus undatus*, a crested Amazonian species of a genus of 14 species peculiar to the Neotropical region.—**Red-cockaded woodpecker**. See *red-cockaded*.—**Red-headed woodpecker**, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*: so named by Catesby in 1731. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-shafted woodpecker**, the Mexican flicker, *Colaptes mexicanus*.—**Red-throated woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyroïd woodpecker, formerly described as *Melanerpes rubrigularis* (Salazar).—**St. Lucas woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Lower California: a local race called *Picus scalaris leucocollis*.—**Sap-sucking woodpeckers**, the true sapsuckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus* (which see, with cut).—**Smallest spotted woodpecker**, the downy woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Strickland's woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) stricklandi*, of south-eastern Mexico, dedicated in 1845 by Malherbe to Hugh E. Strickland, principal author of the Stricklandian code of nomenclature in ornithology. It is 7½ inches long, has the back and rump barred with blackish-brown and whitish, the under parts white, fully streaked with black.—**Superciliary woodpecker**. See *superciliary*.—**Texan woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Texas to Arizona and southward to Yucatan, *Picus (Dendrocoptes) scalaris*, 5½ to 6½ inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called *Texas sapsucker*.—**Three-toed woodpecker**, any species of several different genera of *Picidae*, in which the first digit (inner hind toe) is lacking. This peculiarity recurs in genera otherwise very close to those in which the feet are normally yoke-toed, so that the species which exhibit it do not form a group by themselves. The three-toed genera are *Picoides*, *Gauropicoides*, *Geococcyx*, and *Tiga* (see cut under *Tiga*). The same peculiarity marks the genus *Sasia* among the *Picumninae*.—**Thyroid woodpecker**, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, a remarkable sapsucker of western North America, the opposite sexes of which differ so much that they have been placed in separate genera, and repeatedly described as different species, called *brown-headed*, *red-throated*, *Williamson's*, etc., woodpecker, *Picus thyroideus* (Cassin, 1851), *Colaptes thyroideus*, *Picus natalis* (Malherbe, 1854), *Centurus natalis*, *Picus williamsoni* (Newberry, 1867), *Melanerpes thyroideus*, *M. rubrigularis*, etc. The length is 9 to 9½ inches, the extent 16 to 17; the adult male is glossy blue-black, with scarlet throat, an oblique wing-bar, two stripes on each side of the head, and some other markings white; the female is only continuously black in a shield-shaped area on the breast, otherwise barred closely and regularly with black and white or whitish-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, contrary to one of the broadest rules in ornithology—namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in

color, the young males resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only.—**Tricolor woodpeckers**, the members of the restricted genus *Melanerpes*, as the red-headed. See cut under *Melanerpes formicivorus*.—**White-backed woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendrocopos) leucostictus* (originally misprinted *leucotis*—Boettstein, 1902), 10 inches long, having the lower back white, extending from northwestern Europe to Manchuria, Corea, and Mongolia.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Xenopicus albicollis*. See *Xenopicus* (with cut).—**White-rumped woodpecker**, the red-headed woodpecker. See cut under *Melanerpes*. Latham, 1782.—**Williamson's woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyrold woodpecker, formerly described by Dr. J. S. Newberry in 1857 as *Picus williamsoni*, after Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, United States army.—**Woodpecker hornbill**, an Asiatic species of *Bucconotus*, *Bucconotus pica* (of Scopoli, 1786, now *Anthurus coronatus*), of a black and white color, inhabiting India and Ceylon.—**Yellow-bellied woodpecker**, the common sapsucker; so named originally by Catesby, 1781. See *sapsucker* (with cut), and *Sphyrapicus*.—**Yellow blue-footed Persian woodpecker** (*Picus luteus cyanopus persicus* of Aldrovandi), the popinjay. Latham, 1782.—**Yellow-fronted woodpecker**, *Centurus aurifrons*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, of Texas and southward, having the forehead and nasal plumules golden-yellow, the head and under parts clear ashy-gray, becoming yellowish on the belly, and the upper tail-coverts continuously white.—**Yellow-necked woodpecker**, *Gecinus chlorolophus*, a popinjay of Nepal, parts of the Himalayas, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Burma, and the Malay peninsula. Latham, 1822.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**. Same as *flicker*.—**Zebra woodpeckers**. See *zebra-woodpecker*, and cut under *Centurus*.

wood-pewee (wúd'pē'wē), *n.* A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus *Contopus*, the species of which are numerous in the warmer parts of both Americas. The common wood-pewee, *C. virens*, is the most abundant of its tribe in the woodlands of many parts of North America. It resembles the water-pewee, or pewee flycatcher (compare cuts under *Contopus* and *pewee*), but is smaller (only 6 or 6½ inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent), with extremely small feet, and broad flat beak; the feet and upper mandible are black; the lower mandible is usually yellow; the eyes are brown; the plumage is olive-brown above, below dingy-whitish tinged with yellow and shaded with the color of the back, especially across the breast and along the sides. The nest is flatly saddled on a horizontal bough, stuccoed with lichens; the eggs are four or five in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and lilac spots usually wreathed about the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querulous whistle of two or three syllables, imitated in the word *pewee*. The western wood-pewee is *C. v. richardsoni*.

wood-pie (wúd'pī), *n.* The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage: locally applied to the greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers, *Picus major* and *P. minor*, and the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cuts under *Picus* and *popinjay*. [Local, British.]

wood-pigeon (wúd'pī'gu), *n.* 1. The wood-culver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; also, sometimes, the stock-dove, *C. annus*. [Eng.]-2. In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, *Columba fasciata*. This is one of the few American pigeons congeneric with an Old World type (that figured under *white-crowned* being another). It is a large stout species (16 inches long and about 27 in extent), the adult male having the head, neck, and under parts vinaceous, fading to white on the crissum, the sides of the neck iridescent, a sharp white half-collar on the back of the neck (whence also called *white-collared pigeon*), the tail marked with a light terminal and dark subterminal bar (whence *band-tailed pigeon*), the bill yellow tipped with black, the feet yellow with black claws, and a red ring round the eye. It is of common but irregular distribution, chiefly in woodland, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, feeds mainly on mast, nests in trees and bushes, and lays (as usual in this family) two white eggs.

woodpile (wúd'pīl), *n.* A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to spend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a wood-pile, chatting with somebody as old as one's self? Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

wood-pimpernel (wúd'pīm'pēr-nel), *n.* A European species of loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

wood-puceron (wúd'pū'se-ron), *n.* [*< wood* + *F. puceron*, *< puce*, OF. *pulce* = *It. pulce*, *< L. pulx*, *flea*.] A kind of aphid or plant-louse.

wood-pulp (wúd'pulp), *n.* Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Almost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from 39.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other poplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large. Compare *wood-paper*.

wood-quail (wúd'kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Rollulus*; a roulroul. See cut under *Rollulus*.

wood-quest (wúd'kwest), *n.* The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*: same as *quest*.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or wood-quest, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short straws to build his nest on a tall cedar. L'Alcy, *Sapho and Phaon*, iv. 3. (Nares.)

wood-rabbit (wúd'rab'it), *n.* The common gray rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*. See cut under *cottontail*.

wood-rat (wúd'rat), *n.* Any species of *Neotoma*, including large woodland rats of the United States, etc., of the family *Muridae*, subfamily *Murinae*, and section *Sigmodontes*, such as the Florida wood-rat, *N. floridana*; the Rocky Mountain wood-rat, *N. cinerea*; the California wood-rat, *N. fuscipes*; the Texas wood-rat, *N. micropus*; the ferrugineous wood-rat of Mexico and Central America, *N. ferruginea*. See *pack-rat* (under *rat*), and cut under *Neotoma*.

wood-reed (wúd'rēd), *n.* See *reed*.

woodreeve (wúd'rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

wood-robin (wúd'rob'in), *n.* The American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus*. [Local, U.S.]

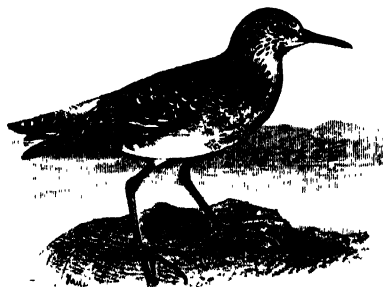
wood-rock (wúd'rok), *n.* Ligniform asbestos.

woodruff, **woodroof** (wúd'ruf, -rōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *woodrofe*; *< ME. wodruſe, woderove, woderove*, *< AS. wudurofe, wuderofe*, *< wudu*, wood, + **rofe*, of uncertain meaning.] A rubiacaceous herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, more fully named *sweet woodruff*. It has a creeping rootstock sending up erect stems, the leaves whorled, chiefly in eights, the flowers small, white, in loose cymes. The plant, from the presence of coumarin, is scented like the sweet vernal-grass and sweet-clover, and in parts of Europe it is used to flavor the spring beverage called *May-drink* (which see). Woodruff is sometimes found growing near German settlements in the United States. The name is extended to the other species of *Asperula*.—**Dyers' woodruff**, *Asperula tinctoria*, of Europe, whose roots sometimes serve in place of madder.—**Quinsy-woodruff**. Same as *quinsywort*.—**Sweet woodruff**. See *def.*

wood-rush (wúd'rush), *n.* [*< wood* + *rush*]. *n.*] A plant of the genus *Lucula*: also called *glowworm-grass*. The field wood-rush, *Lucula campestris*, is an extremely common low plant of Europe and North America, having clusters of brown chaffy flowers appearing early in spring; in Great Britain it is locally called *blackhead*, or *cuckoo-grass* and *chimney-sweeps*. A larger species, *L. sylvatica*, has the names *wood-blades* and *wood-grass*.

wood-sage (wúd'sāj), *n.* See *sage*.

wood-sandpiper (wúd'sand'pī-pēr), *n.* A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, *Totanus glareola*, of the family *Scolopacidae*.



Wood-sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*).

ridæ, nearly related to the redshank and green-shank, and also to the American solitary sandpiper.

wood-sanicle (wúd'san'i-kl), *n.* See *sanicle*.

wood-saret, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.

The froth which they call *woodsears*, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 497.

wood-saw (wúd'sā), *n.* Same as *buck-saw*. See cuts under *saw*.

wood-sawyer (wúd'sā'yēr), *n.* In entom., same as *sawyer*.

wood-screw (wúd'skrō), *n.* A screw specially made for use in fastening together parts of wooden structures or structures of wood and metal. The modern wood-screw has generally a conical point, like that of a gimlet. See cuts under *countersink*, *screw*, and *screw-thread*.

wood-seret (wúd'sēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wood-seer*; *< wood* + *seret*, *sear*.] *I. n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. Tusser, *May's Husbandry*, st. 6.

II. a. Dry; barren.

The soil . . . is a poor wood-seer land, very natural for the production of oaks especially. Aubrey, *Misc.*, p. 211. (Davies.)

Wood's fusible alloy. See *alloy*.

woodshed (wúd'shed), *n.* A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

She looked so much like one of Elise's own little dolls which she had thrown into the woodshed, out of the way, that she felt ashamed. St. Nicholas, XVIII. 288.

woodshock (wúd'shok), *n.* [See *woodchuck*, applied to a different quadruped.] The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* or *M. canadensis*, also called *black-cat* and *black-fox*. It is the largest and darkest-colored species of the genus, inhabiting North America approximately between 35° and 65° N. lat., in wooded regions of the country; it is from 2 to 3 feet long, the tail over a foot in length; the general color is black or blackish. See *pekan*, and cut under *fisher*.

wood-shrike (wúd'shrik), *n.* 1. The woodchat.—2. An African shrike of the genus *Priocops*.

wood-shrimp (wúd'shrimp), *n.* A boring or terebrant amphipod, of the family *Cheluridae*. See cut under *Chelura*.

Woodsia (wúd'zi-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1815), named after Joseph Woods, a British botanist.] A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns, natives of high temperate or boreal latitudes. They are tufted ferns with the stipes often jointed and separating at the joint, and round sori borne on the back of simply forked free veins. The indusium is inferior, thin, either small and open or early bursting into irregular lobes at the top. There are 15 species, of which number 7 are found in North America. See cut under *indusium*.

wood-skin (wúd'skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the simari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are large enough to carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. Simmonds.

wood-slave (wúd'slāv), *n.* A Jamaican lizard, *Mabouya agilis*.

woodsman (wúdz'ingn), *n.*; pl. *woodsmen* (-men). One who dwells in or frequents the woods, as a wood-cutter, sportsman, hunter, or the like.

The sturdy woodsman.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxv.

Things that are common to all woodsmen.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 202.

An Owl and a Duck will resort to the same nest-box, set up by a scheming woodsman for his own advantage. Encyc. Brit., XII. 772.

The log was white birch. . . . Woodmen are at a loss to account for its intense and yet chaste flame, since the bark has no oily appearance. C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 23.

Wood's metal. See *metal*.

wood-snail (wúd'snāl), *n.* A common snail of Great Britain, *Helix nemoralis*.

wood-snake (wúd'snāk), *n.* Any serpent of the family *Dryophidae*.

wood-snipe (wúd'snīp), *n.* 1. The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola*: so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (*Gallinago media*). See first cut under *woodcock*. [Local, Eng.]

The wood-snipe was considered a stupid bird.

St. James Gazette, March 14, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. See second cut under *woodcock*. [Virginia.]

wood-soot (wúd'sūt), *n.* Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

Wood's operation for inguinal hernia. See *operation*.

wood-sorrel (wúd'sor'el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The common wood-sorrel is *O. acetosella*. This is a low stemless species, found in damp deep shade through the north temperate zone. Its peduncles bear single delicate flowers, the petals white with light-red veins. It has the old or local names *allevia*, *cuckoo-bread*, *stuhwort*, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shamrock. The violet wood-sorrel, *O. violacea*, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under *Oxalis*.) *O. corniculata*, the yellow wood-sorrel, having slender leafy branching stems which are erect or procumbent, with small yellow flowers, grows nearly everywhere. The leaves in this genus contain oxalic acid, and have a sourish taste. Several European and South American species yield edible tuberous roots. (See *oca* and *arracacha*.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *O. purpurata*, var. *Bowiei*, with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, *O. flava* with yellow flowers, and *O. versicolor* with flowers exhibiting a pink exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good Hope.

wood-sour (wúd'sour), *n.* [Also *wood-sore*, *wood-sower*.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*; sometimes, the common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spack (wúd'spak), *n.* Same as *wood-spite*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spirit (wúd'spīr'it), *n.* Same as *pyroxylic spirit*. See *pyroxylic*.

wood-spite (wúd'spīt), *n.* [*< wood* + *spite*, var. of *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spack*. *Willughby*; Ray. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spurge (wúd'spérj), *n.* See *spurge*.

wood-stamp (wúd'stamp), *n.* A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood-star (wud'stär), *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C. calliope*.—2. The Bahaman sheartail, a humming-bird, *Doricha evelynæ*, common in New Providence and Andros islands. See *sheartail*.

wood-still (wud'stil), *n.* A turpentine-still.

wood-stone (wud'stön), *n.* Petrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the desert of Cairo, etc.

wood-stork (wud'störk), *n.* A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinae*, more commonly and less correctly called *wood-ibis*. See cut under *Tantalus*.

wood-stove (wud'stöv), *n.* A stove specially adapted for burning wood, as distinguished from a coal-stove, gas-stove, etc.

wood-strawberry (wud'strá'her-i), *n.* See *strawberry*.

woodsucker (wud'suk'ér), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. (Compare *sapsucker*. See cut under *popinjay*. [New Forest, Eng.]

wood-swallow (wud'swol'ö), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of any bird of the family *Artamidae*; a swallow-shrike (which see, with cut).

wood-swift (wud'swift), *n.* The moth *Epialus syolius*. See *swift* 1, 7.

woody (wud'zi), *a.* [*< woods*, pl. of *wood* 1, + *-y* 1.] Belonging to or associated with woods; peculiar to or characteristic of woods: as, a *woody* stream; a *woody* flavor. [U. S.]

Harry, Tina, Esther, and I ran up and down and in and about the piles of wood that evening with a joyous satisfaction. How fresh and spicy and *woody* it smelt! I can smell now the fragrance of the hickory, whose clear, oily bark in burning cast forth perfume quite equal to cinnamon. H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 485.

*Woody and wild and lonesome,
The swift stream wound away.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezer's Vision.*

woodtapper (wud'tap'ér), *n.* A woodpecker. Also *woodtopper*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-tar (wud'tär), *n.* Tar obtained from wood. See *tar* 1.

wood-thrush (wud'thrush), *n.* 1. The mistle-thrush. [Local, Scotland.]—2. In the United States, *Turdus (Hylocichla) mustelinus*, a beautiful thrush of a russet hue above, passing into olivaceous on the rump and tail, the under parts pure white or faintly tinged with buff on the breast, with a profusion of arrow-headed blackish spots. It is 7½ to 8 inches long, and about 13 in extent. It abounds in copse and woods of eastern parts of the United States, is an exquisite songster, and nests in bushes or low trees, laying four or five robin-blue eggs without spots. 1½ inches long by ¾ inch broad. It is migratory, breeds throughout its range, and is rather southerly, not going north of New England. It is the most strongly marked species of its subgenus. The name is sometimes extended to the several species of the same subgenus (*Hylocichla*), as the hermit-thrush, the olive-back, the veery, and others. Also locally called *wood-robin*.

To her grave sylvan nooks
Thy steps allure us, which the *wood-thrush* hears
As maids their lovers, and no treason fears.
Lowell, To Whittier.

wood-tick (wud'tik), *n.* 1. Any tick of the family *Ixodidae*. See *Ixodidae*, *tick* 2, and cut under *Acarida*.—2. A small insect which ticks in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch. See cut under *death-watch*.

wood-tin (wud'tin), *n.* A nodular variety of cassiterite, or tin-stone, of a brownish color and fibrous structure, and somewhat resembling dry wood in appearance.

woodtopper (wud'top'ér), *n.* Same as *wood-tapper*.

wood-tortoise (wud'tör'tis), *n.* See *tortoise*.

wood-vetch (wud'vech), *n.* See *vetch*.

wood-vine (wud'vin), *n.* The bryony.

wood-vinegar (wud'vin'gär), *n.* See *vinegar*.

wood-violet (wud'vi'ö-let), *n.* 1. Same as *hedge-violet*.—2. The bird's-foot violet.

wood-wagtail (wud'wag'täl), *n.* See *wagtail*.

woodwale (wud'wäl), *n.* [Also *woodwale*, and formerly *woodwele*, *woodweele*; also *witwall*, *q. v.*; *< ME. wudewale*, *wodewale* (= *MD. wēduwael*, *woodwael* = *MLG. wēdewale* = *MHG. witeval*, *G. witteral*; *< wood* 1 + *-wale* (uncertain).] The woodhack; a woodpecker, as the yaffle.

Wodevale, bryd, idem quod *reynevole* (or *wodehake*) supra et lucar. Prompt. Parv., p. 531.

In many places were nyctingales,
Alpes, lynchies, and *woodwales*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 658.

The *woodwale* beryde als a belle,
That all the wode abowte me ronge.
Thomas of Brereloune (Child's Ballads, l. 98).

The *woodweele* sang, and wold not cease,
Sitting upon the spraye.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Child's Ballads, V. 100).

wood-walker (wud'wä'kér), *n.* A book-name of any of the gibbons, as members of the genus *Hylobates*.

woodwall (wud'wäl), *n.* Same as *woodwale*.

wood-warbler (wud'wä'r'blér), *n.* A bird which warbles in the woods. Specifically—(a) In Great Britain, the yellow willow-warbler, or wood-wren, *Sylvia or Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (the *Sylvia sibilatrix* of some authors), a small migratory species of the subfamily *Sylviinae*, or true warblers, common to much of Europe and northern Africa. See cut under *wood-wren*. (b) In the United States, a bird of the beautiful and extensive family *Mniotiltidae* or *Dendroicae*, the American warblers, as distinguished from the Old World *Sylviidae*; especially, a bird of the genus *Dendroica*, of which more than 20 species inhabit the United States. The beauty and variety of this genus are displayed to best advantage in the woodland of the eastern United States, where the numerous species are conspicuous ornaments of the forest scene. In most parts of the United States the wood-warblers are migratory birds, coming with great regularity in the spring, each in its own time, abounding for a season, and then passing on to reappear in even greater profusion during the autumn. See *warbler*, where all the species that have English names are defined.

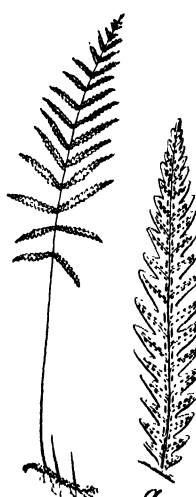
woodward (wud'wärd), *n.* [*< ME. wodeward*; *< wood* 1 + *ward* 1, *n.* Hence the surname *Woodward*.] A forester; a landreeve.

She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarders, Agisters, &c. Whereas a Chase or Park hath only Keepers and *Woodwards*. Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

The *wood-ward*, who watched the forest, could claim every tree that the wind blew down. J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 317.

Woodwardia (wud'wä'r'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1790), named after Thomas J. Woodward, an English botanist.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the chain-ferns, mostly natives of north temperate regions.

They are large ferns with pinatifid or pinnatifid fronds, and linear or oblong sori which are sunk in cavities of the frond, arranged in a chain-like row parallel to the midribs of the pinnae. The indusium is fixed by its outer margin to the fruiting veinlet, and covers the cavity-like alid. Of the 6 species 3 are found in North America. See also cut under *sorus*.



Chain-fern (*Woodwardia virginica*).
a, pinnule, showing the fruit-dots (sori).

woodwardite (wud'wärd-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. S. P. Woodward (1821-65).] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in concretionary forms of a blue color, found in Cornwall, England.

woodwardship (wud'wärd'ship), *n.* [*< Woodward* + *-ship*.] The office of woodward.

Also Mr. Hungerford has engrossed the above spoils and 60 more trees at 4/- by connivance of Mr. Inkpen, who sold him the *woodwardship* of that manor for 33/4. Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.])

wood-wasp (wud'wosp), *n.* 1. A European social wasp, or paper-wasp, *Vespa sylvestris*, which hangs its nest in a tree.—2. A wasp which burrows in wood, as certain species of *Crabronidae*. The female, by means of her strong broad mandibles, excavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larvae or insects as food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extremely active in their habits, and fond of the nectar of flowers. The larger species are marked with yellow rings, while those of the smaller are generally black. See cut under *Crabro*.

3. A horn-tail; any member of the *Uroceridae* (or *Siricidae*), the larvae of all of which are wood-borers; a tailed wasp, as *Urocerus* or *Sirex gigas*.

wood-wax (wud'waks), *n.* [Also *wood-waxen*, and *woodwaxen* (simulating *wood*); *< ME. wode-were*, *< AS. wuduweaxe*, *< wudu*, wood, + *weax*, wax (f).] Same as *woodwaxen*.

wood-waxen (wud'wak'sn), *n.* Same as *wood-wax*.

woodweelet, woodwelet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *woodwale*.

wood-widgeon (wud'wij'on), *n.* See *widgeon*, 2 (c).

wood-wool (wud'wül), *n.* Fine shavings made from pine wood, specially prepared and used as a surgical dressing.

woodwork (wud'wërk), *n.* Objects, or parts of objects, made of wood; that which is produced by the carpenters' or joiners' art: generally applied to details rather than to complete

structures: as, the *woodwork* of a house (that is, the inner fittings, etc.).

A young man has some reason to be displeased when he finds the girl of his heart hand in hand with another young gentleman in an occult and shady recess of the *wood-work* of Brighton Pier. Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

The rich painting of the *wood-work* was beginning to fade. E. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 128.

woodworker (wud'wë'r'kér), *n.* 1. A worker in wood, as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.—2. A power-machine for jointing, molding, squaring, and facing wood. It is made adjustable, and has various attachments for work of different kinds.—*Universal woodworker*, a combination machine for working in wood, so made that the two sides can work independently or in concert, as may be desired. Such machines are adapted for a great variety of work, as chamfering, graining, tenoning, crosscutting, and mitring. E. H. Knight.

wood-worm (wud'wërm), *n.* A worm, grub, or larva that is bred in wood.

woodwose, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *woodhouse*; *< ME. woodwose*, *wodewose*, *wodewese*, *woodwyse*, *wowyse*; *< AS. wudewāsa*, a man of the woods, a faun or satyr, *< wudu*, wood, + **wāsa*, prob. 'a being,' *< wosan*, dial. *wosan*, be: see *was*.] A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. Representations of woodwoses often appear in heraldry as supporters.

Wodwos, that woned in the knarreg [rocks].

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

In he schokkes his schelde, schoutes he no lengare;
Bot allos unwyse *wodewyse* he wente at the gayneste.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3818.

Some like brute beasts grazed upon the ground, some went naked, some roamed like *woodwoses*.

Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 464).

wood-wren (wud'ren), *n.* 1. Either one of two small woodland birds of Europe, belonging to the subfamily *Sylviinae*. (a) The willow-warbler, or willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (b) The true wood-warbler, or yellow willow-wren, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*:



Yellow Wood-wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

the preferable use of the name. The two species, though quite distinct, are much alike and often confounded. Neither is a wren in a proper sense.

2†. A supposed species of true wren, described by Audubon in 1834 as *Troglodytes americanus*, but not different from the common house-wren of the United States.

wood-wroth (wud'röth), *a.* Angry to the extent of madness. [Scotch.]

When he saw her dear heart's blood,

A *wood-wroth* waxed he.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Allingham's Ballad-Book).

woodwyset, *n.* See *woodwose*.

woody (wud'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *woodie*, *woody*; *< ME. wody*, *wod*, *woody*; *< wood* 1 + *-y* 1.]

1. Abounding with wood; wooded: as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

It is all *woody*, but by the Sea side Southward there are sands like downes.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 277.

Off in glimmering bowers and glades

He met her, and in secret shades

Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove.

Milton, II Penserose, l. 29.

A slanting ray lingered on the *woody* crests of the precipices that overhung some parts of the river, giving greater depth to the dark-gray and purple of their rocky sides. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 438.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to the woods; dwelling or situated in the woods; peculiar to a wood or forest; sylvan; woodland; *woody*.

All the Satyres scorned their *woody* kind.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 18.

The Brachmanes, which he in his Indian travels had found in a *woody* solitariness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

3. Consisting of or containing wood; ligneous: as, the *woody* parts of plants.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock. Locke, *Elem. of Nat. Philos.*, ix.

4. Peculiar to or characteristic of wood: as, a *woody* scent or flavor.—*Glandular woody fiber*.

See *plumular*.—Woody fiber, the fiber of wood. See *secondary fibers* (under *fiber*), *wood-cell*, and *woody tissue*, below.—Woody layer. See *layer*.—Woody mullen, the Jerusalem sage, *Phorbia frutescens*.

Verbascum, wool-blade, torch-herb, lung-wort, hare-beard, trench-age, hightaper, or wood-mullein. *Florio*.
Woody nightshade. See *nightshade*, 1 (a).—Woody stem, in bot., a stem of a hard or woody nature, which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees. Woody tissue, in bot., vegetable tissue composed chiefly of wood-cells. See *wood-cell* and *tissue*, 4.

wooper (wō'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wower*; < ME. *wowere*, *wowar*, *woware*, *wowere*, < AS. *wōgere*, a wooper, < *wōgian*, woo: see *wool*.] One who woos. (a) One who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.
"By my faith, frere," quod I, "ge faren lyke thise *wowere* That wedde none wydwe but forto welde here godis."
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 71.

I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *woopers* say.

Shak., L. L. I., v. 2. 888.

(bt) One who promotes the marriage of another; a match-maker.

Wower, or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba, paranymphus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 533.

woof (wōf), *n.* [Altered, by initial conformity with *weave*, *weft*, *web*, from *oof*, < ME. *oof*, < AS. *ōweſ*, *ōweb*, *āweb*, contr. to *āb*, woof, < *āweſan* in pp. *āweſen*, weave, < *ā* + *weſan*, weave: see *a-1* and *weave*.] 1. The thread that is carried by the shuttle and is woven into the warp by being passed back and forth through successive sheds, or partings made in the warp or lengthwise threads by the action of heddles; the threads that run from side to side of a web; the weft.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more inward or more outward.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. Texture; cloth: as, a pall of softest woof.
There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:
We know her woof, her texture; she is given
In the dull catalogue of common things.
Keats, *Lamia*, ll.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinched with a woof of painted feathers or a deer-skin apron.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 34.

woofy (wō'fī), *a.* [*< woof* + *-y*.] Having a close texture; dense: as, a woofy cloud. *J. Baillie*.

woohoo (wō-hō'), *n.* The sail-fish: same as *boohoo*² (where see cut).

woolingly (wō'ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Heaven's breath
Smells *woolingly* here. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 6. 6.

wookt, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*¹.

wool (wūl), *n.* [Formerly also *wooll*; < Sc. *wool*; < ME. *wool*, *wolle*, *wulle*, < AS. *wūl*, *wul* = OFries. *wolle*, *ulle* = D. *wol* = LG. *wulle* = OHG. *wolla*, MHG. *G. wolle* = Icel. *ull* = Sw. *ull* = Dan. *uld* = Goth. *wulla*, *wool* (Teut. **wulla*, assimilated from **wolna*), = OBulg. *wilna* = Lith. *wilna* = Russ. *wolna* = L. *villosus*, shaggy hair, *villosus*, a fleece, *wool* = Skt. *ūrdā*, wool; lit. a 'covering,' formed, with suffix *-na*, from a root seen in Skt. *√ var*, cover. Connection with Gr. *ἐπών*, wool, *εἶπος*, wool, *οἶλος*, woolly, shaggy, thick, etc., is doubtful.] 1. The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in all cold and temperate climates. The felting property from which wool derives its chief value, and which is its special distinction from hair, depends in part upon the kinks in the shaft or fiber, but mainly upon the scales with which the surface is imbricated. These scales are minute, from about 2,000 to nearly 4,000 to the inch, and whorled about the stem in verticils; the stem itself is extremely slender, being less than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. Wool is kept soft and pliable by the wool-oil, commonly called *yolk*. In different animals wool shades by imperceptible degrees into hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, fineness, kinkiness, and scalliness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without hair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Compare def. 2.) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, *short wool*, or *carding-wool*, seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long wool*, or *combing-wool*, varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to the fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness with considerable length of staple bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing-wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The finest carding-wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinos are now reared in Australia, North and South America, and South Africa.

A lytyle Lomb with outen *Wolle*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 264.

And softe *wolle* our book seith that she wroughte,
To kepen her fro slouthes and ydelnesse.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1721.

Wool is a modified form of hair, distinguished by its slender, soft, and wavy or curly structure, and by the highly imbricated or serrated surface of its filaments.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 653.

2. The fine, short, thick underfur or down of any animal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs which come to the surface of the pelage. Most hairy animals have at least two coats, one of long and comparatively straight, stout, stiff hairs, the other of wool. See *underfur*.

In that Contree ben white Hennes withouten Fetheres;
but thei beren white *Wolle*, as Scheep don here.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 208.

Eye of newt and toe of frog.

Wool of bat and tongue of dog.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 1. 15.

3. The short, crisp, curly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

From a strange freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty wool was of a pale tann-color.
Harper's Mag., LXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or flocculent substance resembling wool. (a) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubescence covering the moths known as *mollers*, that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larvae for a case or cocoon, etc. Secretions of various insects are very nicely graded from a solid waxy consistency through various frothy states to a light dry fleecy condition resembling wool: see *wasps-insect*, *spittle-insect*, and *woolly aphid* (under *woolly*). In another large class of cases the spun-out secretion is gossamer, cobweb, or true silk. See these words, and *silkworm*. (b) In bot.: (1) A sort of down or pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants. (2) The fiber of the cotton-plant, commonly called *cotton-wool*.—*Angora wool*, the wool of the Angora goat, from which angora is made.—*Berlin wool*, a kind of fine dyed wool used for worsted-work, knitting, etc. It is harder and closer than zephyr-wool.—*Camel's wool*, mohair.—*Cape wool*, a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good Hope.—*Carding-wool*, wool of short fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from *combing-wool*, which has a long fiber and is prepared for spinning by combing.—*Dyed in the wool*, tinged in the fiber; hence, permanent; lasting; not liable to fade or change; thorough; out-and-out: as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* democrat. [U. S.]—*Fleece-wools*. See *fleece*, 1.—*German wool*. Same as *Berlin wool*.—*Glass wool*, a mass of fine filaments of glass forming together a cotton-like substance similar to mineral wool.—*Great cry and little wool*, much cry and little wool. See *cry*.

And so his hyghness shal have theroff but as hadd the man that sherd is hogge, *much crye and littill wool*.
Sir John Fortescue (c. 1476), On the Governance of England, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 186.

But if you compare his threatenings and his after-affectations you would say of them, as that wise man shearing his hogs: Here is a great deal of cry, but a little wool.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 477.

Hamburg wool, one of the varieties of German or Berlin wool made for fancy work.—**Hand-washed wool**, wool washed before the sheep were shorn.—**Holmgren's wools**, skeins of wool of different colors used as tests for color-blindness.—**Laid wool**, wool from sheep which had been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter.—**Leviathan wool**. See *leviathan*.—**Long wool**. See def. 1.—**Mineral wool**. See *mineral*.—**More squeak than wool**, more noise than substance. [Colloq.]

For matter of title he thought there was more squeak than wool. *Roger North*, *Lord Guilford*, II. 17. (*Davies*.)

Philosopher's wool, *philosophic wool*. See *philosophic*.—**Pine-wool**, *pine-needle wool*. See *pine-needle*.—**Scoured wool**. See *scour*.—**Shetland wool**, a thin hairy undyed and very tenacious and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawls and other garments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.—**Skirted wool**. See *skirted*.—**Spanish wool**, wool impregnated with rouge.—**To pull the wool over one's eyes**, to deceive or delude one; throw dust in one's eyes; prevent one from seeing clearly in any way.—**Wool-bundling machine**, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-packer.—**Wool in the grease**, the technical name for wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also *cinder-wool*, *cotton-wool*, *dead-wool*, *lamb's wool*, *skin-wool*, *slag-wool*.)

wool (wūl), *v. t.* [*< wool*, *n.*] To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or touse the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.]

wool-ball (wūl'bāl), *n.* A ball of wool, especially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

wool-bearing (wūl'bār'ing), *a.* Producing wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

wool-blade, *n.* A plant, apparently the mullein. See quotation at *woody mullein* (under *woody*).

wool-burler (wūl'bēr'lēr), *n.* One who burls wool or woollen cloth. See *burl*, *v. t.*

wool-carder (wūl'kār'dēr), *n.* One who cards wool. See *wool-carding*.

wool-carding (wūl'kār'ding), *n.* The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying

them parallel preparatory to spinning. See *card*² and *carding*².

wool-cleaner (wūl'klē'nēr), *n.* A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to scouring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-picker.

wool-comber (wūl'kō'mēr), *n.* One employed in wool-combing.

wool-combing (wūl'kō'ming), *n.* The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laying them parallel as in wool-carding. See *comb*¹ and *combing*.

woold (wūld), *v. t.* [With excrement *d*, < D. *woelen*, wind, wrap, = OHG. *wuolen*, MHG. *wuolen*, G. *wühlen*, stir, move, wallow, etc.; cf. *wallow*¹.] *Naut.*, to wind; particularly, to wind (a rope) round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woolder (wūl'dēr), *n.* [*< woold* + *-er*¹.] 1. *Naut.*, a stick used in woodling.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See *top*³, 2.

wool-driver (wūl'drī'vēr), *n.* One who buys wool in different parts of a sheep-raising country, and brings it for sale to the woolen-mill or market. [Great Britain.]

wool-dryer (wūl'drī'ēr), *n.* A machine for drying wool which has been washed, dyed, etc.

wool-duster (wūl'dus'tēr), *n.* A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of beaters.

wool-dyed (wūl'did), *a.* Dyed in the wool—that is, before spinning or weaving: as *wool-dyed cloth*.

woolen, **woollen** (wūl'en), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. wollen*, *wullen*, < AS. *wyllen* (= OHG. *wullin*, MHG. *G. wullen*), *wuolen*, < *wul*, wool, + *-en*²: see *wool*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, *woolen cloth*. *Bacon*.

(On a poure beggar put a scherte,

And *wollen* wedys that warm will last.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. Of or pertaining to wool: as, *woolen manufactures*.—3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar.

Woolen vassals, things created

To buy and sell with groats. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 2. 9.

Woolen-back satin, satin of which the back is composed of fluey-woolsey: it is durable and not liable to crease. *Diet. of Needlework*.—**Woolen plush**, a plush with a woolen pile.—**Woolen velvet**, a general name for a woolen cloth with velvet texture. See *astrakhan*, *beaver*¹, *Utrecht velvet* (under *velvet*), and *velvet*.

II. *n.* Cloth made of wool, or chiefly of wool: an abbreviation of *woolen cloth*.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in the *woollen*. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 1. 33.

The pre-existence under concrete forms of the *woollens*, silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back.
H. Spencer, *First Principles*, § 93.

woolen-cord (wūl'en-kōrd), *n.* A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

woolen-draper (wūl'en-drā'pēr), *n.* A dealer in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woollens for men's wear.

woolenette, **woollenette** (wūl'en-et'), *n.* [*< woolen* + *dim. -ette*.] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

woolen-matelassé (wūl'en-mat-las'ā), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matelassé silk. It is used for women's outer garments.

woolen-printer (wūl'en-prin'tēr), *n.* One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with colored patterns.

woolen-scribbler (wūl'en-skrib'lēr), *n.* Same as *wool-scribbler*.

wool-extract (wūl'eks'trakt), *n.* Wool recovered from mixed fabrics of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

wool-fat (wūl'fat), *n.* 1. Same as *suint*.—2. A fatty substance obtained from wool and used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.

woolfell (wūl'fel), *n.* [*< wool* + *fell*³.] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still on it.

The duties on wool, sheepskins, or *woolfells*, and leather, exported, were . . . payable by every merchant, as well native as stranger.
Blackstone, *Com.*, I. viii.

In 1333 the merchants granted ten shillings on the sack and *woolfells*, and a pound on the last, but this also was regarded as illegal, and superseded by royal ordinance.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 277.

woolfist (wūl'fist), *n.* Same as *wolf's-fist*.

wool-gathering (wūl'gāh'ér-ing), *n.* The act of gathering wool: usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wandering to little purpose.

His wits were a *wool-gathering*, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 189.

I cross the water in my gown and slippers,
To see my rents and buildings of the Bankside,
And I am slipt clean out of ken, fore-god,
A *wool-gathering*.

Heywood, If you know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 302).

What! I think my wits are a *wool-gathering* to-day.
Swift, Polite Conversation, III.

wool-grass (wūl'grās), *n.* A rush-like plant, *Eriophorum cyperinum* (*Scirpus Eriophorum*), common in low grounds through the eastern half of North America. It grows from 2 to 5 feet high, bearing at the summit a spreading and drooping panicle of very numerous small heads which are woolly with the rusty tortuous bristles of the flowers.

I am particularly attracted by the arching and sheaf-like top of the *wool-grass*. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 381.

wool-grower (wūl'grō'ér), *n.* One who raises sheep or goats for the production of wool.

wool-growing (wūl'grō'ing), *a.* Producing sheep and wool: especially noting a tract of country.

wool-hall (wūl'hāl), *n.* A market-building or exchange devoted to the business of woolen-merchants.

wool-head (wūl'hed), *n.* Same as *buffle* (which see, with cut). (*G. Trumbull, 1888. [Currituck Sound, North Carolina.]*)

woollen, woolenette. See *woolen, woolenette*.

woolliness (wūl'i-nes), *n.* A woolly character or quality; the state of being woolly in fact or appearance; pubescence; flocculence.

woolly (wūl'i), *a.* [*< wool + -y.*] 1. Consisting of wool; fleecy: as, the *woolly* coat of the sheep, of a young seal, etc.—2. Resembling wool; exhibiting woolliness; having the appearance of wool: as, *woolly* hair; *woolly* clouds.

When clouds look *woolly*, snow may be expected.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 114.

3. Clothed or covered with wool, or something like it; pubescent; flocculent.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders in the act,
The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 84.

4. In *bot.*, covered with a pubescence of long and soft hairs like wool; lanate; tomentose.—**White woolly currant-scale.** See *white*.—**Woolly aphid**, a plant-louse of the family *Aphididae* and either of the subfamilies *Lachninae* and *Pemphiginae*. Many of them secrete a white filamentous substance resembling wool. *Schizoneura lanigera* is the woolly root-louse of the apple, or the American blight of Great Britain and the British colonies. See *Lachninae*, *Pemphiginae*, *Pemphiginae*, *root-louse*, and *Schizoneura* (with cut).—**Woolly bear**, the larva of any arctiid moth which is densely clothed with woolly hairs, as that of the tiger-moth; a member of the *Ureidae*. See *cut* under *bear*, *Euprepia*, and *tiger-moth*.—**Woolly beard-grass.** See *beard-grass*.—**Woolly chetah**, the south African form of the cheetah or hunting-leopard, which differs in some respects from that of India, has been described as a distinct species (*Pelita lanica*), and is also called *Guepardus* or *Cynelurus jubatus*, var. *lanica*. The fur is somewhat woolly, and the spots are brown instead of black.—**Woolly elephant**, the hairy mammoth. *Elephas primigenius*. See *mammoth*.—**Woolly indri**, the woolly lemur. See *indri*.—**Woolly lemur**, the Madagascan *Indris laniger*.—**Woolly louse**, a woolly aphid of the genus *Schizoneura*, as *S. lanigera*; a woolly plant-louse. See *cut* under *Schizoneura*.—**Woolly macaco**, the Madagascan *Lemur mongoz*.—**Woolly maki**, the woolly lemur.—**Woolly monkey**, any South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. See *cut* under *Lagothrix*.—**Woolly pastinum**, a name given in the East Indies to a kind of red orpiment or sulphur of arsenic.—**Woolly ragwort.** See *ragwort*.—**Woolly rhinoceros**, the tichorhine rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*. This is the best-known fossil rhinoceros, and the one whose remains, like those of the woolly elephant, have been found in Siberia, embedded in ice. The species was two-horned, with the anterior horn of great size, and had a coat of pelage: it was widely distributed in northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and existed from the Miocene period.—**Woolly root-louse.** See *woolly aphid* and *woolly louse* (above), and *Schizoneura*.

woolly-but (wūl'i-but), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus longifolia*, of New South Wales, reaching a height of 200 feet. The wood is hard, straight-grained, and easily worked, suitable for spokes of wheels, furniture, and a variety of purposes. The name refers to the fibrous bark of old trees: it is also applied to the manna-gum or black-but, *E. viminalis*, a moderate or sometimes very large tree, with wood useful for general building purposes.

woolly-haired (wūl'i-hārd), *a.* 1. Woolly-headed, as a person or race of men; ulotrichous. See *Ulotrichi*.—2. Having the pelage more or less woolly or fleecy; woolly, as a beast.

woolly-head (wūl'i-hed), *n.* A negro: so called from the woolly hair of his head. [*Colloq.*]

woolly-headed (wūl'i-hed'ed), *a.* Woolly-haired or ulotrichous, as a person.—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *frar's-crown*.

wool-mill (wūl'mil), *n.* A building where the spinning of wool and the weaving of woollen cloth are carried on.

woolmonger (wūl'mung'gér), *n.* A dealer in wool. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

wool-moter (wūl'mō'tér), *n.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from motes and impurities.

wool-needle (wūl'nē'dl), *n.* A blunt needle with a large long eye, used for wool-work or worsted-work.

wooloid (wūl'oid), *n.* [*< wool + -oid.*] A factitious kind of wool prepared by chemical processes from cows' and buffaloes' hair, largely used in the United States in making ingrain carpets. [*A trade-name.*]

wool-oil (wūl'oil), *n.* The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the sheep, which greases the fleece; lanolin: popularly called *yolk*. Compare *wool-fat*.

wool-oiler (wūl'oi'lér), *n.* An attachment to a wool-carding machine for adding oil to the wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

woolpack (wūl'pak), *n.* [*< ME. wolpak; < wool + pack.*] 1. The package in which wool was in former times done up for transportation and sale; specifically, a bundle or bale weighing 240 pounds.

Two gentlemen making a marriage between their heirs over a *woolpack*. *Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho*, I. 1.

Enforcing a sack as big as a *wool-pack* into rooms at the first too narrow for your arm, when extended by their instruments: so that often they make the very decks to stretch therewith. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 12.

A cannon-ball always doth mischief in proportion to the resistance it meets with, and . . . nothing so effectually deadens its force as a *woolpack*. *Rielsing, Amella*, x. 4.

As *wool-packs* quash the loaden ball.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, I.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sort of cushion usually having four tufts at the corners.—3. Cirro-cumulus cloud; a cloud made up of rolled masses, with a fleecy appearance.

—4. A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone in the beds of earthy and impure calcareous rock of which the Wenlock limestone is made up. These concretionary masses vary in size from a few inches up to 80 feet in diameter. Also called *ballstone*.—**Woolpack corded**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a bale tied round with cords in several places.

wool-packer (wūl'pak'ér), *n.* 1. One who puts up wool for the market, as into woolpacks. See *woolpack*.—2. A table having various arrangements for collecting loose wool or fleeces into bundles ready for tying and otherwise preparing for transportation.

wool-picker (wūl'pik'ér), *n.* A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool-cleaner.

wool-powder (wūl'pou'dér), *n.* Powder or dust obtained by scraping very dry wool. It is used for mosaic powder-work, wall-papers, etc.

woolsack (wūl'sak), *n.* [*< ME. wollesack; < wool + sack.*] 1. A sack or bag of wool.—2. A cushion stuffed with wool, especially that on which the lord chancellor sits in the House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with cloth.

He [Warren Hastings] was then called to the bar, was informed from the *woolsack* that the Lords had acquitted him, and was solemnly discharged.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and, that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the Judges sat. *Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable*.

In front of the throne were the *woolsacks* on which the Judges sat, and the table for the clerks and other officers of parliament. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 425.

woolsack-piet (wūl'sak-pi), *n.* A kind of pie once to be had at "The Woolsack," a rather low ordinary and public house in London.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack pies*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

wool-sale (wūl'sāl), *n.* A periodical public sale of wool in London, Melbourne, and other places where large quantities of wool are offered.

wool-scribbler (wūl'skrib'lér), *n.* A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds*.

woolsey (wūl'si), *n.* [*Abbr. of linsay-woolsey.*] 1. A material made of cotton and wool, as distinguished from linsay, which is made of linen and wool. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Who could possibly have substituted chance for fate here? unless he thought his verses were to sell by the foot, no matter for the stuff, whether linsay or *woolsey*.
Bentley, On a Late Discourse of Free-Thinking, liv.

2. Same as *linsay-woolsey*, 1.

wool-shears (wūl'shērz), *n. sing. and pl.* Shears of the kinds used for shearing sheep, consisting of two sharp-pointed blades so connected by a spring at the back of the handles that they remain open when not in use. The blades are closed and brought into contact for cutting by the hand of the operator. See *cuts* under *sheep-shears*.

wool-sorter (wūl'sōr'tér), *n.* One who sorts wool; especially, one skilled in dividing wool into lots according to its quality, as length and fineness of fiber.—**Wool-sorters' disease**, blood-poisoning, probably anthrax (although there is not always an external lesion), occurring in those engaged in handling and sorting alpaca, mohair, and other varieties of similar wools which have not been previously disinfected. See *anthrax*.

wool-sower (wūl'sō'ér), *n.* A woolly many-celled cynipid gall occurring on white-oak twigs in the United States, and made by the gall-fly *Andricus seminator*. This gall is round,



a, Wool-sower gall, made by *Andricus seminator*; b, an individual cell (the gall is composed of many such cells).

usually an inch or more in diameter; the woolly material with which the cells are surrounded is rose-colored early in the season, but becomes rusty-brown toward the middle of the summer.

wool-sponge (wūl'spunj), *n.* A kind of bath-sponge, more fully called *lamb's-wool sponge*.

wool-staple (wūl'stā'pl), *n.* 1. A city or town where wool was formerly brought to the king's staple for sale.—2. The fiber or pile of wool. See *staple*, 7.

wool-stapler (wūl'stā'plér), *n.* 1. A dealer in wool; a wool-factor.

They bought the foreign wool directly from the importer, and the native in the fleece, or from the *wool-stapler*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cixxii.

2. A sorter of wool.

woolstock (wūl'stok), *n.* [*< wool + stock.*] A heavy wooden hammer with a broad smooth face, employed in dressing woollen cloth.

woolward (wūl'wārd), *a. and adv.* [*Early mod. E. wolward; < ME. wolward, wollewārd, wulward; lit. 'against wool,' i. e. with the skin against wool; < wool + -ward.*] With wool as clothing, especially next the skin: apparently always with the idea of doing penance by wearing an irritating and uncomfortable garment.—**To go woolward**, to wear uncomfortable clothing; specifically, to do penance, especially by wearing woollens next the skin.

And wortes fleches wroughte & water to drinken,
And werchen & *woolward* gon as we wrecches venen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 788.

Barefote and *woolward* I have hyght
Thyder for to go.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 717.

Poor people fare coarsely, work hard, go *woolward* and bare.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 524.

woolward-going (wūl'wārd-gō'ing), *n.* The act of one who goes woolward.

Fasting, watching, *woolward-going*, pilgrimage, and all bodily exercise must be referred unto the taming of the flesh only.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 80.

Woolwich gun. See *gun*, 1.

wool-winder (wūl'win'dér), *n.* A person employed to wind wool or make it up into bundles to be packed for sale.

wool-work (wūl'wērk), *n.* Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools.—*Mosaic wool-work.* See *mosaic*.

woom (wōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trade-name for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

woon¹ (wōn), *n.* [*<* Burmese *wun*, a burden.] An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-woon, chief governor; ye-woon, water-governor; woon-gyre, high minister, or member of the council of state.

The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty Woon who flourished one gold umbrella.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddy, p. 36.

woon², *A variant of wone*², *won*², *won*⁴.

woont, *v.* An obsolete form of *wont*¹. *Spenser.*
woorall, **woorara**, **woorari** (wō'ra-li, -rā, -ri), *n.* South American arrow-poison: same as *curari*. Also *wourall*, *wourari*.

Upon the application of a stimulus . . . contractions will still take place after the animal has been poisoned by *woorara*, which is known to paralyze the motor set of nerves.
J. M. Carmichael, Operative Surgery, p. 116.

woorst, *a.* An obsolete form of *worst*.

wooset, *n.* An earlier form of *ounce*.

The aguish *wooset* of Kent and Essex.
Howell, Vindication, 1677 (Hart. Misc., VI. 129).

woost, *A variant of wost*, second person singular indicative present of *wit*.

woosyt, *a.* An earlier form of *oosy*.

What is she else, but a foul *woosy* Marsh?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 205.

woot, *A Middle English form of wot.* See *wit*¹, *v.*
wootz (wōts), *n.* [Supposed to be an orig. error or misprint, perhaps for **wook*, repr. Canarese *ukku* (pron. wukku), steel.] The name given to steel made in India by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. This is done in small crucibles holding a pound or two of the iron, and the wood selected to furnish the carbon to the metal is always that of *Cassia auriculata*, which is cut into small pieces, the same being done with the iron, and the whole covered by one or more green leaves, usually of a species of *Convolvulus*, the crucible being then covered with a lid of clay. A number of these crucibles are placed together in a hole dug in the ground, and heated in a charcoal fire urged by a pair of bellows made of ox-hide, the blast being kept up for three or four hours. The steel thus obtained is hard in temper, and requires much care in working. This is the oldest method of making steel of which anything definite is known, having been in use, without change, for an indefinite length of time, and being, as generally believed, original with the Hindus.

wop (wop), *v. t.; pret. and pp. wopped*, *ppr. wopping*. Same as *whop*.

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy . . . in Russell Square
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvi.

wopent. An obsolete strong past participle of *wep*¹.

wops (wops), *n.* [A variant of *waps* for *wasp*.] A wasp or hornet. Also *wopps*. [Prov. Eng.]

worble (wōr'bl), *n.* Same as *scabble*² or *warble*³, 3.

worct, **worcht**. Middle English forms of *work*.

Worcester porcelain. See *porcelain*¹.

wordchert, *n.* A Middle English form of *worker*.

word¹ (wōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *woord*; *<* ME. *word*, *wurd*, *weord* (pl. *word*, *wordes*), *<* AS. *word* (pl. *word*) = OS. *word* = OFries. *word*, *werd*, *wird* = D. LG. *woord* = OHG. MHG. G. *wort* = Icel. *orth* (for **vord*) = Sw. Dan. *ord* = Goth. *waurd*, a word, = Lith. *wardas*, a name, = L. *verbum*, a word, verb; orig. 'a thing spoken'; cf. Gr. *elpeiv*, speak, *ēpeiv*, question, *phōvō*, speaker, etc. (see *rhetor*). Doublet of *verb*.] 1. A sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as the sign of a conception, or of a conception together with its grammatical relations; the smallest bit of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be any part of speech, as verb, noun, participle, etc.; it may be radical, as *love*, or derivative, as *lover*, *lovely*, *loveliness*, or an inflected form, as *loves*, *loved*; it may be simple, or compound, as *love-sick*. Anything is a word that can be used as an individual member of a sentence, and that is not separable into parts usable independently and coordinately in making a sentence. A word is a spoken sign that has arrived at its value as used in any language by a series of historical changes, and that holds its value by virtue of usage, being exposed to such further changes, of form and of meaning, as usage may prescribe. The conception involved in a word may be of any grade, from the simplest, as *one*, to the most derived and complicated, as *political*, and the grammatical relations involved may also be of any degree, from *true* to *untruthfulness*, or from (Latin) *ama* to *amabitur*.

Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,
Fro *wurde* unto *wurd*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3187.

Size *wordes* out of which all the whole dittle is made, every of those six commencing and ending his verse by course.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 72.

Words are but the current tokens or marks of popular notions of things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 215.

Words are sensible signs necessary for communication.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. II. 1.

The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of *words* alone.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Words, which are a set of clickings, hissings, hisplings, and so on, mean very little, compared to tones and expression of the features. O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

2. The letter or letters or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable: as, a *word* misprinted.—3. Speech; talk; discourse; conversation: commonly in the plural.

When Mellor that meke mayde herd Allaundrines *wordes*,
Acho was gretly gladd of hire gode bi-heat.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 600.

I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth,
Have you so slander any moment's leisure
As to give *words* or talk with the Lord Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 134.

The Men began to murmur against Captain Swan for
perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them
fair *words*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 282.

Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of *words*?
Lamb, Quakers' Meeting.

4. Saying; remark; expression: as, a *word* of comfort or sympathy; a *word* of reproof.

Him wil I cheere with chaunting all this night;
And with that *word* she gan to cleare hir throte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 88.

5. A symbol of thought, as distinguished from thought itself; sound as opposed to sense.

The majority attend to *words* rather than to things.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veltch), I. § 74.

Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere
words.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, II.

To modern society Anthomians and Socinians are but
words, are but ancient history. N. A. Rev., CXLI. 23.

6. Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send *word* of one's arrival.

Ye noblist of nome that neuer nam adouted,
The *worde* of your wokes & your wight dedis,
And the prise of your prowes passas o'er!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1098.

I'll send him certain *word* of my success.
Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 89.

Word is to the kitchen gane,
And *word* is to the ha',
And *word* is to the noble room,
Among the ladies a'.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 116).

I did give them an account dismayed them all, and *word*
was carried in to the King.
Pepys, Diary, II. 440.

7. An expression of will or decision; an injunction; command; order.

Sharp's the *word*; egad, I'll own the thing.
Vanburgh, The Mistake, III. 1.

In my time a father's *word* was law. *Tennyson, Dora*.

8. A password; a watchword; a war-cry; a signal, or term of recognition, even when consisting of several words.

Advance our standards, set upon our foes;
Our ancient *word* of courage, fair Saint George,
Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 349.

I have the *word*; senknel, do thou stand;
Thou shalt not need to call, I'll be at hand.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, IV. 3.

Let the *word* be: Not without mustard; your crest is
very rare, sir.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

9. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb; a motto.

The old *word* is "What the eye views not, the heart
rules not."
Sp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, xi. § 5.

10. Affirmation; promise; obligation; good faith; a term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, assurance, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it: with a possessive: as, I pledge you *my word*; on *my word*, sir.

They are not men o' their *words*. *Shak., Lear*, IV. 6. 106.

Madam, I dare pass *my word* for her truth.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

Doll. Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!
All. If that be all, you shall upon *your word* take up
so much with me, another time I'll run as far in your
books.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

Old as I am, I take thee at *thy word*.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, II., II. 1.

I hope you'll think it no way improper, and must beg
of you it may be done, because *my word*'s at stake.
E. Gibbon, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 230.

Our royal *word* upon it,
He comes back safe. *Tennyson, Princess*, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expressively of anger, contention, or reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *hard*, *sharp*, or the like.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 46.

She and I had some *words* last Sunday at church, but I
think I gave her her own. *Swift, Polite Conversation*, I.
Having had some *words* with Bemo, he stabbed him
with his dagger to the heart, so that he fell dead without
uttering a word. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, II. 102.

He and I
Had once *hard words*, and parted. *Tennyson, Dora*.

12. In *theol.*: (a) [*cap.*] The Son of God; God as manifested to man: same as *Logos*.

Thou, my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton, P. L.*, VII. 163.

(b) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The Holy Scripture, or a part of Scripture: as, the *Word* of God, or God's *Word*.

The excellency of this *Word* is so great, and of so high
dignity, that there is no earthly thing to be compared
unto it. *Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1549.

For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of
the *Word*, by and by he is offended. *Mat. xiii. 21*.

Delivered in Six Sermons at Steeple-Ashton in Wiltshire
by George Webb, Preacher of the *Word* and Pastor
there. *The Practice of Quietness* (1615).

The sword and the *word*! do you study them both, master
parson? *Shak., M. W. of W.*, III. 1. 44.

You say there must be no Human Invention in the
Church, nothing but the pure *word*.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

A play upon *words*. See *play*¹.—At short *words*.
See *short*.—A *word* and a blow, a threat and its immediate
execution; hastiness in action: also used adjectively.

I find there is nothing but a *word* and a blow with you.
Swift, Polite Conversation, I. (Davies).

A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the un-
learned operatives described by calling him "a *word-and-a-blow* man."

Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, IV. (Davies).

By *word* of mouth. See *mouth*.

Howbeit, this matter may be easily remedied, if you
will take the pains to ask the question of Raphael him-
self, by *word* of mouth, if he be now with you.

Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Gilles, p. 8.

"This," he said, "is not a court in which written
charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary,
and by *word* of mouth."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

Fallacy in *words*. See *semiological fallacy*, under *fallacy*.

—God's *Word*. Same as the *Word* of God, below.—Good
word, favorable account or mention; expression of good
opinion; commendation; praise: as, to speak a *good word*
for one.

Where your *good word* cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can endamage him.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 42.

Hard *words*. (a) Words not easy to spell, pronounce,
or define correctly. (b) Hot, angry, or reproachful words.
See *def. 11*, and the quotation there from Tennyson.—Ho-
mophonous *words*. See *homophonous*.—Household
word. See *household*.—In a *word*, in one word, in one
brief, pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

In a *word*, for far behind his worth
Comes all the praises that I now bestow,
He is complete in feature and in mind.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 71.

In a *word*, to be a fine gentleman is to be a generous
and a brave man. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 75.

Here, in a *word*—and it is a rare instance in my life—
I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situa-
tion which he held. *Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 27.

In *word*, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or
seeming.

Let us not love in *word*, neither in tongue; but in deed
and in truth. *1 John* III. 18.

Mind the *word*. See *mind*¹.—Precatory *words*. See
precatory.—The Comfortable *Words*. See *comfortable*.

The *Word* of God, the Bible; the Scriptures. This use
is rejected by the Society of Friends, who limit the phrase
to the meaning given in *def. 12* (a).

An account of a personal pressure brought to bear upon
Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obe-
dience was limited by the condition "so far as the *Word* of
God allowed." *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 885.

To be as good as one's *word*. See *good*.—To break
one's *word*, to break *word*. See *break*.—To eat one's
words. See *eat*. To have a *word* with a person, to
have some conversation with him.

The filar and you
Must have a *word* upon.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 364.

To have the *words* for, to act as spokesman for.

Our hosts hadde the *wordes* for us alle.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Parson's Tale, I. 67.

To make *words*. See *make*¹. To pass one's *word*.
See *pass*.—Word and end, from beginning to end; every-
thing.

Of all this werk he tolde hym *worde* and ende.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 702.

Word for word, in the exact words or terms; verbatim;
literally.

And he wrote in hys booke *worde* for *worde* like as he
hym tolde. *Melvin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 259.

Court. Do you read on then.—
Free. [Reads].
Court. *Word* for *word*.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, IV. 2.

I shall set it [a letter] down *word* for *word* as it came to
me. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 17.

Who with the News to Procris quick repair'd,
Repeating *Word* for *Word* what she had heard.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Word of command, word of honor, words of inheritance, words of limitation. See *command*, etc.—**Words of institution.** See *institution*, 8 (a).—**Syn.** 1. *Phrase*, etc. See *term*.

word¹ (wɜrd), *v.* [*ME. worden, wordien*; < *wordl*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To express in words; phrase.

Word it

In the most generous terms.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison*.

2. To ply with or overpower by words; talk.

If one were to be *worded* to Death, Italian is the fittest Language, in regard of the Fluency and Softness of it. *Howell, Letters*, I. i. 42.

3†. To flatter; cajole.

He *words* me, girls, he *words* me, that I should not Be noble to myself. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 191.

4. To make or unmake by a word or command. [*Rare*.]

Against him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again. *South, Sermons*, X. v.

II. intrans. To speak; talk; converse; discourse.

And tho that wisely *worded* on and wryten many bokes Of witte and of wisdom with dampned soules wonye. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 428.

Thus *wording* thundrily among the fierce:

"O Father! I am here the simplest voice."

Keats, Hyperion, ii.

To word it, to wrangle; dispute; contend in words.

He that descends not to *word it* with a shrew does worse than beat her. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

word^{2†}, *n.* An erroneous form of *ord*.

word-blind (wɜrd'blind), *a.* Deprived of the visual memory of the signs of language. Unable, as a result of disease, to read, though possibly retaining the ability to speak, write, and understand spoken words.

M. de Capdeville noted the curious fact that *word-blind* persons are sometimes able to read manuscript but not print. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 48.

word-blindness (wɜrd'blind'nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to read, although the faculties of speaking, writing, and understanding spoken words may remain unimpaired.

word-book (wɜrd'bʊk), *n.* [*< wordl + book*; after *D. woordenboek = G. wörterbuch = Icel. orða-bók = Sw. ordbok = Dan. ordbog*.] A book containing words with their explanations, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still some thing may be added, how much less a *Word-booke*? *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. 131.

word-bound (wɜrd'bound), *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; also, bound by one's word or promise.

Word-bound he is not; *J. Baillie*.

He'll tell it willingly.

word-building (wɜrd'bil'ding), *n.* The formation, construction, or composition of words.

word-catcher (wɜrd'kæch'ər), *n.* One who eavils at words.

Each *word-catcher*, that lives on syllables. *Pope, Prol. to Satires*, I. 166.

word-deafness (wɜrd'def'nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to understand spoken language, although the sounds are heard and the faculties of reading and speaking may be unimpaired.

worder (wɜrd'ɔr), *n.* [*< wordl, v. + -erl*.] A speaker. *Whitlock*. [*Rare*.]

wordily (wɜrd'i-li), *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

wordiness (wɜrd'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.

wording (wɜrd'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of wordl, v.*] 1. The style or manner in which something is expressed; the form of words used in expressing some thought, idea, or the like; diction; phraseology.

It is believed the *wording* was above his known style and orthography. *Milton*.

2. Expression, or power of expression; language; words.

Things for which no *wording* can be found. *Keats, Endymion*, iv.

wordish† (wɜrd'ish), *a.* [*< wordl + -ishl*.] Verbal; wordy.

An image of that whereof the Philosopher bestoweth but a *wordish* description. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie* (ed. Arber), p. 33.

wordishness† (wɜrd'ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wordish.—2. Verbosity; prolixity.

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.

Sir E. Digby, Bodles, Prefatory Verses.

wordle (wɜrd'li), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] One of the pivoted adjustable cams which form the throat of a drawhead-die through which wire or lead pipe is drawn. *E. H. Knight*.

wordless (wɜrd'les), *a.* [*< ME. wordles (= Icel. orðlauss, orðalauss)*; < *wordl + -less*.] 1. Silent; speechless.

Wordless he was, and semed sickle.

Isle of Ladies, I. 516.

Her joy with heaved-up hand she doth express, And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success. *Shak.*, *Locrine*, I. 112.

2. Unexpressed in words.

Wordless answer in no toun

Was tane for obligation.

Ne called surety in no wise.

Isle of Ladies, I. 889.

Silent people often get insane. It is not safe to have too many dealings with *wordless* thoughts. *Notes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

word-memory (wɜrd'mem'ō-ri), *n.* The memory of words; the power of recalling words to the mind.

word-painter (wɜrd'pān'tēr), *n.* A writer who has the power of graphic or vivid description in depicting scenes or events; one who displays picturesqueness of style.

word-painting (wɜrd'pān'ting), *n.* The act of describing or depicting in words graphically or vividly.

word-picture (wɜrd'pik'tūr), *n.* A graphic or vivid description of any scene or event, so that it is presented to the mind as in a picture.

wordsmant (wɜrdz'mān), *n.* [*< words, pl. of wordl + man*.] One who attaches undue importance to words, or who deals in mere words; one skilled in the use of words; a verbalist. [*Rare*.]

Some speculative *wordsmen*. *Bushnell*.

wordsmanship (wɜrdz'mān-ship), *n.* [*< wordsman + -ship*.] Knowledge or command of words; fluency in speech or writing.

word-spite† (wɜrd'spīt), *a.* Expressing spite; abusive.

A silly, yet ferocious, *wordspite* quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le-Grand. *Sir F. Palgrave, Norm. and Eng.*, II. 661.

word-square (wɜrd'skwār), *n.* See *square*¹, 15.

wordstrife (wɜrd'strif), *n.* Disputing about words; logomachy. *Rp. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, ii. 107. (*Davies*.)

Wordsworthian (wɜrdz'wɜr-thi-an), *a. and n.* [*< Wordsworth* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the English poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850), or to his style.

II. n. An admirer or a follower of the poet Wordsworth.

The *Wordsworthians* were a sect who, if they had the enthusiasm, had also not a little of the exclusiveness and partiality to which sects are liable. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 201.

Wordsworth's flower. See *Ranunculus*.

wordy¹ (wɜrd'i), *a.* [*ME. woordly (= Icel. orðigr)*; < *wordl + -y*.] 1. Given to the use of many words; verbose.

A *wordy* orator . . . making a magnificent speech to the people, full of vain promises. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 443.

2. Full of words; wordish.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods.

Philips, The Briton.

The *wordy* variance of domestic life;

The tyrant husband, the retorting wife.

Crabbe, Works, I. 159.

3. Consisting of words; verbal.

A silent, but amused spectator of this *wordy* combat.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

wordy^{2†}, *a.* An obsolete Scotch form of *worthy*.

wordl (wɜrd), *n.* Preterit of *wearl*.

wore^{2†}, *r.* An obsolete variant of *were*. See *was*.

wore^{3†}, *v. t.* [*ME. woren*, < *AS. wōrian*, weary, fatigue, wander.] To weary; fatigue. See *weary*¹, *a.* *Ancien Rible*, p. 386.

worldl, *n.* An obsolete form of *world*.

work (wɜrk), *v.* pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought*, ppr. *working*. [*ME. werken, werken, wirken*, also assimilated *worchen, wurchen, werchen, warchen, wirchen* (pret. *woruchte, wrought, wrouhte, wrohte*, pp. *worought, wrought, wroght, wroht*), < *AS. wycan, wircan, wercan* (pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*) = *OS. weikan* = *OFries. werken, wirta* = *D. werken* = *MLG. werken, werken*, *LG. werken* = *OHG. wirchen, wurchen, MHG. wirken, wûrken*, *G. wirken* = *Icel. yrkja* (for *yrkja*) = *Dan. virke* = *Goth. waurkjan*, work; a secondary verb, associated with the noun *work*,

from a Teut. *√ work*, *√ work*, = *Gr. *lpyen*, perf. *lōpya*, work, *πέλειν* (for **fpeyēw*), do (cf. *lōpyōv*, a work, *lōpyōv*, instrument, organ), = *Zend √ wrz, verēz*, work; cf. *Pers. waz*, gain, profit, habit, etc. From the *Gr.* words of this root are ult. *E. erg, energy, organ*, etc., and the second element in *metallurgy, theurgy*, etc., *chirurgion, surgeon*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To put forth effort for the accomplishment of something; exert one's self in the performance of some service; labor; toil; strive: as, to *work* ten hours a day.

But whi the werwolf so *wrougt* wondred thei alle, & whi more with the king than with any other. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4085.

We commanded you that, if any would not *work*, neither should he eat. 2 *Thes.* iii. 10.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me *work*, and says such baseness

Had never like executor. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 1. 12.

His labor more than requited his entertainment; for he *wrought* among us with vigor, and either in the meadow or at the hay-rick put himself foremost. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, viii.

2. To act; operate; carry on or perform a function; operate effectively; prove practicable: as, the pump will not *work*; a plan or system that *works* well; the charm *works*.

Louse thi lippes a-twynne & let the east *work*che.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Nature hath now no dominacion:

And certeynly ther nature wol nat *wirke*che.

Farewel, phisik! go ber the man to chirche.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1901.

But once the circle got within,

The charms to *work* do straight begin,

And he was caught as in a gin. *Drayton, Nymphidia*.

Soon as the potion *works*, their human countenance, The express resemblance of the gods, is changed. *Milton, Comus*, I. 68.

Love never fails to master what he finds,

But *works* a different way in different minds. *Dryden, Cym. and Iph.*, I. 465.

You may make everything else out of the passions of men except a political system that will *work*. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 158.

3. To ferment, as liquors.

This experiment would be transferred unto other wine and strong beer by putting in some like substances while they *work*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 782.

4. To be agitated or in a state of restless movement or commotion; seethe; toss; rage.

Calm is the sea; the waves *work* lesse and lesse.

Surrey, Complaint by Night of Lower Not Beloued.

The dog-star foams, and the stream boils,

And curls, and *works*, and swells ready to sparkle.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

The inward wretchedness of his wicked heart, he says, began to be discovered to him, and to *work* as it had never done before; he was now conscious of sinful thoughts and desires which he had not till then regarded. *Southey, Bunyan*, p. 22.

5. To make way laboriously and slowly; make progress, become, or get with exertion and difficulty: generally followed by an adjective, or by an adverb of direction, as *along*, *down*, *into*, *out*, *through*, *up*, etc.: as, to *work* loose; to *work* out; to *work* up.

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds

Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden*.

After midnight . . . the wind *worked* gradually round . . . and blew directly in our teeth.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

6. To carry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly engaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to *work* in brass or iron.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.

Isa. xix. 9.

Sea-faring men, who long have *wrought*

In the great deep for gain. *M. Arnold, Balder Dead*.

7. To do something; specifically, to be employed in handiwork, as in knitting, sewing, or embroidery.

"I always think it is such a waste of time to sit out of doors or listen to reading without *working*." "But I can't *work*," said Archie, "except mending, and that I detest." *Mrs. Annie Edwards, Archie Lovell*, xxx.

8. To blossom, as water; become full of some vegetable substance. See the quotation.

Nearly all the ponds, rivers, and lakes *work*, or what is generally called "blossom," some waters once and some twice during the summer months. A vegetable substance that grows on the bottom, and during the summer the seed or bloom, breaks loose from the bottom and floats in the water. The leaves of the blossoms are of the same weight as the water, so that some kinds do not come to the top and float, but float about in the water, giving the water a thick oily appearance. Very few fish are caught when the water is in blossom. *Sett Green*.

To work at arm's length. See *arm's length*.—To work at ease. See *ease*.—To work double time. See *double*.—To work free. See *free*.—To work off, to be evacuated or eliminated, as poison from the system, by the bowels or kidneys.—To work on or upon. (a) To act or operate upon; exert a force or active influence upon; affect.

A mark, and a hope, and a subject for every sophister in religion to work on. *Donne*, Letters, xc.

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course to take, for we tempted him [an Indian] with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Machetes, or long Knives; but nothing would work on him. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 13.

(b) To rely on.

"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for sauftiche y hope I may worche on your word to wite him fro harm." *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 257.

To work with, to endeavor to influence, as with reasoning, entreaty, etc.; strive with in order to influence in some particular way; labor with.

I wrought with him in private, to divert him from your assur'd destruction, had he met you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, III. 1.

=Syn. Act, Work, etc. See *act*.

II. trans. 1. To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to work soil or clay.

Plate lande ydounded moist and wel ywrought Onyons desire. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

When special pains are taken to "work the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition. *Science*, XVI. 71.

2. To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to work a quarry; to work a scheme.

The head member of the company that worked the mines was Mr. Peter Garstin, and the same company received the rent for the Sugar Loaf. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

As the claim was worked back, the long tom was extended by means of sluice boxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides. *The Century*, XLII. 140.

3. To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

Alas! that we were wrought In worlde women to be. *York Plays*, p. 153.

A mong other, a wonderfull grotesque that he ryght Curiously wrought and am fyne gold garnished over all with stones of gret Pryse. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

That was one of the famous cups of Toun, wrought by Martin Dominique. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, iv.

Here is a sword I have wrought thee. *William Morris*, Sigurd, II.

4. To decorate or ornament, as with needlework; embroider.

She hath a clout of mine, Wrought with good Coventry. *Phyllada flouts me* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).

You shall see my wrought shirt hang out at my breeches; you shall know me. *Marrton*, Antonio and Mullida, I. v. 1.

Ay, I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief. *E. Johnson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

A shape with amice wrapp'd around, With a wrought Spanish baldric bound, Like pilgrim from beyond the sea. *Scott*, L. of I. M., vi. 26.

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

5. To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about; effect; produce; cause: as, to work mischief; to work a change; to work wonders.

A telle man in fight, fuorse on his enmys, And in battell full bigge, & myche bale wrought. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3071.

Alas! wrecchis, what haue we wrought? To hyggly blys we bothe wre wrought. *York Plays*, p. 30.

Than he taught hir ther a pley that she wrought after many tymes, for he taught hir to do come a grete river ouer all theras her liked. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 312.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor.* IV. 17.

Changes were wrought in the parts. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, I., Expl.

Not long after there fell out an unexpected Accident, that suddenly wrought the Lords Confusion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 110.

The emancipation is observed, in the islands, to have wrought for the negro a benefit as sudden as when a thermometer is brought out of the shade into the sun. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

6. To put or set in motion or action: as, to work one's fingers.

The mariners all 'gan work the ropes, Where they were wont to do. *Cateridge*, Ancient Mariner, v.

They are every one of them dead dolls, wooden, worked with wires. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xlii.

Nodding in a familiar manner to the coachman, as if any one of them would be quite equal to getting on the box and working the team down street as well as he. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

7. (a) To direct the action or movements of; manage; handle: as, to work a sawmill.

More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and working ships. *Arbutnot*.

(b) In music, to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme).—8. To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as in, out, over, up, etc. See phrases below.

Practise all things chiefly at two several times, the one when the mind is best disposed, the other when it is worst disposed; that by the one you may gain a great step, by the other you may work out the knots and stonds of the mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 296.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison*, Cato, I. 6.

9. To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to work the committee; to work the jury.

There is noe hope that they will ever be wrought to serve faithfully agaynst their old frendes and kinsmen. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I will try his temper; And, if I find him apt for my employments, I'll work him to my ends. *Pletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

The Clergy being thus brought on, on the nine and twentieth of April, the Cardinal came into the House of Commons, to work them also. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 270.

Many of the Jews were wrought into the belief that Herod was the Messiah. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

10. To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

Some passion That works him strongly. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 144.

Sir Lucius has wrought me to it. He has left me full of rage—and I'll fight this evening, that so much good passion mayn't be wasted. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

11. To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to work a passage through something.

Through winds and waves and storms he works his way. *Addison*, Cato, I. 3.

Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having worked his way out before the mast from the Cape. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxv.

We passed heavily laden junks slowly working their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties. *The Century*, XLII. 720.

12. To endeavor; attempt; try.

By reason she was fast in the latch of our cable . . . she could not cleave her selfe as she wrought to doe. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 43.

13. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood's Wholesome, and your Body Sound, it will work you no more than the same quantity of Ginger bread. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 106].

14. To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on: as, to work a district in canvassing for a publication. [Colloq.]

I've worked both town and country on gold fish. I've served both Brighton and Hastings. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 91.

As a general rule, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagabonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom work allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.

A. Doyle, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 203.

The first day I started alone to explore the forest with gun and dog, leaving my friends to work the river. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 632.

15. To exact labor or service from; keep busy or employed: as, he works his horses too hard.

Until the year 1820, the people [in Great Britain] had been forbidden to combine. Their only power against employers who worked them as many hours a day as they dared, and paid them wages as small as they could, who took their children and locked them up in unwholesome factories, was in combination, and they were forbidden to combine. *W. Beunt*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 80.

16. To solve: as, to work a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra. [Colloq.]—17. To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put into a liquid for that purpose.—To work an observation. See *observation*.—To work a traverse. See *traverse*.

See *traverse* sailing, under *sailing*.—To work in. (a) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; weave or stir in: as, he worked the good yarn in with the bad. (b) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts: as, the wire was slowly worked in. (c) To work into. (a) To introduce artfully; insinuate: as, he easily works himself into confidence by

his plausibility. (b) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 2. 47.

To work off, to get rid of; free or be freed from, or from the effects of; discharge; c. acute: as, to work off the effects of a debauch.—To work one's passage, to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—To work one's will. See *will*.—To work out. (a) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. *Phil.* II. 12.

Who can hide, When the malicious Fates are bent On working out an ill intent? *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, iv.

O lift your natures up: Embrace our aims: work out your freedom. *Tennyson*, Princess, II.

(b) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

She [Italy] did not work out the basilican type for herself; she left it to others to do that for her, and consequently never perfectly understood what she undertook or why it was done. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Arch., I. 423.

The minerals, which are now in the British Museum, were worked out by Mr. Davies of that establishment. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 406.

(c) To solve, as a problem.

Mal. M.—Malvollio; M.—why, that begins my name—Fab. Did not I say he would work it out? *Shak.*, T. N., II. 5. 189.

(d) To erase; efface; remove.

Tears of joy, for your returning split, Work out and explate our former guilt. *Dryden*, Astraea Redux, I. 275.

(e) To exhaust: as, to work out a mine or quarry.—To work out a day's work (naut.), to compute a ship's position from the course and distance sailed. To work the twig. See *twig*.—To work up. (a) To excite; stir up; raise; rouse.

It is no very hard Matter to work up a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies and Mystical Unions. *Stillington*, Sermons, III. III.

We cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being wrought up to, against all the ties of nature, love, honour, reason, and religion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

They [the Moslems] work themselves up to such agonies of rage and lamentation that none, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(b) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have worked up all our materials.

The Industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift*.

(c) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to work up a story or an article from a few hints.

We have read of "Handkerchief Moody," who for some years persisted in always appearing among men with his face covered with a handkerchief—an incident which Hawthorne has worked up in his weird manner into the story of "The Minister with the Black Veil."

H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 454.

(d) To master by careful study or research: as, to work up a theme. (e) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to work up a reputation for one's self. (f) Naut., to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scrapping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a working up job.—To work water. See the quotation.

Water is also frequently carried over from the boiler with the steam. When this occurs the boiler is said to prime, or to work water. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 170.

work (wɜrk), n. [*< ME. work, werc, wure, wore, were, woren, < AS. weorc, wore, were = OS. OFries. D. werk = Icl. verk = OHG. werch, werah, MHG. were, G. werk = Icel. Sw. verk = Dan. værk = Goth. ga-waurki; cf. Gr. ἔργον, work; see work, v.*] 1. Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil; labor; striving.

File upon this quiet life! I want work. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., II. 4. 118.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed. *Milton*, P. L., IV. 618.

Here, work enough to watch The Master work and catch Hints of the proper craft. *Browning*, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

2. Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment; something to do: as, to be out of work; to look for work.—3. That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterprise, or project.

If it would please Him whose work it is to direct me to speak such a word over the sea as the good old woman of Abel did over the wall in the like exigent. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 88.

The great work of erecting a way of worshipping of Christ in church fellowship. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 160.

To her dear *Work* she falls; and, as she wrought,
A sweet Creation followed her hands.

J. Beaumont, Psycho, iii. 61.

4. Something accomplished or done; doing; deed; achievement; feat; performance.

Thel knowlechen wel that the *Werkes* of Jesu Crist ben gode, and his Wordes and his Dedes and his Doctryne by his Gospelles weren trewe, and his Meracles also trewe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

It is a damned and a bloody *work*;
The graceless action of a heavy hand,
If that it be the *work* of any hand.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 58.

A people of that beastly disposition that they performed the most secret *work* of Nature in publique view.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 323.

Once more,
Act a brave *work*, call it thy last adventury.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the difference between . . . the philosophy of words and the philosophy of *work*.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

5. *pl.* In *theol.*, acts performed in obedience to the law of God. According to Protestant theology, such *works* would be meritorious only as they constituted a perfect and complete observance of the law; according to Roman Catholic theology, such *works*, if proceeding from grace and love, are so far acceptable to God as to be truly deserving of an eternal reward. See *supererogation*. And gif I shal werke be here *werkes* to wyne me heuene, And for here *werkes* and for here wyt wynde to pyne, Thanne wrougte I vnnwily with alle the wyt that I here!

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 208.

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of *works*, lest any man should boast.

Eph. ii. 9.

- 6*t.* Active operation; action.

Where pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness set them on *work* against God.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

7. Ferment; trouble. [*Rare.*]

Tokay and Coffee cause this *Work*
Between the German and the Turk.

Prior, Alma, iii.

8. That which is made or manufactured; an article, fabric, or structure produced by expenditure of effort or labor of some kind, whether physical or mental; a product of nature or art.

The *work* some praise,
And some the architect.

Milton, P. L., l. 731.

Hence, specifically—(a) That which is produced by mental labor: a literary or artistic performance; a composition: as, the *works* of Addison; the *works* of Mozart. See *opus*.

You are rapt, sir, in some *work*, some dedication
To the great lord.

Shak., T. of A., l. 1. 19.

No other Poet that I know of (save Ben Jonson), in those days, gave his Plays the pompous Title of *Works*; of which Sir John Suckling has taken notice in his Session of the Poets. . . . This puts me in mind of a Distick directed by some Poet of that Age to Ben Jonson: Pray, tell me, Ben, where does the mystry lurk?

What others call a Play, you call a *Work*;
which was thus answered by a Friend of his:

The Author's Friend thus for the Author says,

Ben's Plays are *Works*, when others *Works* are Plays.

Langbaine, Eng. Dramatic Poets (1691), p. 264.

When I contemplate a modern library, filled with new *works* in all the bravery of rich gilding and binding.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 165.

(b) An engineering structure, as a building, dock, embankment, bridge, or fortification.

And now ye Sarrazins haue taken vp the stones of the same tumber and put them in the *workes* of their Muskey.

Sir R. Guyford, Pygmyage, p. 52.

I will be walking on the *workes*.

Shak., Othello, iii. 2. 3.

Don Guzman, . . . who commanded the sortie, ought to have taken the *work* out of hand and annihilated all therein.

Knapley, Westward Ho, ix.

Frail were the *works* that defended the hold that we held with our lives.

Tennyson, Defence of Lucknow.

(c) Design; pattern; workmanship

Ther ys a gret Challs of fine gold of *Curius werke*.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Let there be three or five fine cupolas in the length of it, placed at equal distance, and fine coloured windows of several *works*.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

All his followers likewise were, in their faces, in part or in whole, painted, . . . some with crosses and other antick *works*.

Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 355.

(d) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle; needlework

I am glad I have found this napkin.

. . . I'll have the *work* ta'en out,

And give t' Ingo.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 296.

I never saw any thing prettier than this high *Work* on your Point d'Espagne.

Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

9. An establishment for manufacturing, or for performing industrial labor of any sort: generally in the plural, including all the buildings, machines, etc., used in the required operations: as, iron-*works*; hence the plural is used as a collective singular, taking then a singular article: as, there is a large glass-*works* in the town.

They have a Salt *Work*, and with that salt preserve the fish they take.

Capt. John Smith, Gen. Hist. Virginia

(Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 285.)

Whereupon he gott a patent of the king (Cha. I.) for an allum *work* (which was the first that ever was in England), which was worth to him two thousand pounds per annum, or better.

Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Chaloner).

10. In *mech.*: (a) The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application. The work is thus the same whatever be the velocity of the motion or the mass moved, so long as the force and the displacement are the same. Thus, if an electrified body is moved by an electrical force along a horizontal surface, the work is the same whatever the mass of the body moved. But if the same electrical force moves the body for the same distance but upward against gravity, less work on the whole is done, since the force of gravity undoes a part of the work which the electrical force performs. Negative work, or work undone, is also called *resistant work*, in contradistinction to *motor work*. The total work performed upon a particle is equivalent to the kinetic energy it gains; the total work undone, to the kinetic energy it loses. If a force is resisted by friction, the same amount of work is done as if it were not resisted; for, though the resultant force upon the mass moved is less by the amount of the friction, so that less work is done upon the mass as a whole, yet heat is produced, and the particles receive displacements in the direction of the action of friction, the work of which makes up the balance. *Mechanical work* is work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of molecules. If a gun is shot off in a horizontal direction, a force is brought to bear upon the bullet, and in carrying this a certain distance work proportional to the acceleration is performed; at the same time, the heat of the confined gases is reduced by a proportional amount, and heat is said to be transformed into mechanical work.

We have thus arrived at the immensely important conclusion that no heat-engine can convert into work a greater fraction of the heat which it receives than is expressed by the excess of the temperature of reception above that of rejection divided by the absolute temperature of reception.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 482.

(b) The negative of the work as defined above. In this sense a ball shot upward is said to do work by removing itself from the attracting earth. [Both these uses of the word *work* were introduced by Clausius, first in German.]

11. In *physics* and *chem.*, the production of any physical or chemical change. For example, if a body is heated, the effects are said to be the internal work of increasing the kinetic molecular energy—that is, increase of temperature—of change of volume, cohesive elasticity and the external work involved in its expansion, and hence overcoming the surrounding atmospheric pressure. An example of work in the chemical sense is that done when a chemical compound is decomposed, as by an electrical current in electrolysis. See further under *energy*, 7.

12. In *mining*, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.—13. *pl.* The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.—14. Manner of working; management; treatment.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics, and sometimes the bishops . . . were not so wise as they should have been.

Stillingfleet.

Accommodation works. See *accommodation*.—*Advanced works*, works placed beyond the covered ways and glacis of a permanent fortification, but in defensive relations with it. When placed beyond the range of small arms such works are termed *detached works*.

—*Agra work*, an inlay of hard stones, such as agates and carnelians, and other costly materials in white marble, made at Agra in British India.—*Bareilly work*, woodwork decorated in black and gold lacquer, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.—*Beaten work*. See *beaten*.—*Berlin work*, fancy work on canvas in Berlin wools or worsted.

—*Best work*. See *best*.—*Bone-work*. Same as *bone-lace*.—*Carnal work*, decoration by means of lacquer painted with flowers in slight relief on a green ground, gold being freely used: from Carnal, or Kurnal, a town of India.—*Cashmere work*, a kind of metal-work in which copper or brass is deeply engraved, and the engraved lines are filled wholly or in part with a black composition like niello; small raised flowers of white metal are then applied to the surface in connection with the design engraved upon the body of the piece.—*Combed-out work*. See *combed*.—*Covenant of works*. See *covenant*.

—*Damascene work*. See *damascene*.—*Day's work*. See *day's*.—*Delhi work*, a variety of Indian embroidery distinguished by a free use of chain-stitch, usually in gold and silver mixed with colored silk on colored grounds.—*Dinged work*. See *dinged*.—*Drawn and out work*, decorative work done upon fine linen or the like by cutting away parts and pulling out the threads in places: a kind of work often associated with embroidery. In the more elaborate sorts, a network of threads is fastened down upon a piece of linen lawn, the pattern is stitched (usually in buttonhole-stitch) upon the lawn, and after its completion the threads of the network and some of those of the lawn are pulled out and parts of the lawn out away.

—*Embossed-velvet work*. See *velvet*.—*External work*. See *internal work*, below.—*False work*. See *false*.

There are voices and a sound of *tools*, and we come to a wooden staging, or *false work*, and climb a short ladder, and stand close to the roof among a group of workmen.

The Century, XXXIX. 221.

Fancy, fat, frosted *work*. See the adjectives.—*Gnarled work*. Same as *gnarling*.—*Granulated work*. See *granulated*.—*Hammered work*. See *hammered*.

Hiroshima work, fine decorative metal-work made in Japan, in which various ornamental appliances are combined. The name is derived from the town of Hiroshima, where much of the finest has been made.—*Holbein work*, a kind of embroidery done in modern times in imitation of decorative borders and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of his time. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight scrolls, zigzags, etc. It is worked especially with thread on washable material, and has the advantage of showing alike on both sides.—*Honeycomb work*. See *honeycomb*.—*Incrusted work*. See *incrusted*.—*Internal work*, in *physics*, work done in or among the molecules of a body upon change of temperature, as in increasing their velocity, changing their relative position, etc.; contrasted with *external work*, that done against external forces as the body changes in volume.—*Irish work*. See *Irish*.—*Lacertine work*. See *lacertine*.—*Laid work*. See *laid*.—*Lap-jointed work*. Same as *clinker-work*.—*Lean lump, madras, mechanical, meshed work*. See the qualifying words.—*Madeira work*, embroidery in white thread upon lawn or cambric, made in the island of Madeira, and of remarkable fineness of execution.—*Monghyr work*, Indian decorative carving in black ebony, inlaid with ivory.—*Moradabad work*, decorative work in metal in which two plates of different metals are soldered together and then engraved on one side in deep incisions, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another variety the incisions are filled in with a black composition similar to niello.—*Mother-of-pearl work*. See *mother-of-pearl*.—*Mounted work*. See *mounted*.—*Mynpuri work*, an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to buhl, practised in India in recent times.—*Mysore work*, decoration by painting in vivid opaque colors on a brilliant ground composed of translucent green lacquer laid upon tin-foil.—*Niello work*. See *niello*.—*Nullled work*. See *null*.—*Out of work*. (a) Out of working order.

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-and-by throw itself fatally out of work.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvii.

(b) Without employment: as, he was out of work and ill.—*Phrygian work*. See *Phrygian*.—*Pierced work*. See *pierced*.—*Pitched work*. See *pitched*.—*Plaited string work*, pounced work, process work, public works. See *plaited*, *pounded*, etc.—*Punctured work*. See *puncture*.—*Raised work*. See *raised*.—*Random work*. See *random*.—*Reisner work* [from its inventor, Reisner, a German of the time of Louis XIV.], a kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colors are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground; marquetry.—*Reticulated work*. See *reticulated*.—*Rubbed work*. See *rub*.—*Russian-tapestry work*, rustic work, Saracenic work. See *Russian*, etc.—*Side of work*, in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—*Sikh work*, decorative work done by the Sikhs of northern India, especially embossed work in thin copper done with the hammer and punch.—*Sindh work*, decoration produced by laying upon wood several strata of lacquer in different colors, and afterward cutting through the lacquer to various depths, as in engraving on onyx.—*Spanish work*, embroidery of simple character, such as that done upon pillow-cases and table-cloths: a term of the seventeenth century.

—*Spiritual and corporal works of mercy*. See *mercy*.—*Stamped work*. See *stamp*.—*Swedish work*. See *Swedish*.—*Tabular work*. Same as *table-work*.

—*Tamil work*, ornamental metal-work, containing much filigree, made in Ceylon, especially in the northern part of the island.—*Tessellated work*. See *tessellated*.—*Tied work*, a kind of fancy work by which fringes are made of worsted, silk, or other fiber or cord. The cords are fastened and grouped together by a process like netting, producing a sort of knotted fringe.—*To have one's work cut out*. (a) To have one's work prepared or prescribed. (b) To have all that one can do. [Slang.]—*To lie to one's work*. See *lie*.—*To make short work of or with*. (a) To bring to a speedy conclusion; accomplish at once. (b) To deal with or dispose of summarily.

Mr. Canning made very short work of poor Mr. Erskine.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 894.

To run the works. See *run*.—*Turkey work*, rugs or carpeting brought from the East: the phrase was in use as late as the seventeenth century.—*Upper works* (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works*.—*Vienna work*, decorative work in leather, including ornamental utensils of that material, with patterns in slight relief and impressed.—*Visagapatam work*, an inlay of ivory, horn, and other materials in wood. The work is on a small scale, and is applied to the decoration of movable furniture, tea-caddies, chess-boards, etc.—*Work and turn*, in *printing*, a form of type arranged to print two copies by turning the sheet.—*Work of art*. See *art*.—*Works of supererogation*. See *supererogation*. (See also *gingerbread-work*, *zigzag-work*, *spider-work*.)—*Syn. 1. Work, Labor, Toil, Drudgery*, occupation, exertion, business. *Work* is the generic term for exertion of body or mind; it stands also for the product of such exertion, while the others do not. *Labor* is heavier; the word may be qualified by strong adjectives: as, confinement at hard *labor*. We may speak of light *work*, but not of light *labor*. *Toil* is still heavier, necessarily involving weariness, as *labor* does not. *Drudgery* is heavy, monotonous *labor* of a servile sort.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble.

Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 4.

He had been so far that he almost despair'd of getting back again; for a Man cannot pass thro' those red Mangroves but with very much *labour*.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 156.

With burden of our armour here we sweat.
This toil of ours should be a work of thine.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 93.

The every-day cares and duties which men call *drudgery* are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time.

Longfellow, Kavanagh, xiii.

workability (wér-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< workable + -ity (see -bility).*] Practicability; feasibility.

The *workability* of compulsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 21.

workable (wér'kə-bl), *a.* [*< work + -able.*]

1. That can be worked, or that is worth working: as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. The term *workable*, as applied to coal, has two meanings: one refers to the maximum limit of depth, the other to the minimum limit of thickness of the bed or beds. In the Report of the English Royal Commission appointed in 1866, the limit of workable depth was taken as 4,000 feet, that of thickness at 1 foot. But no coal has yet been worked to so great a depth as that, and it has only very rarely happened that a seam of less than 2 feet in thickness has been actually mined.

Clay . . . soft and *workable*. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*, II.

I apprehend that the Commissioners [the English of 1866] placed the limit of thickness as low as 12 inches because their inquiries were not in that connection directed to the question what amount of coal would ultimately be found commercially *workable*; it was the simple physical limits which they were chiefly regarding.

Marshall, *Coal: its Hist. and Uses*, p. 307.

2. Practicable; feasible: as, a *workable* scheme for lighting the streets.—3. Capable of being stirred or influenced.

These have nimble feet, forward affections, hearts *workable* to charity. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 410.

4. Capable of being set at work.

At the time of taking the last census there were very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a *workable* age still unoccupied.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 858.

workableness (wér'kə-bl-nes), *n.* Practicableness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the *workableness* of any new scheme of social life. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

workaday (wér'kə-dā), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also workyday. Cf. workday.*] 1. *n.* A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thee till to-morrow; friend Onion, for thy sake I finish this *workday*.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, IV. 3.

We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other *worky-days* of the Week.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 146.

II. *a.* Working-day; relating to workdays; plodding; toiling.

Your face shall be tann'd

Like a sailor's *worky-day* hand.

Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, IV. 1.

Work-a-day humanity.

Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, IV.

This is a *workaday*, practical world, and . . . we must face things as they are. *The Century*, XXXIX. 630.

work-bag (wér'kə-bāg), *n.* A small bag of some textile material, formerly carried by women, and used to contain their needlework. The term was often used for the reticule.

The lawful fine of the pledged *work-bag* of the king's wife.

O'Curry, *Anc. Irish*, II. xlv.

work-basket (wér'kə-bāsket), *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble, in which case the basket is small, or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc., for which use the basket is large and has a wide opening.

On the table is . . . Elizabeth's *workbasket*.

Rhoda Broughton, *Alas*, xxxiv.

work-box (wér'kə-boks), *n.* A box used by women to hold their materials for sewing and the needlework itself when not too bulky.

Here, lately shut, that *work-box* lay;

There stood your own embroidery frame.

F. Locker, *The Castle in the Air*.

workday (wér'kə-dā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. werkday, werkedei, werkedei, werkedeah, workday, working-day, < AS. weorc-dæg (= G. werk-tag, werkel-tag = Icel. verkdagur); as work + day.*] 1. *n.* A working-day; a week-day.

For a-pon the *workeday*

Men be so byay in vche way,

So that for here occupayone

They leue myche of here deuocayone.

Myrc, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1005.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a working-day or working-days.

Allow me my friends, my freedom, my rough companions, in their *work-day* clothes. *Thackeray*, *Phillip*, vi.

worked-off (wérkt'ôf'), *a.* In printing, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

worker (wér'kér), *n.* [*< ME. *worker, worcher; < work + -er.*] 1. One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a doer.

False apostles, deceitful *workers*. 2 Cor. xi. 13.

Men, my brothers, men the *workers*, ever reaping something new: That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

With co-partnership between employer and employed, the *worker* would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 615.

2. In entom., the neuter or undeveloped female of various social hymenopterous and a few other insects, as bees, ants, and termites, which collect pollen, makes honey, builds or fabricates cells or a nest, stores up food, cares for the young, herds and milks the aphids kept as cows, and performs other services for the community of which it is a member. Among bees the worker is distinguished from the queen and the drone, or the perfect female and male. Among ants certain of the workers are specialized and specified as soldiers; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under *Apyda*, *Atta*, *Monomorium*, *Termites*, and *umbrella-ant*.

3†. Maker; creator.

And therfor in the *worker* was the vyce,

And in the covetour that was so nyce.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, I. 261.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urechins, or small card-covered cylinders.—5. A leather-workers' two-handed knife, used in scraping hides.

worker-ant (wér'kér-ánt), *n.* A working ant. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bee (wér'kér-bē), *n.* A working bee. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bobbin (wér'kér-bob'in), *n.* In lace-making, one of the bobbins that are kept passing from side to side, as distinguished from a hanger-bobbin, the thread of which is left stationary while the other threads pass over and under it.

worker-cell (wér'kér-sel), *n.* One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-bee. Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in the drone-cells and queen-cells.

workfellow (wérk'fel'ô), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi. 21.

work-folk, **work-folks** (wérk'fok, wérk'fôks), *n. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labor; work-people.

Oversee my *work-folks*.

And at the week's end pay them all their wages.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, II. 1.

workful (wérk'fûl), *a.* [*< ME. workfol; < work + -ful.*] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [*Rare.*]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful*. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, I. 5.

workgirl (wérk'gêrl), *n.* A girl or young woman who works or is engaged in some useful manual employment.

There are men and women working per-
tially for every other possible class, but none for the *workgirl*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine *workgirls*.

Lancet, 1890, II. 951.

work-holder (wérk'hôl'dér), *n.* A device for holding a fabric in a convenient position for needlework. It consists usually of spring-jaws for holding the material, and a clamp for securing the holder to the edge of a table. Compare *sewing-bird*.

workhouse (wérk'hous), *n.* [*< late ME. werke-house, AS. weorc-hūs; as work + house.*] 1. A house in which work is carried on; a manufactory.

Protagenes . . . had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town. *Dryden*, *Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Attelier or *Work-house* of Monsieur Gerardon: he that made Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb, and the Statue Equestre designed for the Place de Vendôme.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 43.

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a poorhouse. Under the old poor laws of England there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *indoor relief*. Some workhouses were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labor; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the poor. In the United States the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under that of the town or township.

Our Laws have wisely determin'd that *Work-houses* are the best Hospitals for the Poor who are able to help themselves. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a *work-house*, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

This poor old shaking body has to lay herself down every night in her *workhouse* bed by the side of some other old woman with whom she may or may not agree.

Thackeray, *On some Garp at Sans Souci*.

workhouse-sheeting (wérk'hous-shē'ting), *n.* Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

working (wér'king), *n.* [*< ME. working, werkynge, warkynge, worching; verbal n. of work,*

v.] 1. Action; operation: as, the *workings* of fancy.

The ben square and poynted of here owne kynde, bothe aboven and benethen, with outen *workings* of mannes hond. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 158.

For mankind they say a Woman was made first, which by the *working* of one of the gods conceived and brought forth children. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 95.

The *working* of my own mind is the general entertainment of my life. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 4.

The proposition does not strike one; on the contrary, it seems to run opposite to the natural *workings* of causes and effects. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 5.

The head which owns this bounteous fall of hazel curls is an excellent little thinking machine, most accurate in its *working*. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxxv.

2. Method of operation; doing.

Al his *working* nas but fraude and deceit.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 356.

3. Fermentation: as, the *working* of yeast.—4. *pl.* The parts of a mine, quarry, or open-work in which, or near which, mining or quarrying is actually being carried on. The abandoned portions of a mine are generally designated as "old workings," and in Cornwall as the "old man."

The men hurried from different parts of the *workings* to be out of the way of an impending blast.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, I.

Close to the mouth of the Kennet, gravel has been extracted for many years, as shown by the old *workings*.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 590.

5. The process which goes on in water when it blossoms. See *work*, v. i., 8.—**Batch-working**, in *teleg.*, a system of working in which every station in turn sends several (usually five or more) messages at a time, before giving place to another station.—**Closed-circuit working**, that method of operating telegraph-lines in which the battery-circuit is always closed throughout the line, except when broken by the operation of the sending-key during the transmission of messages.—**Double-current working**. See *double*.—**Line-current working**, that method of operation in which the receiving instruments on a telegraph-circuit are worked directly, without the intervention of a relay.—**Open-circuit working**, that method of operating a telegraph-circuit in which the battery is not in contact with the line between messages.—**Open working**. Same as *openwork*, 3.—**Single working**, in *teleg.*, the sending of messages in one direction only at one time.—**Up-and-down working**, on a telegraph-circuit, the transmission of messages alternately between stations at the opposite ends of a line.

working (wér'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of work*, v.] 1. Active; busy.

I know not her intent; but this I know,

He has a *working* brain, is minister

To all my lady's counsels.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, III. 2.

He was of a middle stature; strong sett; curled hair; a very *working* head, in so much that, walking and meditating before dinner, he would eat up a penny loaf, not knowing that he did it. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Thomas Fuller).

2. Engaged in physical toil or manual labor as a means of livelihood; laboring: as, *working* people. Compare *working-man*.—3. Connected with the carrying on of some undertaking or business: as, *working* expenses.

working-beam (wér'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (i).

working-class (wér'king-kلاس), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers: generally used in the plural.

working-day (wér'king-dā), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

D. Pedro. Will you have me, lady?

Beat No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. I. 341.

2. That part of the day which is devoted or allotted to work or labor; the period each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

II. *a.* Relating to days on which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence, plodding; laborious.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world!

Shak., *As you Like It*, I. 3. 12.

working-drawing (wér'king-drā'ing), *n.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure or machine, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

working-face (wér'king-fās), *n.* See *face*, 1, 15 (a).

working-house (wér'king-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v., *Prolog.*, I. 23.

working-man (wér'king-man), *n.* A laboring man; one who earns his living by manual labor.

—**Working-men's party**, any political party organized in the interests of working-men. Such parties are also often called *labor-reform parties*.

working-out (wér'king-out'), *n.* In music, that section of a work or movement which follows the exposition of the themes and precedes their recapitulation, and which is devoted to the development of fragments, or modifications of them, in a comparatively free and unsystematic way.

working-party (wér'king-pár'ti), *n.* A party of soldiers told off for mechanical or manual work, as in the repair of fortifications, or the building of a causeway or a bridge.

working-plan (wér'king-plan), *n.* Same as *working-drawing*.

working-point (wér'king-point), *n.* In mach., that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

working-rod (wér'king-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.
work-lead (wérk'led), *n.* [Tr. G. *werklei*.] In metal, the lead as it comes from the smelting-furnace, still containing a small percentage of impurities (to be removed by softening or refining) and the silver which the ore originally contained, and which is separated from the lead by pattinsonization (see *Pattinson process*, under *process*) and subsequent cupellation. The word is the literal translation of German *Werkblei*, designating what is called in English (by Percy and others) *blast-furnace lead*.

workless (wérk'les), *a.* [*< work + -less*.] 1. Without work; not working; unemployed; as, a lazy, workless fellow. [Rare.]—2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works. Ydile *workless* faith. Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 411.

workman (wérk'man), *n.*; pl. *workmen* (-men). [*< ME. werkman, workmon, wecmon, weorcman, < AS. (ONorth.) weorcmonn (= Icel. verkmadr), workman; as work + man*.] 1. A man who is employed in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a toiler; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

Worthi is the *workmon* his hure to haue.

Piers Plowman (A), ll. 92.

The work of the hands of the *workman* with the ax. Jer. x. 3.

As a *work-man* never weary,
And all-sufficient, he his works doth carry
To happy end.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

As for matter to build with, they want none; no more do they *workmen*; many excellent in that Art, and those Christians, being inticed from all parts . . . to work in their Arsenals. Sandys, *Travales*, p. 40.

2. In general, one who works in any department of physical or mental labor; specifically, a worker considered with especial reference to his manner of or skill in work—that is, workmanship.—*Employers and Workmen Act*. See *employer*.—*Master workman*. See *master*.—*Workman's candlestick*, a simple candlestick consisting of a horizontal stem pointed at one end to be driven into a wall, and supporting at the other end a nozzle or socket.

workmanlike (wérk'man-lik), *a.* [*< workman + -like*.] Like or worthy of a skilful workman; hence, well-executed; skilful.

workmanlike (wérk'man-lik), *adv.* [*< workmanlike, a.*] In a workmanlike manner.

They . . . doe lagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and bodies, as *workmanlike* as a jerkymaker with vs pinketh a jerkin. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 504.

workmanly (wérk'man-li), *a.* [*< workman + -ly*.] Skilful; workmanlike.

In most of the houses the roofs are covered with fine gold, in a very *workmanly* sort.

Webbe, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 33.

workmanly (wérk'man-li), *adv.* [*< workmanly, a.*] In a skilful manner; in a manner worthy of a competent workman.

The chappel (in Calicut) is on euery syde ful of painted deuyls; and in euery corner thereof syteth a deuyl made of copper, and that so *workmanly* handeled that he smeth like flaming fire, miserably consuming the soules of men. R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ll. 62.

A notable great Cup of siluer curiously wrought, with verses grauen in it, expressing the histories *workmanly* set out in the same. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 377.

workmanship (wérk'man-ship), *n.* [*< ME. werkmanship; < workman + -ship*.] 1. The art or skill of a workman; as, his *workmanship* was of a high order.—2. The execution or finish shown in anything made; the quality of anything with reference to the excellence or the reverse in its construction or execution.

A gorgeous girdle, curiously enobest
With pearly and precious stone, worth many a marke;
Yet did the *workmanship* farre passe the cost.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

The *workmanship* [of sculptures of Wells Cathedral] is comparatively coarse and sketchy, and far removed from the delicacy of French carving.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 287.

3. The product or result of the labor and skill of a workman.

The mystérie of the waxe, the only *workmanship* of the bonie Bee, was left to lighten the Catholike Church. Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

What more reasonable than to think that, if we be God's *workmanship* he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? Tillotson.

workmaster (wérk'más'tér), *n.* 1. The author, designer, producer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a skilled workman or artificer.

What time this worlds great *Workmaster* did cast

To make all things such as we now behold.

Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.

Milton, P. L., III. 696.

2. A superintendent of work.

A rich *work-master*,
That never pays till Saturday night!
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, l. 1.

work-mistress (wérk'mis'tres), *n.* A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

Dame Nature (the mother and *workmistress* of all things). Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. l. (Richardson.)

work-people (wérk'pé'pl), *n.* People engaged in work or labor, particularly in manual labor.

The back-door, where servants and *work-people* were usually admitted. Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xiii.

work-roller (wérk'rô'lér), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed. E. H. Knight.

workroom (wérk'rôm), *n.* A room for working in, especially one in which women are employed.

workshop (wérk'shop), *n.* A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *work-shops*. Johnson, *Jour. to Western Isles*, Outg.

Workshop Regulation Act, a British statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 146) which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

worksome (wérk'sum), *a.* [*< work + -some*.] Industrious; diligent.

So, through seas of blood, to Equality, Frugality, *work-some* Blessedness, Fraternity.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. vi. 6.

work-stone (wérk'stôn), *n.* In metal, in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of cast-iron connected with and sloping down from the front edge of the hearth-bottom. It has a raised border, and a groove running down the middle from the upper to the lower edge, down which the lead is conducted as it flows from the hearth-bottom during the reduction of the ore. Work-stones and hearth-bottoms are sometimes cast in one piece, and sometimes separately. See *ore-hearth*.

work-table (wérk'tá'bl), *n.* A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a receptacle like a work-box covered by a movable top, the whole intended for the use of women engaged in sewing. A common form of work table of the last century and later had a large bag hanging from, and forming the bottom of, the lowermost drawer, or, in other words, a large work-bag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

workwoman (wérk'wúm'an), *n.*; pl. *workwomen* (-wím'en). A woman who does manual labor for a living: not usually applied to brain-workers. See *workman*.

workyday (wérk'i-dä), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *workaday*.

world (wêrld), *n.* [*< ME. world, worlde, world, world, weold, werold, weoruld, also word, werd, werde, etc., < AS. world, worold, woruld, weorold, weoruld = OS. werold = D. wereld = MLG. weerld, world = OHG. weralt, MHG. werelt, werlt, welt, G. welt = Icel. veröld = Sw. verld = Dan. verden* (for **verlden*) (Goth. not recorded), the world, the generation of men; an orig. compound, whose elements, later merged in one and lost from view (the word, owing to the unusual conjunction of consonants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the ME. *world*, etc., and the G. *welt*), are represented by AS. *wer* (= Goth. *waír*), *man*, + *yláo*, age (*< eald*, old); see *wer1* and *eald*, *old*. The word has taken on extended applications; the sense of 'the earth' is not found in AS.] 1†. An age of man; a generation.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chauce to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did vse for custome to intitle that law by the name of him that did inuent and ordeine the same, for that in the *worldes* to come it might be known who was the author thereof.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 18.

2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world*; the *world* to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no slanders,
No jealousies in the other *world*; no ill there?
Beau. and FL., Philaster, iv. 3.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter *worlds*, and led the way.
Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 170.

3. The system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the created universe: a use dating from the time when the earth was supposed to be the center and sum of everything.

Par aventure ge haue nogt iherde
How oure ladi went out of this *werde*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

For god that al by-gan in gynnynge of the *world*,
Ferde furst as a fust, and gut is, as ich leyue.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Ffor all the gold that euer may bee,
Ffro hethyn unto the *worldis* ende,
Thou hese neuer betrayde for mee.

Thomas of Erseeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

All the *world*'s a stage. Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 139.
World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.

Locke.

Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the *World* as that of the soul to the body.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their concerns or interests; the human race; humanity; mankind; also, a certain section, division, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious *world*; the Christian *world*; the heathen *world*; the political, literary, or scientific *world*; the *world* of letters.

Then saide the iew that al this herde,
"Criste, thou art saulour of this *werde*!"

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 175.

Philaster. You are abus'd, and so is she, and I.

Dim. How you, my lord?

Philaster. Why, all the *world*'s abus'd.

In an unjust report. Beau. and FL., Philaster, III. 1.

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty.

Irving.

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the *world*. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

5. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preuen be experience and sotyle compassement of Wytte that, gif a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the *World*, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the *World*, and aboven and benethen.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 180.

So hu the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters calm.

Milton, P. L., vii. 269.

6. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world*. If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him.

1 John II. 15.

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, l. 33.

7. A particular part of the globe; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old *World* (the eastern hemisphere); the New *World* (the western hemisphere); the Roman *world*.

Europe knows,
And all the western *world*, what persecution
Hath rag'd in malice against us.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, II. 1.

8. Public life; life in society; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence-banished is banish'd from the *world*.
Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 19.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. Walter.

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of *worlds*.

Addison, *Cato*, v. 1.

The lucid interspace of *world* and *world*.

Tennyson, *Laetitia*.

10. The part of mankind that is devoted to the affairs of this life or interested in secular affairs; those concerned especially for the interests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me. John xvii. 9.

11. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the world. Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 134.

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the world a little better.
(To know the world! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays).

Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Mr. Beauclerk was very entertaining this day, and told us a number of short stories in a lively, elegant manner, and with that air of the world which has I know not what impressive effect. Boswell, Johnson, an. 1770.

He had seen the world, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. Irving.

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world unjustly. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self.

How goes the world with thee?

Shak., Rich. III., III. 2. 98.

14. Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him.

G. Herbert, The Temple, Man.

Dreams, books are each a world; and books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good.
Wordsworth, Personal Talk.

15. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm; as, the world of dreams; the world of art.

How it [moral philosophy] extendeth its self out of the limits of a mans own little world to the government of families, and maintaining of publique societies.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 31.

Will one beam be less intense,
When thy peculiar difference
Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

Tennyson, Two Voices.

16. A great number or quantity; as, a world of people; a world of words; a world of meaning. Compare a world, below.

He bolted him away, out of drede,
A world of folk, as com him wol of kynde,
The freshoste and the beste he koude fynde.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1721.

I can go no where
Without a world of offerings to my excellence.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, IV. 1.

There must a world of ceremonies pass.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

Being lead through the Synagogue into a privat house,
I found a world of people in a chamber.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1645.

It cost me a world of woe. Tennyson, The Grandmother.

17. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, perplexity, etc.: as, what in the world am I to do? how in all the world did you get there? — Above the world. See above. — All the world. (a) Everybody.

All the world anon wenten hym again.

Men, women, children, of each side moote and leste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4838.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 160.

(b) The sum of what the world contains; everything; as, she is all the world to me. Compare the whole world, below.

For eni werk that he wrought seththe I wol it hold,
ne wold I it were non other al the world to haue.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 467.

All the world and his wife, everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about; also, an ill-assorted mass. [Humorous.]

Mis — Pray, madam, who were the company?

Lady Smart. Why, there was all the world and his wife.
Swift, Polite Conversation, III.

All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 17.

All the world to a hand-saw! See hand-saw. — **Archetypal world.** See archetypal. — **A world**, a great deal; used especially with a comparative force.

'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in trousers a world too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters. The Century, XII. 490.

Axis of the world. See axis. — **Botypal world.** See botypal. — **External world.** See external. — **For all the world**, from every point of view; exactly; precisely; entirely.

For al the world swiche a wolf as we here seizen,
It semeth right that selue bi semblant & bi howe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3501.

He was, for all the world, like a forked radish.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2. 334.

Man of the world. See man. — **Noetic world.** See noetic. — **Prince of this world.** See prince. — **The New World.** See new. — **The Old World**, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa; so called from being that in which civilization first arose. — **The other world.** See other. — **The whole world**, the sum of what the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions; as, to gain the whole world. — **The world's end**, the remotest part of the earth; the most distant regions. — **To carry the world before one.** See carry. — **To go to the world**, to get married.

Thus goes every one to the world but I; . . . I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 331.

Hence the expression *woman of the world* (that is, a married woman), used by Audrey in "As you Like it."
I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a woman of the world.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. 5.

To make a noise in the world. See noise. — **Woman of the world.** See woman. — **See also to go to the world**, above. — **World without end**, to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly; also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakespeare.

Nor dare I chide the world without-end hour,
Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you.

Shak., Sonnets, lvi.

This man . . . thinks by talking world without end to make good his integrity.

Milton.

= Syn. 5. *Globe*, etc. See earth.

world (wêrld), *v. t.* [*< world, n.*] To introduce into the world; give birth to.

Like lightning, it can strike the Child in the womb,
and kill it ere 'tis worlded, when the Mother shall remain unhurt.

Feltham, Resolves, I. 59.

worlded (wêrld'ed), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot
Yon myriad-worlded way. Tennyson, Epilogue.

world-hardened (wêrld'hâr'dend), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

worldhood (wêrld'hûd), *n.* [*< world + -hood.*] A worldly possession. [Rare.]

Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your worldhoods.
Henry VIII. of Eng., quoted in I. Disraeli's Amén. of Lit., I. 363.

world-language (wêrld'lang'gwîj), *n.* A language used by or known to the civilized world.

Jericzek was already well versed in the two classical and four great modern world-languages.
Athenæum, No. 3226, p. 256.

worldliness (wêrld'li-nês), *n.* [*< ME. worldlinesse, werdliness; < worldly + -ness.*] The state or character of being worldly; worldly conduct. Jer. Taylor.

You may call your way of thinking prudence. I call it sinful worldliness.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

worldling (wêrld'ling), *n.* [*< world + -ling.*] One who is worldly; one devoted to the affairs and interests of this life.

A fourtre for the world and worldlings base!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimpering folly holds the losses
Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses.
Quarles, Emblems, I, Epig. 6.

worldly (wêrld'li), *a.* [*< ME. worldly, worldlich, worldlie, woerldlike, < AS. weoruldlic; as world + -ly.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the world or the present state of existence; temporal; earthly.

With all my worldly goods I thee endow.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Repose you here in rest.

Secure from worldly chances and mishaps!

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 152.

2. Secular; opposed to monastic.

May men fynde religioun
In worldly habitacloun.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6226.

3. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid; vile; as, worldly lusts, cares, affections, pleasures; worldly men.

To live secure,
Worldly or dissolute. Milton, P. L., XI. 808.

Interest, pride, and worldly honour. Dryden. (Johnson.)
= Syn. 1. Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary. — 2. Worldly, Secular, Temporal, Earthly, Unspiritual, Carnal. Worldly means of the world, in fact or in spirit, in distinction from that which is above the world; as applying to mind, it indicates a pleasure in the things that belong to the external life and a disregard of spiritual or even intellectual pleasures: it is opposed to spiritual, expressing positively what unspiritual expresses negatively.

Secular is opposed to sacred or to ecclesiastical: as, there are six secular days in the week; the secular arm. Secular and temporal are rarely used in a bad sense. Temporal is opposed to spiritual or eternal: as, lords temporal; merely temporal concerns. Earthly has, like worldly, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of unspirituality it suggests more of grossness or groveling, a thought which is carried still further by earthy, although earthy is not often used in that sense. Carnal suggests that which belongs to the gratification of the animal nature; it ranges from the merely unspiritual to the sensual. See sensual and temporal.

worldly (wêrld'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *worldliche, worldliche, werldliche, weoruldliche; < worldly, a.*] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise

By simply meek. Milton, P. L., xli. 568.

worldly-minded (wêrld'li-min'ded), *a.* Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

worldly-mindedness (wêrld'li-min'ded-nês), *n.* The state or character of being worldly-minded. Bp. Sanderson.

worldly-wise (wêrld'li-wîz), *a.* Wise with reference to the affairs of this world.

You then beheld things not as a worldly-wise man, but as a man of God.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

world-old (wêrld'ôld), *a.* As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages.

world-riche, *n.* [ME., *< world + riche.*] The kingdom of this world; the earth.

For, as of trouthe, is ther noon her liche
Of al the women in this worlde-riche.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 77.

world-wearied (wêrld'wêr'id), *a.* Tired of the world.

world-wide (wêrld'wid), *a.* As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread; as, world-wide fame; specifically, in zoögeog., cosmopolitan; noting such habitat, or the fact of such distribution, but not the species or individuals themselves which inhabit all parts of the world.

worm (wôrm), *n.* [*< ME. worm, worm, wirm, worm, < AS. wurm, a worm, snake, dragon, = OS. wurm = D. I.G. wurm = OHG. MHG. G. wurm, worm, insect, snake, dragon, = Ice. ormr (for *ormr) = Sw. Dan. orm (for *orm) = Goth. waurms, a worm, = L. vermis; cf. Gr. ῥόμος, ῥόμος (*ῥόμος), a wood-worm; cf. Lith. kirminis, worm, = OBulg. chervi = Russ. chervi, worm, = OIr. cruim, a worm (cf. Ir. cruimh, a maggot, W. pryf, worm), = Skt. krimi, worm (whence ult. E. crimson, curmione, q. v.). From the L. vermisure ult. E. vermin, vermicide, vermeil, etc.] 1. In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.*

Nowe pike onto moughthes, attercoppes, wormys.

And butterflie whose thoate engendryng worme is.

Paladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(a) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(b) Any helminth, whether parasitic or not, as a flat-worm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm, pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, spoonworm, longworm, whirl-worm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and miscegenet. (c) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See Vermiformia, and cuts under Synapta and trepang. (d) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See comedo and Demodex. (e) A myriapod; a centipede or millipede; a gaily-worm. (f) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects; as, bag-worm; boll-worm; book-worm; wire-worm; rod-worm; snake-worm; joint-worm; silkworm. See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when worms are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant.
Phin, Diet. Apiculture, p. 78.

(g) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm. (h) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc. (i) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a worm-shell. See cuts under shipworm and Vernetus. (j) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blind-worm or slow-worm. (k) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see worm-snake, I.

He [Satan] . . .

Wente in to a wirme, and tolde eue a tale.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 321.

Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not?

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 248.

Here will be subject for my snakes and me.

Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving worms.

B. Jonson, Foetaster, Ind.

2. Technically, in *zool.*, any member of the Linnean class *Vermes*, or of the modern phylum or subkingdom of the same name; any turbellarian, planarian, nemertean, platyhelminth, nemathelminth, trematoid, cestoid, nematoid, chaetognath, gephyrean, annelid, etc. By some authorities the rotifers and polychaetes are brought under this head. See *Vermes*, and the various words noted in 1 (a), (b), above.

3. A person or human being likened to a worm as an object of scorn, disgust, contempt, pity, and the like: as, man is but a *worm* of the dust.

Vile worm, thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 87.

Hence—4. Figuratively, of inanimate objects, something that slowly, silently, or stealthily eats, makes, or works its way, to the pain, injury, or destruction of the object affected: used emblematically or symbolically. (a) Corruption, decay, or dissolution; death itself.

Thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm, what dost thou mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath?"
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 933.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!

Byron, On his Thirty-sixth Birthday.

(b) An uneasy conscience; the gnawing or torment of conscience; remorse.

The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul!
Shak., *Rich.* III., l. 3. 222.

Beatrice. The true value,
Tak' it of my truth, is near three hundred ducats.
De Flores. "I will hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though,
To keep it from the worm."
Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, III. 4.

5. In *anat.*, some vermiform part or process of an animal's body. (a) The vermiform of the cerebellum. See *vermis*. (b) The vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.

There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss;
To snarl at all things, right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a worm in 's tongue.

S. Butler.

6. Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement. (a) The spiral part of a corkscrew or of a wood-screw. Also *wormer*. (b) A rod having at the end a double spiral as if two corkscrews were combined, used in withdrawing the cartridge or wad from the barrel of a gun. Also *wormer*. Compare *wadhook*. (c) The spiral pipe in a still, through which the vapor to be condensed is conducted. See *distillation*, 2, and cut under *petroleum-still*. (d) A spiral tool with a sharp point, used to bore soft rock. *E. H. Knight*.

7. *pl.* Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis. — **Clover-hay worm**. See *clover*. — **Cystic worm**. See *cystic*, 1. — **Double worms**, the genus *Diplozoon*. See cut under *syzygy*. — **Gotthard worm**, *Dochmus intestinalis*: so called because of the large number of cases of anemia among the workers on the St. Gotthard tunnel, caused by the presence of this parasite. See *tunnel-disease*. — **Idle worm**. See *idle*. — **Intestinal worm**. (a) A worm having itself an intestine; an enteric or enterate worm; a caviary. (b) A worm parasitic in the intestine of another animal, as a tapeworm, thread-worm, pinworm, etc. — **Leaf-bearing worms**. See *Phyllocolidae*. — **Muga worm**, a kind of silkworm, *Antheraea assama*.

Silk cloth is made from the cocoons of the *muga worm*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 225.

Palm worm, the larva of one of the palm weevils, *Ithypophora* (*Calandra*) *palmorum*, and doubtless of any similar species, as *R. (C.) cruentatus*, found in the heart of the cabbage-palm. It is a large white worm, often eaten in South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, known as the *gru-gru*, and by the French name *ver palmiste*. It is said to taste like almonds. — **Parenchymatous worms**, the *Parenchymata*. — **Platted worms**, the *Aspidogasteridae*. — **Rack-and-worm gear**. See *rack*, 6. — **Reshta worm**, the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus* (or *Filaria*) *medinensis*. See cut under *Filaria*. — **Ringed, star-mouthed, tailed, vesicular worms**. See the adjectives. — **White-rag worm**. Same as *lurg*. — **Worm gearing**. Same as *worm-gear*.

WORM (wèrm), *v.* [= *D. wurmen*, torment oneself, vex oneself, worry, work hard; cf. *G. würgen*, crawl, wriggle, be lost in thought, also tr. tease, grieve, *würmen*, worm, worry; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move like a worm; go or advance as a worm; crawl or creep sinuously; wriggle; writhe; squirm: as, to *worm* along.

"I little like that smoke, which you may see *worming* up along the rock above the canoe," interrupted the . . . scout.
J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xx.

They *wormed* through the grass to within forty or fifty feet of the rifle-pits.
The Century, XXXIX. 139.

2. To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly. When debates and fretting jealousies
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded.
G. Herbert, *The Temple*, Church-Rents and Schisms.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to *worm* one's way along. In this sense also, reflexively, of slow, insidious, or insinuating progress or action: as, he *wormed himself* into favor.

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest consequence; and had *wormed myself* pretty well into him, when his under secretary came in—and interrupted all my scheme.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, Aug. 1, 1711.

Specifically—2. To extract, remove, expel, or take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with *out* or *from*.

It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not *wormed out* of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 30.

They find themselves *wormed out* of all power.
Swift.
Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest,
And *wormed* his secret from a traitor's breast.

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 196.

3†. To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

I'll teach you to *worm* me, good lady sister,
And peep into my privacies, to suspect me.
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, iv. 4.

4. To free from worms.

Worms in the earth also there are, but too many, so that, to keep them from destroying their Corn and Tobacco they are forced to *worm* them early morning, which is a great labour, else all would be destroyed.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 116.

Another strange gardener . . . challenges as his right the binding or unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and *worming* of every bed, both in that and all other gardens thereabout.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., vi.

5. To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See *worm*, *n.*, 6 (b). — 6. To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution against madness.

Is she grown mad now?
Is her blood set so high? I'll have her maddled!
I'll have her *worm'd*!
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 1.

I made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow ribband about his neck for a token that he is never to be *wormed* any more.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies.

Scott.

7. To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel). — 8†. To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

Grown'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth,
He hatcheth files, and winding Vices *wormeth*,
He shapeth Sheers, and then a Saw invents,
Then beats a Blade, and then a Lock invents.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Handy-Crafts.

9. *Naut.*, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parcelling and serving. See cuts under *parcelling* and *serving-mallet*.

wormal (wôr'mäl), *n.* Same as *warble* 3.

worm-bark (wèrm'bärk), *n.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *Andira*.

worm-burrow (wèrm'bur'ô), *n.* A fossil worm-cast; a scolite or helmintholite.

worm-cast (wèrm'kást), *n.* 1. The cylindrical casting of a worm; the slender tubular mass of earth voided by the common earthworm after digestion.

The *worm-casts* which so much annoy the gardener by deforming his smooth-shaven lawns.
E. P. Wright, *Animal Life*, p. 575.

2. The fossil cast, mold, or track of a worm or some vermiform creature; a helmintholite or helmintholite; a worm-burrow.

worm-cod (wèrm'kod), *n.* See *cod* 2.

worm-colic (wèrm'kol'ik), *n.* Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.

worm-dye (wèrm'di), *n.* Same as *vermeil*.

worm-eat (wèrm'et), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *worm-eaten*.] 1. To eat into, gnaw, bore, or perforate, as is done by various worms, grubs, maggots, etc.; eat a way through or into. See *worm-eaten*. — 2. To affect injuriously, impair, or destroy by any slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 10. (*Davies*.)

worm-eat† (wèrm'et), *p. a.* Same as *worm-eaten*.

Worm-eat stories of old times. *Bp. Hall*, *Satires*, I. iv. 6.

worm-eaten (wèrm'et'n), *p. a.* [*ME. *wormeten*, *wormethe*; < *worm* + *eat*.] 1. Eaten into by a worm; gnawed, bored, or perforated by worms of any kind; abounding in worm-holes; wormy: as, *worm-eaten* timber, fabrics, fruit.

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken down, flowers fall, woods *wormeaten*, cloath denoured with moethes, cattell doe ende, and manne doe die.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Raleigh*, *Hist. World* (ed. 1687), p. 58. **worm-eatenness** (wèrm'et'n-nes), *n.* The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; decay; rot.

worm-eater (wèrm'et'ter), *n.* A bird or other animal that habitually eats or lives upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler of the United States, *Helminthorus vermivorus*. See *worm-eating* and *Vermivora*. *Edwards*; *Latham*.

worm-eating (wèrm'et'ing), *a.* Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting upon worms; vermivorous; in *ornith.*, noting a number of American warblers of the genera *Helminthorus* and *Helminthophaga* (formerly *Vermivora*), and specifying the worm-eater, *Helminthorus vermivorus*, a common species of the eastern United States.

wormed (wèrm'd), *a.* [*< worm* + *-ed*.] Affected by worms; gnawed, bored, or otherwise injured by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

Occasionally the wood [mahogany] which has been floated in tropical seas is found to be badly *wormed* or attacked by marine borers.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 288.

wormer (wèrm'mer), *n.* 1. Same as *worm*, 6 (a) and (b). — 2. An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [*Colloq.*]

worm-fence (wèrm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another; a snake-fence.

They had reached the corner of the old *worm-fence* where the new school-mistress had rehired her horse.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 124.

worm-fever (wèrm'fë'vër), *n.* A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the presence of intestinal parasites.

worm-fisher (wèrm'fish'ër), *n.* One who fishes with worms for bait.

worm-fowl† (wèrm'foul), *n. pl.* [*< ME. worm-foul*; < *worm* + *fowl*.] Birds which live on worms.

"I for *worm-fowl*," seyde the lewd kokkow.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 505.

worm-gear (wèrm'gër), *n.* In *mach.*, a gear-wheel of which the teeth are so formed that they are acted on and the wheel is made to revolve by a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned—that is, by an endless screw. See cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*), *steam-engine*, and *odometer*.

worm-grass (wèrm'gräs), *n.* 1. Same as *pink-root*, 2. — 2. An old name of a species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, given on account of its worm-like leaves.

wormgut (wèrm'gut), *n.* Same as *silkworm gut*. See *gut*, *n.*, 4.

worm-hole (wèrm'höl), *n.* The hole or track made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments.
Shak., *Lucrèce*, l. 946.

worm-holed (wèrm'höld), *a.* Perforated with worm-holes.

Like sound timber *wormholed* and made shaky.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 212.

Wormian (wôr'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Olaus Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588–1654). — **Wormian bones**. See *bone*, 1.

wormil (wôr'mil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble* 3.

worming-pot (wôr'ming-pot), *n.* In *pottery*, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other ornaments in color upon pottery. It consists of a vessel from which the color issues through quill-like tubes in a continuous stream as the ware is revolved in a lathe.

worm-larva (wèrm'lär'vâ), *n.* The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the *Vermes*.

worm-like (wèrm'lik), *a.* Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicular; spiral or spirally twisted.

wormling (wèrm'ling), *n.* [= *Ice. yrmlingr*; as *worm* + *-ling*.] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling*! dar'st thou strive and stand
With Heav'n's high Monarch? wilt thou (wretch) demand
Count of his deeds?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Imposture.

wormod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *worm-wood*. *Wyclif*.

worm-oil (wèrm'oil), *n.* Same as *wormseed-oil*.

wormpipe (wɜrm'pɪp), *n.* The worm of a still.

The gas then in its passage through the *worm-pipe* of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed. *Ure, Dict., IV. 727.*

worm-powder (wɜrm'pu'ndər), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

worm-punch (wɜrm'pʌntʃ), *n.* A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing out worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

worm-rack (wɜrm'rak), *n.* A rack gearing with a worm-wheel. The teeth are set obliquely, corresponding in obliquity with the pitch of the worm. See *cut* under *rack*, 6.

worm-safe (wɜrm'sæf), *n.* A locked chamber containing a hydrometer, and attached to the worm of a still in such manner that a fractional part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

wormseed (wɜrm'sēd), *n.* 1. Same as *santonica*. See *santonica* and *santonin*.

Worm-seeds [cometh] from Persia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 278.

2. The fruit of the American herb *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, especially var. *anthelminticum*, which is often reckoned a distinct species; also, the plant itself. The seed is an official as well as a popular vermifuge. It yields wormseed-oil (which see), and is also given in the form of a powder. Distinguished as *American wormseed*; also called *Mexican tea*.

3. The treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, or 'primarily its seed, which was formerly a popular vermifuge in England. Also *treacle-wormseed*.—**American wormseed.** See *def. 2.*—**Barbary wormseed,** the heads of species of *Artemisia* growing in Syria and Arabia, used like *santonica*.—**Levant wormseed.** See *santonica*.—**Oil of wormseed.** See *oil* and *wormseed-oil*.—**Spanish wormseed,** a chenopodiaceous plant, *Salicaria (Hakluyt, Carosylon) tamariscifolia*, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelmintic. —**Treacle-wormseed.** See *def. 3.*

wormseed-mustard (wɜrm'sēd-mus'tjərd), *n.* See *mustard*.

wormseed-oil (wɜrm'sēd-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably without active medicinal properties.

worm-shaft (wɜrm'shaft), *n.* The screw-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

worm-shaped (wɜrm'shəpt), *a.* Having the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.

worm-shell (wɜrm'shel), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Vermetidae*, or its shell: so called from the long twisted or vermiform shape of the shell. See *cut* under *Vermetus*.

worms'-meat (wɜrmz'mēt), *n.* Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

I am dead
Already, girl; and so is she and he;
We are all worms'-meat now.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

worm-snake (wɜrm'snāk), *n.* 1. A blind worm; a worm-like angiotomatous or scolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopodea*; a ground-snake, as *Carphophis* (or *Celuta*) *anaena*.—2. Same as *snake-worm*.

worm-tea (wɜrm'tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track (wɜrm'trak), *n.* Same as *worm-cast*, 2.

wormul (wɜrm'mul), *n.* Same as *warble*, 3.

worm-wheel (wɜrm'hwel), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See *tangent screw* (under *tangent*), *endless screw* (under *endless*, with *cut*); also *cuts* under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*) and under *steam-engine*.

wormwood (wɜrm'wud), *n.* [*< ME. wormwood*, an altered form, simulating *worm + wood*¹, of the earlier *wermode*, *wermot*, *wormod*, *< AS. wermot* = *MD. wermoot*, *wermoot*, *wermot*, *wermode*, *warmot*, *warmode*, etc., = *OHG. werimwota*, *weramote*, *wermuota*, *wormuota*, *MHG. wermuot*, *wermuete*, *G. wermuth* (> *F. wormout*), *wormwood*; formation uncertain; appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues (so hellebore was called in *AS. wāleberge*, preservative against madness), *< AS. werman* (= *D. weren*, *weeren* = *MHG. weren*, *G. wehren*, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + *mōd*, mood, mind: see *war*² and *mood*¹.] A somewhat woody perennial herb, *Artemisia Absinthium*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia, found in old gardens

and by roadsides in North America. This plant is proverbial for its bitterness, and was in medicinal use among the ancients. It is of a highly tonic property, and is still used in Europe for weak digestion; it was formerly employed for intermittents and some other troubles, and was once regarded as a vermifuge. It is very largely consumed, with a few other species, in preparing the absinthe beverage of the French. (See *absinthe* and *absinthium* (with *cut*).) The name is extended to the genus, or particularly to species closely related to this; various species have their own names, as *southernwood*, *mugwort*, *taragon*, *santonica*, and *sage-brush*.

The soure Almaunde, & wermode, & feyn greeke,
Frote hem yfere asmoche as wol suffice.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

These for frenzy be
A speedy and a sovereign remedy,
The bitter wormwood, sage, and marigold.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.

Figuratively—2. Bitterness.

Weed this wormwood from your fruitful brain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 857.

Sir, with this truth
You mix such wormwood that you leave no hope
For my disorder'd palate o'er to relish
A wholesome taste again. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 2.*

His presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once partial mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, XI.

Biennial wormwood, *Artemisia biennis*, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading eastward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once- or twice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils.—**Oil of wormwood**, a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, usually of a dark-green color, containing the property of the herb.—**Roman wormwood**, (*a*) *Artemisia Pontica*, an Old World species, more aromatic and less bitter than the common wormwood, preferred in Roman medicine, but now scarcely used. (*b*) By transference of the name, the common ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an *artemisia*.—**Salt of wormwood**. See *salt*.—**Sea wormwood**, the European *Artemisia maritima*.—**Silver wormwood**, *Artemisia argentea*, a silvery silky shrub of Madeira.—**Tartarian wormwood**. Same as *santonica*, 1.—**Tree-wormwood**, *Artemisia arbuscens*, an erect tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean.—**Wild wormwood** of the West Indies. See *Parthenium*.—**Wormwood wine**, wine which has received a bitter taste from having *artemisia* steeped in it. Compare *vermouth*.

wormwood-moth (wɜrm'wud-mōth), *n.* A rare British noctuid, *Cucullia absinthii*. It is gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

wormwood-pug (wɜrm'wud-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*, whose larva feeds upon wormwood.

wormy (wɜrm'i), *a.* [*< worm + -y*¹.] 1. Containing a worm; full of worms; infested or affected with worms; lousy, as fish; measly, as pork; worm-eaten, as timber, fruit, etc.

Damned spirits all are gone.
Already to their wormy beds are gone.
Shak. M. N. D., III. 2. 884.

2. Worm-like; low; mean; debased; groveling; earthy.

Sordid and wormy affections.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxxvii. (Latham.)

3. Associated with earthworms, and hence with the earth or the grave; gloomy or dismal as the grave. [Rare.]

A weary wormy darkness. *Mrs. Browning.*

worn (wɜrn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of wear*¹, *v.*] 1. Impaired or otherwise affected by wear or use.

As she trode along the foot-worn passages, and opened one crazy door after another, and ascended the creaking stair-case, she gazed wistfully and fearfully around.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Spent; passed.

This is but a day, and 'tis well worn too now.
B. Jonson, Epicene, iv. 2.

3. Wearied; exhausted; showing signs of care, illness, fatigue, etc.

Thy worn form pursues me night and day,
Smiling reproach.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I. 1.

The old worn world of hurry and heat.
Lowell, Invitation.

Lead the worn war-horse by the plumed bier—
Even his horse, now he is dead, is dead.
T. B. Aldrich, Lander.

wornal, **wornil** (wɜrn'al, -nil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *varble*, 3.

worn-out (wɜrn'out), *a.* 1. So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use: as, a worn-out coat or hat.—2. Wearied; exhausted, as with toil.

The worn-out clerk
Brow-beats his desk below.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

3. Past; gone; removed; departed.

This pattern of the worn-out age.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1350.
Behor also, and Bael-behor, and the rest, whose Rites
are now rotten, and the memorie worn-out.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

worowet, *v.* A Middle English form of *worry*.
worpet, **worparet**. Old spellings of *warp*, *warper*.

worret (wur'et), *v.* See *worrit*.

worricow (wur'i-kou), *n.* [*Sc.*, also spelled *worrycow* and *worrycow*; *< worry + cow*, a goblin, scarecrow.] 1. A hobgoblin; the devil.

Worricow and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's at e'en.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

2. Any frightful object; an ugly, awkward-looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow.

What a worricow the man doth look!
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 39. (Davies.)

[Scotch in both uses.]

worrier (wur'i-er), *n.* [*< worry, v., + -er*¹.] One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

The worriers of souls. *J. Spencer, Prodiges, p. 220.*

worriless (wur'i-less), *a.* [*< worry + -less*.] Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and worriless life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer [than the teacher]. *Science, XIII. 88.*

worritment (wur'i-ment), *n.* [*< worry + -ment*.] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.]

worrisome (wur'i-sum), *a.* [*< worry + -some*.] Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

I must give orders . . . that you come in at once with that worrisome cough of yours.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

worrit (wur'it), *v. t. and i.* [Also *worret*; a dial. form, with excrecent *t*, of *worry, v.*] To worry. [Colloq. or slang.]

I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only worrit him and vex him.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Why, father, how you keep on worritting!
Wylie Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

worrit (wur'it), *n.* [*< worrit, v.*] Worry; annoyance; vexation. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!" said Susan, "and the worrit of Mrs. Richards's life!"
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

worry (wur'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worried*, ppr. *worrying*. [*< ME. *worryen, wirryen, wyryen, wirien, worouen, woreuen, wirwen, *wurgen, < AS. wyrgan, found in comp. awyrgran, harm, = OFries. uergia, uirgia = MD. worghen, D. worgen, wurgen = MLG. LG. worgen = OHG. wurgan, MHG. G. wirgen, strangle, suffocate, choke; cf. AS. wearh, wearg, uerg, a wolf, outlaw (wyrren, f., she-helf, in comp. grund-wyrren), = MHG. ware = Icel. vargr, wolf, outlaw, accursed person; cf. AS. wyrgran, wyrigan, wergian, wergian, > ME. warren, curse: see wary, v., warriangle, etc.] I. trans. 1. To choke; suffocate. [Now only Scotch.]*

His own kynde briddis,
That weren ayowed in his nest and nourished full ille,
And well ny gnyered with a wronge leder.
Richard the Redeless, III. 72.

The rook will worrie me.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 256).

2. To seize by the throat with the teeth; bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; kill or injure badly by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, etc.; as, a dog that worries sheep; a terrier worries rats.

Wolues that worryeth men, wommen, and children.
Piers Plowman (O), x. 226.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes,
To worry lambs, and lap their gentle blood.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 50.

3. To tease; trouble; harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep (Luke 15. 4. &c.), the true church either with her own or any borrowed force worries him not in again, but rather in all charitable manner sends after him. *Milton, Civil Power.*

Let them rail,
And worry one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

The ghastly dun shall worry his sleep.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

To worry down, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will. [Colloq.]

She worried down the tea, and ate a slice of toast.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

To worry the sword, in fencing, to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or foints. The object is to disconcert him until his guard becomes open or weak, and a thrust can be delivered with effect.—*Syn. 3. Fester, Plague, etc. (see teane), disturb, disquiet.*

II. intrans. 1. To choke; be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Bothe with fel and with face, and gaf ow fyue wittes,
Forte worschypen him therwith, while 3e beoeth heere.

Thou shalt **worship** no other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.
The Kotas **worship** two silver plates, which they regard
as husband and wife; they have no other deity.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's
self to; act toward or treat as if divine; idolize:
as, to **worship** wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily **worship** her.

Carew, A Cruel Mistress.

Rose of the Garden! such is woman's lot:
Worship'd when blooming; when she fades, forgot.
Moore, Rose of the Desert.

Crown thyself, worm, and **worship** thine own lusts!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 3. Adore, **Worship**, Reverence, etc. See adore.
II. *intrans.* 1. To perform acts of adoration;
perform religious service.

Our fathers **worshipped** in this mountain. John iv. 20.
And Ethiopia spreads abroad the hand,
And **worships**. Couper, Task, vi. 813.

2. To love or admire a person inordinately.
Was it for this I have loved, and waited, and **worshipped**
in silence? Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

worshipability (wér'ship-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [**<** *worshipable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Worthiness
of worship, or of being worshipped. Coleridge.
[Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshipable (wér'ship-a-bl), *a.* [**<** *worship* +
-able.] Capable of or worthy of being wor-
shipped. Coleridge. (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshiper, worshipper (wér'ship-ér), *n.* [**<** *ME. worshipere*; **<** *worship* + *-er*.] One who
worships; especially, one who pays divine hon-
ors to any being; an adoror.

Outlast thy Delty?

Delty? nay, thy **worshippers**.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

worshipful (wér'ship-fúl), *a.* [**<** *ME. worshipful*,
worshipful, *worthispful*; **<** *worship* + *-ful*.] 1.
Claiming respect; worthy of honor on ac-
count of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But **worshipful** chanouns religious,
Ne demeth nat that I sclaudre your hous,
Although my tale of a chanoun be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.

He was oon of the **worshipfullest** men of all the contree.
Morton (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I was born of **worshipful** parents myself, in an ancient
family. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 350.

2. Specifically, a respectful epithet of address,
especially to magistrates and corporate bodies;
also, in *freemasonry*, specifying a certain offi-
cial rank or dignity.

worshipfully (wér'ship-fúl-i), *adv.* [**<** *ME. worshipfully*; **<** *worship* + *-ful* + *-ly*.] 1. Hon-
orably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and **worshipfully** borne and
bredde.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Fore-
words, p. ix.

This woman (Shore's wife) was born in London, **worship-**
fully friended, honestly brought up, and very well mar-
ried. Sir T. More, Rich. III. (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxiii.).

Then Sir Lavaline did well and **worshipfully**;
He bore a knight of old repute to the earth.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Reverentially; respectfully; deferentially.
The Jewes had partyte knowlege that this Ioseph had
so **worshipfully** brought the body of cryst in erthe.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

After all their communications there at that tyme, he
[the mayor] shall be **worshipfully** accompanied, with a
certain of the seid hous, home to his place.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

See that she be buried **worshipfully**.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

worshipfulness (wér'ship-fúl-nes), *n.* The
state or character of being worshipful.

worshipless (wér'ship-less), *a.* [**<** *worship* +
-less.] Destitute of worship or of worshippers.
[Rare.]

How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?

How long thy temple **worshipless**, O God?

Byron, On Jordan's Banks.

worshiply (wér'ship-li), *adv.* [**<** *ME. *worshiply*,
wurchiply; **<** *worship* + *-ly*.] Honora-
bly; respectfully; becomingly; with becom-
ing respect or dignity.

My Lord Chancellor wold that my master schuld be
beried **wurchiply**, and C. mark almes done for hym.
Paston Letters, i. 494.

worshipper, n. See *worshipper*.

worship-worthy (wér'ship-wér'thi), *a.*
Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; wor-
shipful.

Then were the wisest of the people **worship-worthy**.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 126.

worst (wérst), *a.* and *n.* [See *worse*.] 1. *a.*
superl. The superlative of *bad*, *evil*, or *ill*; *bad*
in the highest degree, whether morally, physi-

cally, financially, or otherwise: as, the **worst**
sinner; the **worst** disease; the **worst** evil that
can befall a state or an individual.

Of alle wymanne
Wurst was Godhild thanne;
For Murri heo weop sore,
And for horn gúte more.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy **worst** of thoughts
The **worst** of words. Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 132.

The **worst** fellow was he.

Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Corrupted freemen are the **worst** of slaves.

Garrick, Prol. to the Gamblers.

II. *n.* That which is most evil or bad; the
most bad, severe, aggravated, or calamitous
thing, part, time, or state: usually with *the*:
as, in the **worst** of the storm; to get the **worst**
of a contest; to see a thing at its **worst**; to do
one's **worst**.

Take good heart, the **worst** is past, sir.

You are dispossest. B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

I did the **worst** to him I loved the most.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 381.

At (the) **worst**, in the most evil, severe, or undesirable
state; at the greatest disadvantage.

Things at the **worst** will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 24.

A man leaveth things at **worst**, and depriveth himself
of means to make them better.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 813.

If the **worst** comes to the **worst**, if things are in their
worst possible condition; if things become so bad that
nothing else can be done.

He live my owne woman, and if the **worst** come to the
worst, I had rather provee a wagge then a foole.

Marton, Dutch Courtizan, iii. 1.

To put to the **worst**, to inflict defeat on; overthrow en-
tirely.

Who ever knew Truth put to the **worst** in a free and open
encounter? Milton, Arcopagitica.

worst (wérst), *adv.* [See *worse, adv.*] In a man-
ner or to a degree the extreme of bad or evil;
most or least (according to the sense of the
verb).

When thou didst hate him **worst**. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 106.

worst (wérst), *v.* [Appar. **<** *worst*, *a.*, like
worse, *v.*, **<** *worse*, *a.*; but prob. rather a var. of
worse, with excrement *t* after *s*, due to associa-
tion with *worst*, *a.*, or with the pret. *worsed* of
worse, *v.*] I. *trans.* To get the advantage over
in a contest; defeat; overthrow.

He challenged Cupid at wrestling, and was **worsed**.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

I'll assure you, George, your rhetoric would fail you
here; she should **worst** you at your own weapons.

Farguhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 1.

=Syn. To beat, discomfit, foil, overcome.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; deteriorate;
worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbour-
hood **worsing**, . . . had long been a distress to him.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, i.

worsted (wús'téd), *n.* and *a.* [**<** *ME. worsted*,
worsted, *worstet*; so called from *Worsted*, now
Worstead, in Norfolk, where it was first manu-
factured; **<** *AS. Wurthestede*, **<** *wurth*, *weorth*,
estate, manor, + *stede*, stead, place; see *stead*.] I. *n.* 1. A variety of woolen yarn or thread,
spun from long-staple wool which has been
combed, and in the spinning is twisted hard-
er than is usual. It is knitted or woven into
stockings, carpets, etc.

Of double **worsted** was his semi-cape.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

Item, j. hallyng of blew **worsted**, containing in lenth
xij. yerd, and in bredthe iij. yerd.

Paston Letters, i. 480.

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to
eat by the way, or an inch of **worsted** to mend his stock-
ings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.

Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework
and knitting. The principal varieties are Berlin wool;
zephyr-wool, which is very soft, and of which there are sev-
eral grades, as single zephyr, double zephyr, split zephyr;
Andalusian wool, which is tightly twisted; Shetland and
Pyrenean, which are of finer qualities; and Leviathan,
which is very full and soft, and designed for embroidery
on coarse canvas. — **Hamburg worsted**, an inferior qual-
ity of Hamburg wool, or an imitation of it.

II. *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted
yarn: as, **worsted** stockings. — **Worsted braid**,
braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including
that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaca, mohair, and the
like. — **Worsted damask**. See *damask*, i (c). — **Worsted**
yarn. See *yarn*.

worsted-work (wús'téd-wérk), *n.* Work done
with worsted; especially, needlework done with
threads of soft loose wool upon open canvas,
the threads of the canvas guiding the worker,
who counts them or the openings.

wort¹ (wért), *n.* [**<** *ME. wort*, *wurt*, *wert*, *wirte*,
wort, **<** *AS. wurt*, a plant, = *OS. wurt*, root, flower,
= *OHG. MHG. G. wurt*, root, plant, = *Icel. wrt*
(for *wurt*), also spelled *jurt* (perhaps borrowed)
= *Sw. ört* = *Dan. urt* = *Goth. waurts*, plant, root;
also in dim. form, *D. wortel* = *OHG. wurzala*,
MHG. G. wurzel, root. Cf. *root*¹ and *radix*.] A
plant; herb; vegetable. *Root* is very frequent in
old botanical names of plants, as in *bone*, *bishop*, *blood*,
cole, *liver*, *lung*, *mead*, *mug*, *rib*, *spear*, *stitch-wort*, etc.
See *colewort*, *liverwort*, etc.

Laboreres that have no lande to lyue on but her handes
Deyned nougt to dyne a-day nygt-olde **wortes**.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 310.

In a bed of **wortes** stille he lay.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 401.

He drinks water, and lives on **wort** leaves.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure
in **worts** and water, in bread and onions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

wort² (wért), *n.* [**<** *ME. wort*, *wort*, **<** *AS. wyrte*
(in comp. *maz-wyrte*, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort,
new beer, = *MD. wort*, wort, new beer, = *LG.*
wort = *G. wurtze*, wort, spice, seasoning, = *Icel.*
witr = *Sw. wört* = *Norw. wirt*, wort, **<** *AS.*
wyrte, etc., root; see *wort*¹.] 1. The infusion of
malt which after fermentation becomes beer.

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, **wort**, and argolle.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy
and as a dressing to foul ulcers. — **Setting the**
wort. Same as *pitching*.

wort³ (wért), *n.* Same as *whort*.

wort-condenser (wért'kón-den'sér), *n.* In
brewing, a surface-condenser used to condense
the vapor rising from wort in the process of
boiling. E. H. Knight.

wort-cooler (wért'kü'lér), *n.* In *brewing*, an
apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series
of pipes through which cold water or other re-
frigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to
trickle over the exterior to cool it.

wort-filter (wért'fíl'tér), *n.* In *brewing*, a fil-
tering apparatus for separating the clear liquor
from the boiled mash.

worth¹ (wérth), *v. i.* [**<** *ME. worthen*, *wurthen*,
weorthen (pret. *warth*, *wearth*, *werth*, pl. *wurthen*,
worthen, pp. *worden*, also *wurthen*, *worthen*),
< *AS. weorthan*, *wurthan*, *wyrthan* (pret. *weorþan*,
pl. *wurdon*, pp. *ge-worðen*), become, be, = *D.*
worden = *OHG. werden*, *MHG. werden*, *G. werden*
= *Icel. verða* = *Sw. varda* = *Dan. vørde*
= *Goth. wairthan*, become, = *L. vertere*, turn,
verth, turn into (see *versel*). Hence ult. *weird*,
and the suffix *-ward*.] 1. To be or become.

"Daris," he sede, "the **wurthe** ded

Bute if thu do me summe red."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Haue þow fro myschaunce,

And þiue þow grace on this grounde good men to **worthe**.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 61.

When thou wast that I am with hire there,

Worth thou upon a courser right anon.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1011.

2. To happen; betide: now used only in the ar-
chaic imprecative phrases *woe worth the day*, *the*
man, etc., in which *worth* is equivalent to *be to*,
and the noun is in the dative.

gif i wrong sele any word **wo worth** me euer.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 4118.

Wo **worth** the faire gemme vertules!

Wo **worth** that herb also that doth no boote!

Wo **worth** that beaute that is routeles!

Wo **worth** that wyght that tret ech under foote!

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 844.

What will **worth**, what will be the end of this man!

Latimer, 4th Sermon buf. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God,
How ye, **Woe worth** the day!

Ezek. xxx. 2.

Woe **worth** the chase, **woe worth** the day,

That costs thy life, my gallant gray!

Scott, I. of the L., i. 9.

To **worth** oft, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel **worthe** of dremes ay this olde wywe,

And troweliche, ek argurye of thise loweles.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.

worth² (wérth), *a.* [**<** *ME. worth*, *wurth*, *werth*,
< *AS. weorth*, *wurth*, *worth*, *worthy*, honorable,
= *OS. werth* = *MD. weerd*, *waerd*, *D. waard* =
MLG. wert = *OHG. werd*, *MHG. wert*, *G. wert*,
commonly misspelled *worth* = *Icel. verth* = *Sw.*
vård = *Dan. værd*, *worth*, = *Goth. wairths*, adj.,
worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, **<** *worth*¹,
v., there being no connection of sense. It may
be an orig. pp. with formative (*-th*² = *-d*²); but
the root is uncertain. Hence *worth*², *n.*, *worthy*,
worthful, *worthship* > *worship*, etc.] 1. Worthy;
honorable; esteemed; estimable.

Ther william was & his worth burde [wife].

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2522.

The more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 364.

He . . . accounts himselfe both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better worth then to deject and defile with such a debasement and such a pollution as sin is, himselfe so highly ransom'd.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

2. Having worth, esteem, or value in a given degree; representing a relative or comparative worth (of): used generally with a noun of measurement dependent directly upon it without a preposition.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten flye at large.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Specifically—(a) Having a specified value in money or exchange; representing under fair conditions a price or cost (of); equivalent in value to: expressing either actual market value, or value obtainable under favorable or just conditions.

Schal no deuel at his doth-day deren him worth a myte.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 54.

A score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 57.

(b) Possessed of; having estate to the value of; possessing: as, a man worth five millions.

To ennoble those

That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 82.

Poor Rutillus spends all he's Worth,

In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.

Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

(c) Having a specified moral value or importance; estimable or esteemed in a given way; reaching a certain grade of excellence.

But I remain'd, whose hopes were dim,

Whose life, whose thoughts, were little worth.

Tennyson, In Memoriam.

3. Entitled to, by reason of excellence, importance, etc.; meriting; deserving; having the same construction as in sense 2: as, the castle is worth defending; the matter is not worth notice.

Me, wretch more worth your vengeance.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 11.

Pray thee, let him alone; he is not worth thy anger.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

If what one has to say is worth saying, he need not beg pardon for saying it. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, xii.

Not worth a continental, a hair, a leak, a marvel, a rap, a snap, etc. See the nouns.—The game is not worth the candle. See *candle*.—To be worth one's salt. See *salt*.—Worth the whistle. See *whistle*.—Worth while. See *while*.

worth² (wérth), *n.* [*< ME. worth, werth, wurth, worth, also worthe, wurthe, werthe, < AS. weorth, wurth = OS. werth, werth = D. waerde = OHG. wert (> Lith. vertus, Bulg. vredu?); MHG. wert, G. wert, worth = Icel. verth = Sw. värde = Dan. værd = Goth. wairths, value; from the adj.: see worth², a.*] 1. Honor; dignity.

I will do what worth

Shall bid me, and no more.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

Wee read sometimes of two Bishops in one place, and had all the Presbyters there beene of like worth we might perhaps have read of twenty.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Worthiness; excellence of character; excellence; merit; desert: as, a man of great worth.

I dispute it not,

His worth forestalls exception.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iv. 254.

I know your worth,

And thus low bow in reverence to your virtues.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.

Old letters, breathing of her worth.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Value; importance; excellence; valuable or desirable qualities: said of things.

Thy youth's proud livery, as gazed on now,

Will be a tatter'd weed, of small worth held.

Shak., Sonnets, II.

A beautiful object may have a worth for feeling independent of mere contemplation.

Mind, XII. 629.

4. Value, especially as expressed in terms of some standard of equivalency or exchange: as, what is his house worth? the worth of a commodity is usually the price it will bring in market, but price is not always worth.

"For ofte haue I," quod he, "holpe gow atte barre,

And git gow ze me neuere the worthes of a rusche."

Piers Plowman (B), iv. 170.

A crown's worth of good interpretation.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2. 99.

If I had but in my pocket

The worth of one single pennie.

Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

5. That which one is worth; possessions; substance; wealth; riches.

He that helps him take all my outward worth.

Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 10.

In good worth¹, in good part; without displeasure or offense.

It becometh me to take it in good worth; I am not better than he was.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

=*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Merit*, etc. See *desert*.—4. *Value, Cost*, etc. See *price*.

worthful (wérth'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. wurthful, worthvolle, < AS. weorthfull, valuable, < weorth, worth: see worth² and -ful.*] Full of worth; worthy. *Marston*.

Those high-born dames and worthful females whom Margaret the queen had drawn about her.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 272.

Penang and Singapore in the Straits of Malacca, Hong Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very worthful.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 373.

worthily (wér'thi-li), *adv.* [*< ME. worthiliche, worthily; < worthy + -ly*.] 1. In a worthy manner; honorably; with due dignity, reverence, or respect; reverently.

Worthily hire he wolcomed wen he hire mette.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4290.

2. Excellently; rightly; becomingly; suitably; fittingly.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service

Did worthily perform. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 36.

He that hath begun so worthily,

It fits not with his resolution

To leave off thus, my lord.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 2.

3. Deservedly; justly; according to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their destruction came worthily upon them.

Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now

Worthily term'd them merciless to us!

Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 100.

He found out the author, one Dyer, a most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner, whom he worthily punished.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 228.

You worthily succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.

Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

I affirm that some may very worthily deserve to be hated.

South, Sermons.

worthiness (wér'thi-ness), *n.* [*< ME. worthiness, worthynesse; < worthy, a., + -ness.*] The quality of being worthy; honor; excellence; dignity; virtue; merit; desert.

After we shall returne him for to socoure, for grete pite it were yef thei were deed or taken in so tendre age, for thei ben of high valoure and grete worthynesse.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 197.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own worthiness, accepted.

Hooker.

I see, even in her looks, gentry and general worthiness.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

=*Syn.* See *worth², n.*

worthless (wérth'les), *a.* [*< worth² + -less; < AS. weorthleas, < wurth, worth, + -leas, E. -less.*] 1. Of no value or use; valueless; useless.

Silvia is too fair, too true, too holy,

To be corrupted with my worthless gifts.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 6.

'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 40.

We read how men sell themselves to a certain Personage, and that Personage cheats them. He gives them wealth; yea, but the gold pieces turn into worthless leaves.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Pear-tree.

2. Lacking in or destitute of worth, dignity, excellence, or merit; mean; contemptible.

Some worthless slave of thine I'll slay.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 515.

Habits of dissimulation and falsehood, no doubt, mark a man of our age and country as utterly worthless and abandoned.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

The mode of genesis of the worthy and the worthless seems the same.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 552.

3. Unworthy; not deserving.

A peevish schoolboy, worthless of such honour.

Shak., J. C., v. 1. 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw

On worthless heads; more glorious 'tis by far

A Diadem to merit than to wear.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 149.

Worthless they are of Caesar's gracious eyes.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. Unserviceable, unprofitable.—2. Base, vile, depraved, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimsy, tinsel, trifling, paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (wérth'les-li), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

worthlessness (wérth'les-ness), *n.* The state or character of being worthless.

worthly (wérth'li), *a.* [*< ME. worthely, wurthliche; < worth² + -ly*.] Worthy; excellent.

What schulde the mone the compas clym,

& to euen wyth that worthly lyst

That schynes vpon brokes brym?

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 1071.

But only the worthly warke of my wyll

In my sprete sall enspyre the mighte of me.

York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wér'thi), *a. and n.* [*< ME. worthy, worthi, wurthy, wurthi, worthy (not found in AS.), = OS. wirthig = MD. weerdigh = MLG. werdig = OHG. wiridig, MHG. wirdec, G. würdig, worthy, = Icel. verthugr = Sw. värdig = Dan. værdig; as worth² + -y*.] I. *a.* 1. Having worth; of high standing or degree; honorable; worshipful; excellent; deserving of honor, respect, praise, mention, attention, or the like; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meritorious: noting persons and things.

Therefore when the Soudan wille auance only worthi Knyghte, he makethe him a Amyralle.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 38.

The moste worthiest thes brethren gan take,

Vnto the castel conueing thaim certayn

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1823.

Salust is a wise and worthy writer.

Aecham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 154.

I have done thee worthy service.

Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritius performed worthie attempts, which made way vnto him for the Roman Empire.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 359.

A really worthy life depends not only on the vividness

and constancy of the ruling moral idea, but also on its volume and contents.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 148.

2. Of high rank or social station.

And though that he were worthy, he was wys,

And of his port as meek as is a mayde.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting: sometimes followed by *of* before the thing merited or deserved, sometimes by an accusative directly, and sometimes by an infinitive.

3e, sire, bote I perty vndo that I haue the profred,

I am worthi mucho blame; what mai I selge more?

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Now trewly ye be worthy to haue grete blame, for youre peple haue moche losse hadde aeth ye wente from the batalle.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 64.

Oh, thou hast open'd

A book in which, writ down in bloody letters,

My conscience finds that I am worthy of

More than I undergo!

Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodorot*, iv. 2.

Epaminondas, amongst the Thebans, is worthy of note and memory, even to our ages and those that shall succeed us.

Ford, *Line of Life*.

Friends! we have liv'd too long. I never heard

Sounds such as these, so worthy to be feared.

Corper, *Needless Alarm*.

When we consider a right or a wrong action as done by another person, we think of that person as worthy of moral approbation or reprobation.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 130.

4. Well-deserved.

Doing worthy vengeance on thyself.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 2. 87.

5. In keeping with the standing, character, dignity, etc. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited; suitable: with *of*, *for*, or an infinitive clause.

When a workman hath wroughte thanne may men as the sothe,

What he were worthi for his werke and what he hath deserued;

And nought to fonge bfore for drede of disallowynge.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 189.

Worthy for an empress' love. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 4. 76.

Wert thou a subject worthy of my sword,

Or that thy death, this moment, could call home

My banish'd hopes, thou now wert dead; dead, woman!

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, v. 1.

If your parts be worthy of me, I will countenance you.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

White gloves, and linen worthy Lady Mary!

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. 1. 164.

After the greatest consecration of religious duties for preparation, no man can be sufficiently worthy to communicate.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 313.

Foemen worthy of their steel. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v. 10.

Worthiest of blood, in law, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritance. See *tanistry*.

II. *n.*; pl. *worthies* (-thiz). 1. A person of eminent worth; one distinguished for serviceable and estimable qualities: as, Fuller's "History of the Worthies of England."

Thou thyselfe dost now repute

The worthiest of the race of Brute.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What do these worthies

But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave

Peaceable nations?

Milton, P. R., III. 74.

At the first appearance of my work, its aim and drift were misapprehended by some of the descendants of the Dutch worthies.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 12.

2. A local celebrity; a character; an eccentric; as, a village *worthy*. [Humorous or colloq.]—**3.** Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

In her fair cheek,
Where several *worthies* make one dignity.
Shak., I. i. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine worthies. See *nine*.

worthy (wér'thi), *v. t.* [*< ME. wurthen, wurthien, wurthien, < AS. weorthian, wyrthian, wurthian (= OHG. werdōn, G. würdigen = Icel. virtha = Goth. wairthōn), value, < weorth, worth: see worth², a.*] To render worthy; exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 128.

wortle (wér'tl), *n.* 1. A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the *wortles*. *Science*, XII. 286.

2. One of a series of metal collars through which a cylinder or plug of lead is sometimes drawn in the manufacture of lead pipe. The *wortles* are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired size.

wort-refrigerator (wért'rē-frij'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* A wort-cooler.

wortwalet (wért'wāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hangnail.

Piptula, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the *wortwalets*, or liureages. *Florio*, 1598.

woryst, *n.* An old variant of *worsted*.

wosbird, *n.* 1. Same as *whore's-bird*. [Slang.]
"Imp'dent old *wosbird*!" says he, "I'll break the bald head on un." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

2. A wasp. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

woset, *n.* A form of *woose* for *oose*.

wost, Second person singular indicative present of *wit*.

wot (wot). First and third persons singular indicative present of *wit*.

wought, *n.* An obsolete variant of *waul*.

Fatte reed of myre yground and tempered tough,
Let daube it on the *wough* on iche ayde.
• *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

wouket, *n.* A Middle English form of *wok*. *Wyclif*.

woul, *v. i.* Same as *waul*.

would (wúd). Preterit and past subjunctive of *wit*.

would-be (wúd'bé), *a. and n.* [*< would + be*], expressing wish or desire in such expressions as "he *would be* thought rich," "he *would be* considered smart." **I. a.** Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; desirous of being or of being considered: as, a *would-be* philosopher. [Colloq.]

The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.
Byron, Beppo, st. 76.

II. n. A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

A man that would have foll'd at their own play
A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day.
Cooper, Conversation, i. 612.

wouldert (wúd'ér), *n.* [Irreg. *< would + -er*]. A wisher; one given to use the word *would* optatively. *Latham*. [Rare.]

The olde proverbe is exceeding true,
"That those great wishers, & these common *woulders*,
Are never (for the moste part) good householders."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

woulding (wúd'ing), *n.* [Irreg. *< would + -ing*]. Emotion of desire; impulse; inclination.

It will be every man's interest . . .
to subdue the exorbitancies of the
flesh, as well as to continue the
wouldings of the spirit.
Hammond. (*Richardson*.)

wouldingness (wúd'ing-
ness), *n.* Velleity; willing-
ness. *Hammond*, Works, i. 23.

Woulfe's apparatus. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles (called *Woulfe's bottles*) connected by suitable tubes, used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

wound (wúnd or wúnd), *n.* [*< ME. wound, wounde, wund, wunde, wonde, < AS. wund = OS. wunda, wunde = OFries. wunde, unde = D. wond, wunde = OHG. wunta, MHG. G. wunde, a wound, = Icel. und (for *vund) = Dan. vunde, a wound; from an adj., ME. wund, < AS. wund = D. ge-wond*

= OHG. *wunt*, G. *wund* = Goth. *wunds*, wound-
ed; possibly orig. pp. (in *-d*) of the verb which
appears in AS. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), strive,
fight, suffer: see *wini*, *v.* The historical pron.
is *wound*, parallel to that of *ground*, *found*,
sound, *bound*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, a solution of
continuity of any of the tissues of the body, in-
volving also the skin or mucous membrane of
the part, caused by some external agent, and
not the result of disease.

I, lately caught, will have a new made *wound*,
And captive-like be manacled and bound.
Marlowe, tr. of Ovid's *Elegies*, ii.

2. In *medical jurisprudence*, any lesion of the
body resulting from external violence, whether
accompanied or not by rupture of the skin or
mucous membrane—thus differing from the
meaning of the word when used in surgery.
Great difference of opinion, however, appears in the way
in which the word is interpreted when occurring in criminal
statutes. Some authorities have held that it neces-
sarily implies the use of a hard or solid instrument other
than the hand or fist; others, that it necessarily implies the
breaking of the skin beyond the cuticle or outer mem-
brane.

3. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a
tree, or of the bark and substance of other
plants.—**4.** Figuratively, injury; hurt; harm:
as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation, feel-
ings, etc.: often specifically applied in litera-
ture to the pangs of love.

Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy *wound*,
I have by hard adventure found mine own.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 4. 44.

The *wounds* of conscience, like other *wounds*, though
generally received in public, must always be healed in
private. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, i. x.

They will endeavour to give my reputation as many
wounds as the man in the almanack. *Swift*, Trifical Essay.

5t. Plague.

I trowe it was in the dismal
That was the ten *wounds* of Egypt.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, i. 1207.

6. In *her.*, a 'wound purple.—**Contused wound**,
a bruising of the soft parts, with perhaps little laceration
of the skin, produced by a blow from a blunt body; the
bruise of ordinary language.—**Dissection-wound**, a po-
isoned wound received while dissecting or performing an
autopsy, by which septic material is introduced. Also
called *dissecting wound* and *post-mortem wound*.—**God's
wounds**. See *wounds* and *zounds*.—**Gunshot-wound**,
a lacerated wound caused by a bullet or other missile
discharged from a firearm; technically called *vulnus
sclopeticum*.—**Incised wound**, a clean-cut wound made
by a knife or other sharp instrument; the cut of ordinary
language.—**Lacerated wound**, a wound caused by tear-
ing rather than cutting; any laceration of soft parts.—**Open
wound**, an operation-wound in which the integu-
ment is widely incised, as distinguished from a subcutane-
ous wound in which the skin-opening is small.—**Opera-
tion-wound**, a wound made by the surgeon in the course
of an operation, as distinguished from one occurring acci-
dentally.—**Poisoned wound**, a wound into which some
poisonous matter is introduced in the act of wounding, as
a dissection-wound, the bite of a venomous reptile, or the
sting of a poisonous insect.—**Punctured wound**, a nar-
row deep wound made by a sharp-pointed body, such as
a needle or a rapier.

wound (wúnd or wúnd), *v.* [*< ME. wunden, wunden, wunden, wunden, < AS. wundian = OHG. wuntin, MHG. wunden, G. verwunden, wound; from the noun.*] **I. trans.** 1. To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; injure; damage: as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

Ther eche *wounde* and kyde other.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. *Isa.* liii. 5.

'Tis not thy cause;
Thou hast no reputation *wounded* in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cause injury or harm to; specifically, of persons, to hurt the feelings of; pain.

My wretched heart, *wounded* with bad betide,
To crave his peace from reason is addrest.
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet (Works, ed. Grosart, VIII. 169).
When you sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak
consciences, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor.* viii. 12.
The pangs of *wounded* vanity seemed to him [Johnson]
ridiculous. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

II. intrans. To inflict hurt or injury, either
physically or morally.

This courtesy
Wounds deeper than your sword can, or mine own.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Willing to *wound*, and yet afraid to strike.
Pope, Prolog. to *Satires*, i. 208.

wound (wúnd). Preterit and past participle
of *wind*.

woundable (wúnd'- or wúnd'-dā-bl), *a.* [*< wound¹ + -able*]. Capable of being wounded; liable
to injury; vulnerable.

So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. i. 6.

wound (wúnd or wúnd), *n.* [*< ME. wounder; < wound¹ + -er*]. One who or that
which wounds.

wound-fever (wúnd'fē'vēr), *n.* A fever, prob-
ably mildly septic in its nature, which some-
times occurs after receiving a wound, whether
accidental or made during an operation: in the
latter case also called *surgical fever*.

wound-gall (wúnd'gāl), *n.* A gall made on the
stem of the grape-vine by an American weevil,
Ampelolypter sesostris. See *vine-gall*.

woundily (wúnd'-di-li), *adv.* [*< woundy² + -ly²*].
Woundy; excessively. [Colloq. or humorous.]

They look *woundily* like Frenchmen.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Richard Penlake repeated the vow,
For *woundily* sick was he.

Southey, St. Michael's Chair.

wounding (wúnd'- or wúnd'-ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.*
of *wound¹*, *v.*] Hurt; injury. *Gen.* iv. 23.

woundless (wúnd'- or wúnd'-les), *a.* [*< wound¹ + -less*]. 1. Free from hurt or injury.—**2.**
Invulnerable; incapable of being wounded.

Hit the *woundless* air. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 44.

3. Unwounding; harmless.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To doubted Knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Not a dart fell *woundless* there. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

woundwort (wúnd'wört), *n.* [*< wound¹ + wort¹*].

1. A plant of the genus *Stachys*, par-
ticularly either of two species occurring in
Great Britain, *S. palustris*, the marsh or clown's
woundwort, and *S. germanica*. The name al-
ludes to a supposed vulnerary property.—**2.**
The kidney-vech, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and oc-
casionally other plants.—**Clown's woundwort**.
Same as *clownheal*.—**Knights' woundwort**, the water-
soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. See *Stratiotes*.—**Saracen's
woundwort**. See *Saracen's confrey*, under *Saracen*.

woundworth (wúnd'wérth), *n.* A composite
plant, *Liabum Brownei*. [West Indies.]

woundy (wúnd'-di or wúnd'-di), *a.* [*< wound¹ + -y¹*]. Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

A boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts.
Hood, Love.

woundy (wúnd'-di), *a.* [Of doubtful origin; per-
haps a colloq. use of *woundy*¹; cf. *whopping*,
terrible, and other words of intensity, used as
emphatics.] Excessive. [Colloq.]

Indeed there is a *woundy* luck in names, sirs,
And a main mystery. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

A *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his la-
bour. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

woundy (wúnd'-di), *adv.* [*< woundy², a.*] Ex-
ceedingly; very. [Colloq.]

A *woundy* brag young fellow.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

Gad, says I, an you play the fool and marry at these years,
there's more danger of your head's aching than my heart.
He was *woundy* angry when I gav'n that wipe.

Omigree, Love for Love, iv. 18.

Travelled ladies are *woundy* nice. *J. Baillie*.

wourali, wourari (wú'ra-li, -ri), *n.* Same as
woorali, woorari. See *curari*.

wourali-plant (wú'ra-li-plant), *n.* The plant
which yields *wourali*. See *curari*.

wournilt, *n.* Same as *warble*.

wout, *n.* Same as *woute*, an old spelling of
wault.

wou-wou, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*.

wove (wóv). Preterit and occasional past par-
ticiples of *weave*.

woven (wó'vn). Past participle of *weave*.

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure,
surprise, or wonder.

O when he slew his berry-brown steed,
Wou but his heart was sair!
King Henry ('Child's Ballads, i. 148).

And, wou! 'Tain saw an unco sight!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

wowel, wower. Obsolete forms of *woo, woer*.

wowe, *n.* A Middle English form of *waw*.

wo-weriet, *a.* See *woe-weary*.

wowf (wouf), *a.* [Cf. *waff*³.] Wild; deranged;
disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

He will be as *wowf* as ever his father was.

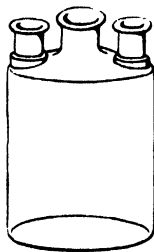
Scott, Pirate, ix.

wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* [Native name.] 1.
The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*.
Also *wou-wou*, *ungaputi*, and *oungpha*.—**2.** The
silvery gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus*. Also
wou-wou, *wau-wau*, *wa-wah*.

wox, **woxet**, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *wax*.

woxent. Old preterit and past participle of
wax.

wp. A contraction of *worship*.



A Woulfe's Bottle.

wpsful. A contraction of *worshipful*.

wrack¹ (rak), *n.* [Also *wreck* (also *rack*); < ME. *wrak*, *wrec*, something cast ashore, a kind of seaweed, also shipwreck (> F. *varech*, seaweed cast ashore, pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore); partly < AS. *wrac*, banishment, exile, misery; partly < D. LG. *wrak*, or Icel. *rek* (for **rek*), also *rek*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *wrak*, wreck, refuse, trash, = Dan. *vrag*, wreck. *Wreck¹* is a doublet of *wreck¹*; it is also spelled in some uses *rack*, while on the other hand *rack¹* was sometimes spelled *wrack*. Indeed the whole series of words, *wrack*, *wreck*, *rack*, *reck*, *wretch*, etc., were formerly much confused in spelling. See *wreck¹*.] 1. That which is cast ashore by the waves. Specifically—(a) Seaweed cast ashore. The name is sometimes restricted to the species of *Fucus*, which form the bulk of the wreck collected for manure and sometimes for making kelp. Those found most plentifully on the shores of the British Islands are *F. vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus*. See *sea-wrack*, 2, and cut under *Fucus*. (b) Wreckage.

2†. The destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; shipwreck. See *wreck¹*.

Ring the alarm-bell! Blow wind! come *wrack*!
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 61.

Nay, some of them . . . run ashore before the pursuer, glad that with *wreck* of ship and loss of goods they may prolong a despaired life.
Sandys, Travels (1652), p. 2.

3. Destruction; ruin.

Forgetting shame's pure blush and honour's *wrack*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 558.

Nor only Paradise
Of heaven perhaps, or all the elements
At least had gone to *wrack*, disturb'd and torn
With violence of this conflict. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 904.
Moaning and wailing for an heir to rule
After him, lest the realm should go to *wrack*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Cart-wrack, various large algae thrown up by the sea. [*Scotch*.]—**Kelp-wrack**, *Fucus nodosus*.—**Lady-wrack**, *Fucus vesiculosus*. See cut under *Fucus*.

wrack¹ (rak), *v. t.* [*< wreck, n.* Cf. *wreck¹*, *v.*] To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

What profits it the well built ship to ride
Upon the surging billows of the maine, . . .
If, ere it lornes and it doth attaine, . . .
Sea *wrackt* it perish in the raging flood?
Times' Whistle (R. F. T. S.), p. 129.

Oh, what a second ruthless sea of woes
Wracks me within my haven!
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, l. 1.

wrack², *n.* A variant of *rack³*.

wrack³, *v. t.* An obsolete misspelling of *rack¹*.
Cowley, Davideis, iii.

wrackful (rak'fûl), *a.* [*< ME. wrakeful, wrakful*; < *wrack¹* + *-ful*. Cf. *wreckful*.] Ruinous; destructive.

What wanton horrors marked their *wrackful* path!
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 6.

wrack-grass (rak'gräs), *n.* Same as *grass-wrack*.

wracksome (rak'sum), *a.* [*< wreck¹* + *-some*.] Ruinous; destructive.

Nor bring the *wracksome* engine to their wall.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

wrain-staff (rän'stäf), *n.* Same as *wring-staff*.
wraith (râth), *n.* [Appar. an altered form due to some confusion of the dial. *warth*, an apparition; supposed to have been orig. a guardian spirit, < Icel. *vörð* (gen. *varðar*), a ward, guardian; cf. Norw. *varde*, a beacon, pile of stones, *vardyle*, a guardian or attendant spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit: see *ward¹*.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death; in general, a visible spirit; a specter; a ghost.

His presence scared the clan,
Who held him for some fleeting *wraith*,
And not a man of blood and breath.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

In 1790 a traveller writes of the peasants of Kirkcudbrightshire: "It is common among them to fancy that they see the *wraiths* of persons dying, which will be visible to one and not to others present with him."
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 405.

Then glided out of the joyous wood
The ghastly *Wraith* of one that I know.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

wraki, **wraket**, *n.* and *v.* Old spellings of *wrack¹*.

wramp (ramp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sprain.
wran (ran), *n.* A dialectal form of *wren*.

The *wran*! the *wran*! the king of all birds.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., XII. 489.

wrang¹ (rang, locally *vrag*), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *wrong*.

wrang². An obsolete or provincial preterit of *wring*.

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrangled*, ppr. *wrangling*. [*< ME. wranglen*; a freq. form connected with LG. *wrangen*, wrangle, Dan. *vringle*, twist, entangle, and ult. with *wring*: see *wring*.] 1. *Intrans.* To dispute; argue; noisily or in a quarrelsome manner; brawl; altercation.

I am ready to distrust mine eyes,
And *wrangle* with my reason.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 14.

I have been atoning two most *wrangling* neighbours.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Tho' among ourselves with too much Heat
We sometimes *wrangle*, when we should debate.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

2. To engage in discussion and disputation; argue; debate; hence, formerly, in some universities, to dispute publicly; defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

The Philosophers, as they scorn to delight, so must they bee content little to mooue; sauing *wrangling* whether Vertue bee the chiefe or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue or the active life doe excell.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 41.

Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain,
There must be, somewhere, such a rank as man:
And all the question (*wrangle* e'er so long)
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 49.

=*Syn.* 1. To bicker, spar, jangle. See *quarrel¹*, *n.*

II.† *trans.* To contest or dispute, especially in the usually brawling manner of the schools.

Sir Philip, while they *wrangle* out their cause, let us agree.
Brome, Northern Lass, v. 8.

wrangle (rang'gl), *n.* [*< wrangle, v.*] An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

I have found the court of assistants usually taken up in little *wrangles* about coachmen, and adjusting accounts of meal and small-beer.

Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.
=*Syn.* Squabble, Altercation, etc. (see *quarrel¹*), controversy.

wrangler (rang'glër), *n.* [*< wra gle* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

True, true, ever at odds: They were the common talk of the towne for a paire of *wranglers*.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, l. 1.

You should be free and pleasant in every answer and behaviour, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. xiii. § 20.

I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
Cowper, Task, iv. 34.

As thy great men are fighters and *wranglers*, so thy mighty things upon the earth and sea are troublesome and intractable Incumbrances.

Lander, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2†. A stubborn opponent or adversary.
Toll him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., I. 2. 264.

3. In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the *mathematical tripos*, those who compose the second rank of honors being designated *senior optimes*, and those of the third order *junior optimes*. The student taking absolutely the first place in the mathematical tripos used to be called the *senior wrangler*, those following next in the same division being respectively termed *second*, *third*, *fourth*, etc., *wranglers*. But in the final examination now, to which only wranglers are admitted, the names are arranged in divisions alphabetically. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were until recent times required to exhibit their powers. Compare *tripos*.
Maule was senior *wrangler* and senior medallist at Cambridge, and is a lawyer. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 2, 1831.

wranglership (rang'glër-ship), *n.* [*< wrangler* + *-ship*.] In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wranglesome (rang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< wrangle* + *-some*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Halliwell*.

wrangling (rang'gling), *n.* [*< ME. wrangling*, *wranglyng*; verbal *n.* of *wrangle, v.*] Disputation; especially, contentious argumentation.

Much *wrangling* they had, but at last they confirmed him according to promise eight shares of Land; and so he was dismissed of his charge, with shew of favour and much friendship. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 132.

We may read what *wrangling* the Bishops and Monks had about the reading or not reading of Origin.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

wrangous (rang'us), *a.* A Scotch form of *wrongous*.

wrap¹ (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt*, ppr. *wrapping*. [*E. dial. transposed warp*; <

ME. *wrappen*, also *wlappen* (with *l* for *r*), > E. *lap*: see *lap³*, and cf. *envelop, develop*.] 1. To roll or fold together, as a pliable or flexible object: usually with the preposition *around* (or *round*) or *about*: as, to *wrap* paper about a book.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax*.
Like one who *wraps* the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. To envelop; surround; cover by winding something round in folds; muffle: often with *up*: as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; to *wrap* the body in flannels.

As a weigh woful he *wrapped* him ther-inne,
For no man that he met his mornnyng schuld knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 746.

The Sarazines *wrappen* here Hedes in white lynnene
Clothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 109.

I . . . *wrapp'd* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide secure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 158.

The mother . . .
Then brought a mantle down and *wrapt* her in it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To cover and fasten securely, as in paper or pack-sheet, in order to protect from injury or injurious exposure, as in transit or during storage, or in order to conceal: generally with *up*: as, to *wrap up* an umbrella or a book to send by express; to *wrap up* one's things in a bundle.—4. To conceal by involving or enveloping; hide in a mass of different character; cover up or involve generally.

In these few lines I have *wrapped up* the most tedious part of Grammar.
Asham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

The evil which is here *wrapt up*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 117.

Wrapping up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Egyptians were so much given to.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Wrapped up in. (a) Bound up with or in; comprised or involved in; entirely associated with or dependent on. His (Leontine's) young wife (in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*) died. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 128.

(b) Engrossed in or with; entirely devoted to: as, she is *wrapped up* in her son; he is *wrapped up* in his studies.

(c) then, O, first for your own royal sake,
And next for ours, *wrapp'd up* in you, beware
Of his Designs in time. *J. Beaumont*, Psyché, v. 152.

The state pedant is *wrapt up* in news, and lost in politics.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

(c) Comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence.

wrap¹ (rap), *n.* [*< wrap¹, v.*] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, as on a journey; a wrapper. In the plural, the word is applied collectively to all coverings used, in addition to the usual clothing, as a defense against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, scarfs, and railway-rugs.

Mrs. Aleshine . . . was sitting in her bonnet and *wraps*, ready to start forth. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusanets, iii.

wrap² (rap), *v. t.* A misspelling of *rap²*.

The least of these delights, that you devise,
Able to *wrape* and dazzle human eyes.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, ii. 2.

Wrapp'd in amaze, the matrons wildly stare.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 840.

wrappage (rap'ēj), *n.* [*< wrap¹* + *-age*.] 1. The act of wrapping.—2. Anything which wraps, or is used for wrapping; collectively, things used as wraps or wrappers.

It seems somehow the very central essence of us, Song; as if all the rest were but *wrappages* and hulla!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iii.

Hence was the need, on either side, of a lie
To serve as decent *wrappage*.
Browning, Ring and Book, iv. 523.

To-morrow this sheet . . . shall be the *wrappage* to a bar of soap, or the platter for a beggar's broken victuals.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi., note.

wrapper (rap'ër), *n.* [*< wrap¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who wraps.—2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering: as, newspaper *wrappers*.

As soon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for *wrappers* and other official uses.

Rev. W. Tooke, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430.
Specifically—(a) The loose and detachable cover of paper put about a book bound in cloth to preserve its freshness; sometimes, incorrectly, the sewed or pasted cover of a pamphlet. (b) Tobacco-leaf specially suited or prepared for covering cigars: distinguished from *filler*. See *filler¹*, 4.

Sumatra tobacco consists of large, strong, flexible leaves, which are imported into this country solely for the purpose of making cigar *wrappers*. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 379.

3. A loose garment meant to envelop the whole, or nearly the whole, person: applied to both indoor and outdoor garments, such as dressing-gowns, overcoats, and shawls. At certain times

With bruised arms and wreaths of victory.

Shak., Lucrèce, l. 110.

[He] afterward attain'd

The royal Scottish wreath, upholding it in state.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 61.

With wreaths of grace he crowns my conquering brows.

Charles, Emblems, v. 8.

A lute she held; and on her head was seen

A wreath of roses red, and myrtles green.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1128.

Round the sufferer's temples blind

Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower.

And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.

Wordsworth.

2. In *her.*: (a) A garland or diadem for the head.

(1) A chaplet of flowers or leaves, the general character being described in the blazon. (2) A sort of twist or heavy cord composed of the chief color and the chief metal in the achievement. It is not often used as a bearing, but is placed upon or above the helmet to receive the crest. It is



Wreath, as worn at the end of the 14th century: the origin of the heraldic wreath borne under the crest and seeming to support it. (From *Violet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français."*)

then shown edgewise, and resembles a short piece of stout rope, and should show three turns of the metal and three of the color, beginning at the dexter side with the metal. Such a wreath may also be borne on the head of a man or a woman. It is then represented in perspective as in nature.

(b) The tail of a wild boar: mentioned in the blazon only when of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—3. Something resembling a twisted band; something narrow, long, and circular, of slightly irregular outline.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky wreaths. *Milton, P. L., vi. 58.*

As wreath of snow, on mountain-breast,
Slides from the rock that gave it rest.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 27.

A wreath of airy dancers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. A defect in glass, consisting of a wavy appearance, due to want of uniform density. This defect is most common in flint-glass.—5. The trochal disk of a rotifer with its fringe of cilia. See cuts under *Rotifera* and *trochal*.—*Civio wreath*. See *civio*.—*Purple wreath*. See *Petrea*.—*St. Peter's wreath*. Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*).—*Wreath circular*. In *her.*, a wreath shown fully, not edgewise or in perspective, forming, therefore, a complete circle. It is in this form that a wreath is generally shown when used as a bearing.



Wreath Circular.

wreath, *v.* See *wreath*.

wreath-animalcule (rēth'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Peridimidae*.

wreath (rēth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wreathed* (pp. also *wreathen*), ppr. *wreathing*. [Also *wreath*; < ME. *wrethen*; < *wreath*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To twist; form by twisting.

Of them the shepherd which hath charge in chief
Is Triton, blowing loud his wreathed horn.
Spenser, Collin Clout, l. 245.

Two chains of pure gold . . . of wreathen work.
Ex. xxviii. 14.

An adder
Wreathed up in fatal folds.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 879.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-wreath'd cord,
They straitly bound me. *Chapman, Odyssey, xiv. 485.*

They killed a man which was a first-borne, wreathing
his head from his bodie, and embalming the same with
salt and spices. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 137.*

2. To writhe; contort; distort.

Then walks off merrily, and stands wreathed,
As he were pinned up to the arras, thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and wreathes his shining body round.
Gay, Rural Sports, l.

3. To form into a wreath; adjust as a wreath or circularly; cause to pass about something.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 109.

Then he found a door

And dawning felt the sculptured ornament

That wreathen round it made it seem his own.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. To form or make by intertwining; also, to twist together or intertwine; combine, as several things into one, by twisting and intertwining.

From his slack hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd. *Milton, P. L., ix. 892.*

5. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; infold; twist, twine, or fold round.

Each wreathed in the other's arms.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 25.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

And with thy winding ivy wreathes her lance.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 549.

Wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; encircle.

In the Flow'rs that wreath the sparkling Bowl
Fell Adders hiss. *Prior, Solomon, ii.*

Wreathed column, in *arch.*, a column so shaped as to present a twisted or spiral form.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of a wreath; hence, to mingle or interlace, as two or more things with one another.

A bow'r
Of wreathing trees.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 85.

2. In *milling*, to hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to retard or prevent its descent: said of flour or meal.

wreathen (rē'thū), *p. a.* [*< ME. wrethen, var. of writhen, pp. of writhe: see writhen.* In present use *wreathen* is regarded as a poetical form for *wreathed*, pp. of *wreath*, *v.*] Wreathed; twisted; specifically, in *her.*, having many coils or circular curves, as a serpent when the body is coiled in different parts of its length.

The hegg also . . .
With slcamour was set and eglaters
Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.
Flower and Leaf, l. 57.

wreather (rē'thēr), *n.* One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines.

Wreather of poppy buds and weeping willows!
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

wreath-shell (rēth'shel), *n.* Any member of the *Turbinidae*, and especially of the genus *Turbo*. The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cuts under *Turbo*, *Imperator*, and *operculum*.

wreathy (rē'thī), *a.* [*< wreath + -y.*] 1. Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something resembling a wreath.

Shake the wreathy spear. *Dryden, Æneid, iv. 438.*

wrecket, wrechedt. Middle English forms of *wreck*, *wreched*.

wrechet, *n.* See *wreck*.

wreck¹ (rek), *n.* [*< ME. wrak, wrak, wrec, < AS. wræc, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= D. wrak, wreck, = Icel. rek (for rek), also rekt, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. vrak, refuse, trash, wreck, = Dan. vræg, wreck), < wrecan = Icel. reka, etc., drive: see wreck¹, and cf. wrack¹, a doublet of wreck¹.] 1. The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapidation: as, the wreck of a bridge; the wreck of one's fortunes.*

Hence grew the general wreck and massacre.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 1. 135.

The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. That which is in a state of wreck or ruin, or remains from the operation of any destroying agency: as, the building is a mere wreck; he is but the wreck of his former self.

But still the brave old soul held on, making the most
of the wreck of life, now drifting alone to the islands of
the Blessed. *Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.*

Naught remains the saddening tale to tell,
Save home's last wrecks—the cellar and the well!
O. W. Holmes, Island Ruin.

3. The partial or total destruction of a vessel at sea or in any navigable water, by any accident of navigation or by the force of the elements; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from wreck,
Which cannot perish, having thee on board.
Shak., T. G. of V., l. 1. 155.

4. A vessel ruined by wreck; the hull and spars, more or less dismembered and shattered, of a vessel cast away or completely disabled by breaching, staving, or otherwise breaking.

In the statute of Westminster the first (8 Edw. I., c. 4), the time of limitation of claims given by the charter of Henry II. is extended to a year and a day, . . . and it enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a cat escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a wreck. *Blackstone, Com., i. viii.*

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwrecked property, whether a part of the ship or of the cargo; wreckage; in *old Eng. common law*, derelict of the sea cast upon land within the body of a country, and not in the possession of the owner or his agents. *Wreck*, or more fully *wreck of the sea*, was at common law applied only to wrecked property cast by the sea upon the land; and this included things grounded—that is, not floating at the time of seizure, although in a position where the tide would float them again. All such property was originally the perquisite of the crown, or of its tenant the lord of the manor; but in course of time an exception was made of wrecks from which any living thing escaped to land, in which case a presumption that an owner would appear arose and the property was preserved for a year and a day, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wrecked matter floating was within the jurisdiction not of the common-law courts, but of admiralty, and known as *derelict*, or *derelict of the sea*. This too was a perquisite of the crown, claimed under the name of a *droit of admiralty*. Such matter was classed as *floatam, jetsam, and lagan or tigan* (which see). In the United States the right to derelict for which the owner does not appear is in the Federal government; the right to wreck for which he does not appear is in the State to whose coast it comes, subject usually in either case to the right of the rescuer of it to a compensation known as *salvage*.

6. Sea-weeds cast ashore by storms; wrack.—*Commissioners of wrecks* (in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), *receivers of wrecks* (in Great Britain), *wreck-masters* (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty it is to take charge of wrecked property on the part of the coast for which they are appointed, and preserve it for the owner, or, if unclaimed, for the state.—*Wreck commissioner*, in Great Britain, one of a tribunal consisting of not more than three, appointed by the lord chancellor, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 80), for the purpose of investigating shipwreck casualties.

wreck¹ (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrecked*, ppr. *wrecking*. [*< wreck¹, n.*] I. trans. 1. To cause the wreck of, as a vessel; suffer to be ruined or destroyed in the course of navigation or management: said specifically of the person under whose charge a vessel is at the time of its wreck, and usually implying blame, even in case of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,
May wreck itself without the pilot's guilt,
Without the captain's knowledge.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To cause the downfall or overthrow of; ruin; shatter; destroy; bring into a disabled or ruinous condition by any means: as, to wreck a railroad-train or a bank; to wreck the fortunes of a family.

Weak and envy'd, if they should desire
They wreck themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere wrecked.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreck: as, a wrecked sailor; wrecked cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of wrecked tea—that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a wrecked vessel.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 151.
Like golden ripples hasting to the land
To wreck their freight of sunshine on the strand.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, l. 83.

II. *intrans.* To suffer wreck or ruin. [Rare.]

Rocks, whereon greatest men have ofttest wreck'd.
Milton, P. R., ii. 228.

wreck² (rek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wreck¹*.

wreckage (rek'āj), *n.* [*< wreck¹ + -age.*] 1. The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked.

Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

2. That which remains of or from a wreck of any kind; wrecked material in general.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained . . . a real piece of wreckage from vanished civilizations.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the wreckage and refuse of the market. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.*

wreck-chart (rek'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the location and date of wrecks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in searching for them.

wrecker (rek'er), *n.* [*< wreck¹ + -er.*] 1. A person who purposely causes a wreck or wreck-

age of any kind, or a person who commits depredation upon such wreckage. Specifically—(a) One who lures a ship to destruction on a dangerous coast by false lights or signals, or otherwise, for the purpose of plunder, or one who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels. Such wreckers formerly abounded in many parts of the world, sometimes including whole communities in favorable localities.

Those mad days of the Buccaneers and their nominally more respectable descendants, the *Wreckers*, are gone. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II, 522.

(b) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who lays snares or uses artful or dishonest means to cause physical, financial, or moral wreckage: as, a train-wrecker (on a railroad); a bank-wrecker; the wrecker of another's character.

2. A person employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or cargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners, underwriters, or other persons legitimately concerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck-fish (rek'fish), *n.* The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, *Polyprion cernium*. See *Polyprion*, and cut under *stone-bass*.

wreck-free (rek'frē), *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels. This privilege was granted to the Cinque Ports by a charter of Edward I.

wreckful (rek'fūl), *a.* [*wreck* + *-ful*. Cf. *wreckful*.] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaic and poetical.]

The southern wind with brackish breath
Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the wreckful rocks.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, I, 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the wreckful siege of battering days?
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxv.

A summer mere with sudden wreckful gusts
From a side-gorge. *Tennyson*, *Harold*, III, 1.

wrecking-car (rek'ing-kār), *n.* A car provided with means and appliances for clearing wreckage or other obstructions from a railroad-track. Sometimes it is a long platform-car fitted with a small derrick and a house at one end. [U. S.]

wrecking-instrument (rek'ing-in'strū-ment), *n.* Same as *pocket-relay*.

wrecking-pump (rek'ing-pūmp), *n.* A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

wreck-master (rek'mās'tēr), *n.* 1. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., cast ashore from a wreck. See under *wreck*, *n.*—2. A person appointed by owners or salvors to take charge of a wrecked ship or cargo.

wreck-wood (rek'wūd), *n.* Wood or timber from wrecked vessels.

There stood upon it, in these days, a single rude house
Of uncemented stones, approached by a pier of wreck-wood.
R. L. Stevenson, *Memoirs of an Islet*.

Wredin's test. Absence of a certain gelatinous matter from the middle ear of the fetus, taken as evidence that a child has breathed and therefore had been born alive.

wren (ren), *n.* [Also dial. *wran*; < ME. *wrenne*, *wranne*, a wren. < AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren.] A very small migratory and insectivorous singing-bird of Great Britain and other European countries, with a slender bill and extremely short tail, and of dark reddish-brown coloration varied with black, inhabiting shrubbery, and belonging to the family *Troglodytidae*; hence, any member of this family, and, with a qualifying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. *Wren* originally specified the bird technically known as *Sylvia troglodytes*, *Troglodytes parvulus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. europæus*, *Anorthura troglodytes*, *A. communis*, etc., the only member of its genus and family found in Europe. It is only about four inches long, very active and sprightly, with a pleasing song at times, and a characteristic habit of carrying the short tail cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provincial, or familiar names with *wren* expressed or implied, as *bobby*, *cutty*, *kitty*, *jenny*, *sally*, *scutty*, *tiddy*, *tidley*, *titty*, also our *Lady of Heaven's hen*, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus *Troglodytes* (or *Anorthura*), as *T. fumigatus* of Japan, *T. akaneensis* of Alaska, and the well-known winter wren of North America, *T. hiemalis*, which is so near the English wren as to be by some naturalists regarded as only a variety. (See cut under *Troglodytes*.) In the United States the commonest wren, and the one which plays there the part taken by the English wren in Europe, is the house-wren, *T. ædon* or *T. domesticus*, which abounds in most parts of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, runs into several geographical races, and is represented in Mexico and warmer parts of America by several other varieties or congeneric species. The common house-wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and crannies of outhouses, though it is more retired and wood-loving in other regions. It trills a hearty and voluble song, and lays numerous (from 6 to 10) pinkish-

white eggs very heavily spotted with brown, in the large mass of rubbish which it carries into its hole for a nest. This wren is migratory, and in many parts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus *Catherpes* (and its section *Telmatorhynchus*), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as *marsh-wrens*. (See the generic names, *marsh-wren*, and *tide-wren*.) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the United States, and thence southward, as the great Carolina and Bewick's, are of the genus *Thryothorus* (which see, with cut). Others are the rock-wrens, cañon-wrens, and cactus-wrens, of the genera *Salpinctes*, *Catherpes*, and *Campylorhynchus*. (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Neotropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerous species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named, *Thryophilus*, *Uropelia*, *Hemicorhina*, *Cyphorhina*, and *Microcerculus*). The wrens above noted are all properly so called (*Troglodytidae*); with the exceptions named, they are all American. The qualified application of *wren* to various small birds of both hemispheres, including some of other families than *Troglodytidae*, is given in the phrases following.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., *Macbeth*, IV, 2, 9.

Alaskan wren. See def. above.—**Bay wren**, *Cinnicerthia unirufa*, of the United States of Columbia.—**Bewick's wren**. See *Thryothorus*.—**Black wren**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; a misnomer. See cut under *Accentor*. [Ireland.]—**Blue wren**. Same as *superb warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Cabot's wren**, *Troglodytes albimaculata*, of Yucatan.—**Cashmere wren**, *Troglodytes neglectus*, confined to the hills of the said country.—**Chestnut wren**, *Thryophilus castaneus*, of Panama.—**David's wren**, *Speoparus troglodytoides*, of the mountains of western Szechuen.—**Fan-tailed wrens**, the *Campylorhynchinae*.—**Faroe wren**, a dark variety of the common wren found in the Faroes and Iceland.—**Fire-crested wren**, the fire-crested kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, closely resembling the goldcrest.—**Floridian wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida.—**Golden-crested wren**, the golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Golden-crowned wren**, the golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*.—**Golden wren**, gold wren. (a) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (b) The goldcrest or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Eng. in both senses.]—**Great Carolina wren**. See *Thryothorus* (with cut).—**Green wren**, the yellow wren, or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; also, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *willow-wren*. [Eng.]—**Hill-wren**, various small wren-like or titlike birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera *Pneopyga*, *Tenia*, etc. See *hill tit*, under *tit* (with cuts); also cuts under *Pneopyga*, *Tenia*, and *tit babbler*.—**House-wrens**, certain American members of the genus *Troglodytes*; specifically, *T. ædon* and its conspecifics. See def. above.—**Japanese wren**, *Troglodytes fumigatus*, closely related to the English wren, winter wren, and Alaskan wren.—**Long-billed wren**, *Thryophilus longirostris*, of Brazil.—**Long-tailed wren**, *Uroschiza longicaudata*, of the Khasia and Manipur Hills; commonly placed in the genus *Pno-pygæ*.—**Muffie wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Musician wren**, *Cyphorhynchus musculus*, of Guatemala.—**Nepal wren**, *Troglodytes nepalensis*, of the Himalayan region from Cashmere to Nepal and Sikhim.—**Pacific wren**, that variety of the winter wren which is found along the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Pale wren**, *Troglodytes pallidus*, the common wren of central Asia.—**Parkman's wren**, a western variety of the house-wren named *Troglodytes parkmanii* by Audubon in 1839, after Dr. George Parkman (1791-1840).—**Ruby-crowned wren**, the American ruby-crowned kinglet, *Regulus calendula*. [U. S.]—**Satrap-crowned wren**, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Sedge-wren**. Same as *sedge-warbler*. [Local, British.]—**Spotted wren**, *Troglodytes formosus*, a rare Indian species found in the neighborhood of Darjeeling.—**Texas wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found in Texas and southward.—**Vinous-brown wren**, the Japanese wren.—**Wedge-billed wren**, *Sphenocichla lunata*, of Sikhim.—**White-bellied wren**. (a) A western variety of Bewick's wren. (b) *Uropelia leucogastra*, of Oaxaca and Tamaulipas in Mexico, originally described by J. Gould in 1836 as *Troglodytes leucogastra*, a name subsequently misused to denote the white-bellied wren (a).—**White-breasted wren**, *Hemicorhina pyrrhola*, of Central America.—**White wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Winter wren**. See def., and cut under *Troglodytes*.—**Yellow wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, and the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.] (See also *cactus-wren*, *cañon wren*, *marsh-wren*, *reed-wren*, *tide-wren*, *willow-wren*, *wood-wren*.)

wren-babbler (ren'bab'lēr), *n.* A babbler of small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timelike birds. See *Alcippe*, 2, *babbler*, 2, *hill tit* (under *tit*), *hill-wrens* (under *wren*), *tit-babbler*, and *Timelia*, with various cuts.

wrench (rench), *n.* [Also dial. *wrinch*; < ME. *wrench*, *wrenche*, also unassimilated *wrenk*, *wrenke*, *wrink*; < AS. *wrenc*, *wrence*, guile, fraud, deceit (the orig. physical sense being preserved in mod. E., but not recorded in ME. and AS.). = MHG. *rauc*, quick movement, motion, G. *rank*, trick, artifice, intrigue, G. dial. also crookedness; from the root of *wring*; cf. mod. E. *wrong*, *a.* and *n.*, in the metaphorical senses, ult. from the root of *wring*.] 1. A crooked or tortuous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a stratagem.

His wylly *wrenches* thou ne mayest nat flee.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 70.
For it lodes a man with *wrenches* and wyles,
And at the last it hym begyles.
Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 1360, quoted in *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

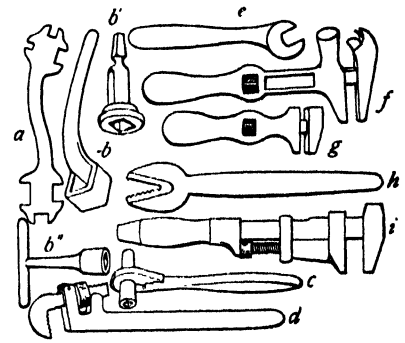
2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling away; a sudden twisting out of shape, place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench*; the change was a great *wrench* to his feelings.

If one straine make them not confess, let them be stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent.
Sp. Hall, *The Ark and Dagon*.

There are certain animals to whom tenacity of position is a law of life—they can never flourish again after a single *wrench*.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III, 1.

I might chance give his meaning a *wrench*,
He talking his patois and I English-French.
Lovell, *Black Preacher*.

3. A sharp turn; specifically, in *coursing*, the turning of a hare at less than a right angle. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 515.—4. In *mathematical physics*, a force, or variation of force, tending to give a body a twist about an imaginary or real screw.—5. A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end



Wrenches.
a, machinist's wrench; b, wagon-wrench; c, socket-wrench for bit stock; d, nut-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-wrench; e, bed-wrench; f, pipe-wrench; g, machine-wrench; h, combination wrench, comprising a hammer and a pipe-wrench; i, flat pocket screw-wrench; a, alligator-wrench; b, monkey-wrench.

adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut, or to hold a metal pipe or rod, so as to turn it. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw.

6. Means of compulsion. [Rare.]

He . . . resolved to make his profit of this business
 . . . of Naples as a *wrench* and means for peace.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 90.

wrench (rench), *v.* [*<* ME. *wrenchen*, *wrench*, twist, turn, < AS. *wrencan*, deceive, = MHG. *G. renken*, G. (*ver*)*renken*, dislocate, twist, sprain; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn about with effort or violence; give a sudden twist to; hence, to distort; to pervert; turn awry.

Now there can not be in a naker a fowler fault then . . .
to *wrench* his words to help his time.
Pultenham, *Art of Eng. Poole*, p. 67.

I am well acquainted with your manner of *wrenching*
the true cause the false way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II, 1, 120.

2. To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort; sprain: as, to *wrench* one's ankle.

Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched*,
Till nature rested from her work in death.
Wordsworth.

3. To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest forcibly or violently.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v, 2, 288.

To *wrench* it [a fixed opinion] out of their minds is hardly less difficult than pulling up an oak.
 Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To have or undergo a wrenching motion; turn twistingly. [Rare.]

Let not thy venturous Steps approach too nigh
Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie;
Should thy Shoe *wrench* the stable, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding Hucker's Stall.
Gay, *Trivia*, III, 123.

wrench-hammer (rench'ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer fitted with a movable jaw so that it can also serve as a spanner.

wrench-handle (rench'han'dl), *n.* A double-armed wrench for use with dies in cutting threads and similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

wrenning (ren'ing), *n.* [*<* *wren* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.

Stephen's day, in the north of England, in commemoration of the martyrdom of the saint.

wrenning-day (ren'ing-dā), *n.* St. Stephen's day, on which wrenning is practised in the north of England.

wren-tit (ren'tit), *n.* A bird, *Chamaea fasciata*, peculiar to California, of uncertain relations, usually made the type and sole member of a family *Chamaeidae*: so called from its uniting, to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a titmouse. It is about 6 inches long, with very short rounded wings, a long tail, the beak somewhat like that of a titmouse, the plumage remarkably soft and loose, of a dark-brown color, paler below, and the eye white. See *Chamaea* (with cut). Also called *ground-tit*.

wrest (rest), *v.* [*ME. wresten, wrasten, wræsten*, < *AS. wræstan*, twist forcibly (cf. *AS. wræst*, firm, strong, = *Ice. reista*, wrest; cf. *Dan. vriste*, wrest); prob., with formative *-t* (-*tht* > -*st*), < *writhan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe*, and cf. *wreath*. Cf. also *wrist*, *wrestle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To twist or turn; especially, to deflect, as from the existing or normal state, character, course, or significance: now used chiefly of immaterial things.

And finally he gan his herte wrete
To trusten hire, and tok it for the beste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1427.

Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 215.

The chemists have absurdly, and too literally, wrested and perverted the elegance of the term microcosm.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. To remove, obtain, or bring by or as if by twisting or wringing; extract or pluck with much effort; wring; wrench.

They . . . wrast out myn ygen.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

In May, when the nightingale
Wrestles out her notes musically as pure as glass.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Industrious people wrestling a wholesome living out of that stern environment.
Froude, Sketches, p. 92.

II. † intrans. To wrestle; contend; strive.

Thel . . . wrested against the truth of a long time.
Ep. Gardiner, Of True Obedience, fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wrest (rest), *n.* [*ME. wrest, wreste, wrast*; from the verb.] 1. A twist; a writhing.

First to the ryght honde thou shalle go,
Siththen to the left honde thy neghe thou cast;
To hom thou boghe withouten wast.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 800.

2. A tortuous action; distortion; perversion; hence, a ruse; a stratagem. Compare *wrench*, *n.*, 1.

Then shall we wayte thaim with a wrest,
And make all waat that thei haue wrought.
York Plays, p. 138.

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; specifically, a key or small wrench for tuning stringed musical instruments, as the harp or piano, by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened. See *tuning-hammer*, and *tuning-key* (under *key*).

The Minstrel . . . wore around his neck a silver chain, by which hung the wrest, or key with which he tuned his harp.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xliii.

4. The partition in an overshot wheel which determines the form of the buckets. *E. H. Knight.*

wrest-beer (rest'bēr), *n.* A kind of beer which, according to Selden, was kept in cellar for a year to mature.

In brewing of *Wrest-Beer*, there's a great deal of business in grinding the Mault.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

wrest-block (rest'blok), *n.* In the pianoforte, a wooden block, often made of several pieces, into which the wrest-pins are driven. It is of great importance in securing permanence of tune and sonority of tone. Also called *pin-block*, *back-block*, *wrestplank*.

wrester (res'tēr), *n.* [*ME. wrastlar*, wrestler; < *wrastle* + *-er*.] One who wrests or wrestles.

wrestle (res'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrestled*, ppr. *wrestling*. [*Also formerly or dial. wrastle*, *Sc. warstle*; < *ME. wrestlen, wrastlen, wrastelen, wrystellen*, < *AS. wræstlian*, wrestle (rare), the form more commonly found being *wrahtian* (> *ME. wrastlen, wrastlen*) = *OFries. wrastia* = *MD. wrastelen, wrastelen* = *MLG. wrastelen, wrastelen*, *LG. wrostellin, wrostellin*, wrestle; freq. of *wrest*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To twist or wind about; especially, to writhe; wriggle; squirm; struggle, as with the limbs.

Petrus peyned hym sore to a-rise and turned *wrastelinge*; but all that availed not.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

From hence the river having with a great turning compass after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the North.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 279. (*Dent.*)

And aye she *wrestled*, and aye she swam,
Till she swam to dry land.
The Water o' Weir's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 300).

2. To struggle in a hand-to-hand contest; strive, as for some advantage or for mastery, with bodily strength and adroitness; specifically, to struggle, as two persons striving to throw each other to the ground, especially in a contest governed by certain fixed rules.

For many a man that may not stonde a pul,
It liketh hym at *wrestelinge* for to be.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 165.

Wrothely thai wrythyn and *wrestille* togeder.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

And Jacob was left alone; and there *wrestled* a man with him until the breaking of the day.
Gen. xxxii. 24.

You have *wrestled* well, and overthrown
More than your enemies.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 268.

Each one may here a chooser be,
For room ye need not *wrestle*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Hence—3. To contend in any way, as in a struggle for mastery; maintain opposition or resistance, especially against a moral foe or force; strive.

I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know it.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 42.

Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, for we *wrestle* not against flesh and blood but against spiritual wickedness.
Eph. vi. 12.

'Twill be some pleasure then to take his Breath,
When he shall strive, and *wrestle* with his Death.
Cowley, Davidsa, i.

4. To deal, as with a troublesome duty; apply one's self vigorously; grapple: as, to *wrestle* with a knotty problem; to *wrestle* with a distasteful task. [*Colloq.*]—5. Hence, to devote one's self earnestly to prayer; pray. [*Cant.*]

My reverend Clergy, look ye say
The best of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
And *wrestle* for a sunny day.
Scott, Carle, now the King's Come, ii.

II. trans. 1. To contend with in wrestling: as, I will *wrestle* you for so much. [*Colloq.*]—2. On a cattle-range, to throw for the purpose of branding, as an animal. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

A fire is built, the irons heated, and a dozen men dismount to, as it is called, *wrestle* the calves.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestle (res'l), *n.* [*Also dial. wrastle*; < *wrestle*, *v.*] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

Corineus, . . . whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

If he had gone out for a few days with his sinewy cousins in the country, and tried a *wrestle* with one of them, he would have quickly found that his body was a pretty slim affair.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 6.

wrestler (res'lēr), *n.* [*ME. wrastlar*, wrestler; < *wrestle* + *-er*.] 1. One who wrestles; specifically, one who makes a practice of wrestling, as a professed athlete.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here to speak with me?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 94.

2. One who wrestles cattle on a range. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

The calf-wrestlers, grimy with blood, dust, and sweat, work like beavers.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestling (res'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of wrestle*, *v.*] The act of trying to throw another person to the ground; the act of two persons contending which shall throw the other to the ground and overpower him. Wrestling, as a game subject to special rules, is of great antiquity. It was held in high esteem by the Greeks, and their youth were taught it by special masters as part of the public education. In its highest and simplest form it was the fifth of the five tests of the pentathlon. In this contest the wrestlers wrestled standing and naked, any hold being allowed, and three falls constituting victory. Wrestling, in combination with boxing, formed the arduous and dangerous contest known as the *pancratium*—a contest much more resembling a fight to a finish than an athletic contest. A third form of wrestling, which does not seem to have come down to modern times, consisted in interlocking the fingers, pushing the palms of the hands together, and twisting the joints and wrists, without the assistance of any other member or of any hold of the body. The highest and purest form of Greek wrestling does not appear to have been transplanted to Rome, although the more contentious and cruel *pancratium*—a sport more nearly allied to the Roman gladiatorial spirit—was introduced there by Caligula, and became very popular.

Go not to the *wrestlings*, ne to scholyngs at ock.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

wrest-pin (rest'pin), *n.* In the pianoforte and harp, a steel pin driven into the wrest-block or frame, around which one end of a string is wound, and by turning which the string may

be tuned; a tuning-pin. The upper part of the pin is square in section, so as to be turned by a tuning-hammer or key. See cut under *Aarp*.—*Wrest-pin* place, in the pianoforte, a metal plate through which the wrest-pins are screwed into the wrest-block.

wrest-plank (rest'plangk), *n.* Same as *wrest-block*.

wretch (rech), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. wrecche, wrecchoe, wrecche, wrecche*, < *AS. wrecca, wrecoca, wrecca*, outcast, exile (= *OS. wrekko*, an adventurer, warrior, = *OHG. wreccho, wreccho*, a banished man, exile, stranger, adventurer, *MHG. G. reche*, a warrior, hero, giant), lit. 'one driven out'; cf. *wrac*, exile, < *wrecan*, drive out, banish, persecute, avenge, wreak: see *wreak*.] *I. n.* 1. A very miserable person; one who is in a state of desperate unhappiness or misfortune, or is exposed to unavoidable suffering or disgrace.

I *wreche*, which that wepe and waille thus,
Was whylom wyf to King Capaneus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 72.

Fly, ye *Wretches*, fly, and get away, for your King is slain.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

The poor *wretch*, half dead with fear, expected every moment to fall by the bloody hands of the Djaw.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

2. A sorry or contemptible creature; a despicable person: a term of opprobrium applied to one who has incurred condemnation by misconduct, and often used on slight occasion and with little intended force.

Fie on thee, *wretch*! 'tis pity that thou livest
To walk where any honest men resort.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 27.

Does not every dowager in London point to George Fitz-Boodle as to a dissolute *wretch* whom young and old should avoid?
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

3. Body; creature; thing; used (in some manner that indicates the intention) of a person regarded with some degree of kindly or ironical commiseration, or, when genuine words of endearment seem inadequate, with tender sympathy or passion, or even with admiration.

Excellent *wretch*! Perdition catch my soul,
But I do love thee!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 90.

Poor *wretch* was never frightened so.

Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 27.

Come forth,
Fond *wretch*, and know thyself and him aright.
Shelley, Adonais, xlvii.

II. † a. Miserable; wretched.

Thu *wreche* wilt.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 556.

wretchcock, *n.* See *wretchcock*.

wretched (rech'ed), *a.* [*ME. wrecched, wrecched, wretched*, wretched, miserable; < *wretch* + *-ed*. For the form, cf. *wicked*.] 1. Suffering from or affected by extreme misery or distress; deeply afflicted; miserable; unhappy.

Thir wormes ete that *wreche* (var. *wrecched*) manne.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies (B), l. 215. (*Morris and Skeat*.)

I am, my lord, a *wretched* Florentine.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 158.

O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!
Born with one fate, to one unhappy life!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 608.

All his life long he had been learning how to be *wretched*, as one learns a foreign tongue.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Characterized by or causing misery or unhappiness; very afflicting, annoying, or uncomfortable; distressingly bad in condition or relation: as, the *wretched* condition of a prison; *wretched* weather; a *wretched* prospect.

Unhappy, *wretched*, hateful day!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 43.

It was not merely during the three hours and a half which Uncle Sam claimed as his share of my daily life that this *wretched* numbness held possession of me.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

The *wretched* business of warfare must finally become obsolete all over the globe.
J. Pike, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 151.

3. Of miserable character or quality; despicable; contemptible; reprehensible; strongly objectionable: used of persons or things: as, a *wretched* blunderer or quibbler; a *wretched* quibble; *wretched* stuff.

Safe where no critics damn, no duns molest,
Where *wretched* Withers, Ward, and Gildon rest.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 296.

At war with myself and a *wretched* race.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

4. Worthless; paltry; very poor, mean, inefficient, unsatisfactory, unskilful, or the like: as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin; a *wretched* defense or piece of work.

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can drive scribblers bring.
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

—*Syn.* 1. Forlorn, woebegone.—2. Vile, sorry, shabby, pitiful.

wretchedhead, *n.* [**< ME. wrochedhede; < wretched + head.**] Misery; wretchedness. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

wretchedly (rech'ed-li), *adv.* [**< ME. wrochedliche; < wretched + -ly.**] In a wretched or worthless manner; miserably; contemptibly; poorly.

Thei lyven fulle wrochedliche; and thei eten but ones in the day, and that but lytelle, nouthur in Courtes ne in other places. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 251.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished;
But wretchedly before her fatal day.

Surrey, Aeneid, iv. 930.

The defenses of Plymouth were wretchedly insufficient. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

He touches on the wretchedly careless performances of early comedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, x. 288.

wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), *n.* [**< ME. wrochednesse; < wretched + -ness.**] 1. The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or affliction.

Is wretchedness deprived that benefit,
To end itself by death? *Shak., Lear*, iv. 6. 61.

2. Wretched character or quality; distressing, reprehensible, or despicable nature; aggravated or aggravating badness of any kind.

Thy kynde is of so lowe a wretchednesse
That what love is thou canst not seen ne gesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 601.

The gray wretchedness of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 782.

3†. That which is wretched or distressingly bad; wretched material, conduct, or the like; anything contemptible or despicable; wretched stuff.

Yet hath this bird by twenty thousand fold
Levered in a forest that is rude and cold
Goon ete worms and swich wretchednesse.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 67.

=**Syn.** 1. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, etc. See affliction.

wretchful (rech'fūl), *a.* [**< wretch + -ful.** Cf. *wreakful* and *wrackful*.] Wretched. *Wyclif*.

wretchless, **wretchlessly**, etc. Misspellings of *reckless*, *recklessly*, etc., variants of *reckless*, *recklessly*, etc.

The product of these is a wretchless spirit: that is, an aptness to any unworthiness.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835) I. 728.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's busines wretchlessly. *Tract*, an. 1555 (Strype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them ether into desperation, or into wretchlessness of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation.

Thirty-nine Articles (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

wretchcock, **wretchcock** (rech'ok, rech'kok), *n.* [Appar. **< wretch + -cock** or **cock**, *n.*, used as dim.] A stunted or abortive cock; the smallest of a brood of domestic fowls; hence, any puny or imperfect creature.

The famous Imp yet grew a wretchcock [in some editions, *wretch-cock*], . . . though for seven years together he was carefully carried at his mother's back.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

wrethe¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *wreathe*.

wrethe², *v.* A Middle English form of *wrath*.

wrethe³, *v.* An obsolete form of *writhe*.

wreyet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *wray*. *Chaucer*.

wrick (rik), *v.* [**< ME. wricken, < MD. wricken, D. wrikken = LG. wrikken, move to and fro, = Sw. vricka = Dan. vrikke, move, turn, wriggle, sprain. Cf. wrig, wriggle, wry.**] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

wrick (rik), *n.* [**< wrick, v.**] A sprain.

wriet, *v. t.* A variant of *wry*².

wrig (rig), *v. t.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *wrygge*; a var. of *wrick*. Cf. *wriggle*.] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle wrygges,
His rumpe also he frygges
Agaynst the hye benche!

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 177.

Worms . . .

Do wrigge and wrest their parts divore'd by knife.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. 11. 37.

wriggle (rig'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wriggled*, ppr. *wriggling*. [Formerly also *wrigle*, *riggle*; **< D. wriggelen = LG. wriggeln**; freq. of the verb represented by *wrig*, *wrick*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wriggle.

Cumberland acknowledged her merit, after his fashion, by biting his lips and wriggling in his chair whenever her name was mentioned.

Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To move along sinuously, or by twisting and turning the body, as a snake, an eel, or a worm; hence, figuratively, to proceed by shifts and turns; make way by sinuous or crooked means: as, to wriggle out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'll wriggle in
Twist him and us, the prime man in her favour.

Brome, Queens Exchange, l.

It is through these gaps that the people barely wriggle. *W. Basant, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 15.

II. *trans.* To cause to wriggle; twist and shake slightly and quickly; effect by wriggling.

Their tails with croompled knot twisting awashlye they wriggled. *Stanislaus, Aeneid*, ii.

When you wait behind a chair at meals, keep constantly wriggling the back of the chair, that the person behind whom you stand may know you are ready to attend him.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The Pl-Utes . . . wriggled their way out through the passages in the rocks. *The Century*, XLVI. 649.

wriggle (rig'1), *n.* [**< wriggle, v.**] 1. The motion of one who or that which wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They [dapper men] have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a wriggle in their bodies, and a trip in their gait.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

He was a person of sinuous, snake-like presence, and seemed capable of shedding his complete attire by means of one deft wriggle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 223.

2. Something showing the effect of wriggling or sinuous action; a sinuosity or contortion; a wrinkle. [Rare.]

Minor folds and wriggles [in rocks] are frequent.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 11.

wriggler (rig'1er), *n.* [**< wriggle + -er.**] 1. One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larvae, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also *wiggler*.—2. A person who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

For Providence, . . .

In spite of all the wrigglers into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.

Couper, Tirocinium, l. 482.

wriggling (rig'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wriggle, v.*] Same as *wriggle*.

wright (rit), *n.* [**< ME. wrighte, wriht, wrighte, wurhte, wurhte, write, < AS. wryhta (= OS. wurhto = OHG. wurhto), a worker. wright, < AS. wryht, gewryht (= OS. wurht = OHG. wurht, wurht, a work, deed), < wrycan, etc., work; see work.**] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially a constructive workman. As a separate word it originally signified, as it still does in Scotland and some parts of England, a carpenter or any worker in wood. It is common in composition, as in *cartwright*, *millwright*, *shipwright*, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, *playwright*.

He was a wel good wrighte, a carpentere.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 614.

All the laid-on steel

Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber
th' end

Fore-purpos'd by the skillful wright.

Chapman, Illad, xv. 379.

Wrightia (ri'ti-ä), *n.* [Nl. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William Wright, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Parsonsiaæ*. It is characterized by having a corollatube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more scales and an exerted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs or small trees, with long loose branches, opposite feathered leaves, and red, white, or yellowish salver-shaped flowers, commonly in terminal cymes. *W. antidysenterica*, a small tree, the source of conical bark (see bark), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, is now classed under *Holarrhena*. For *W. tinctoria*, see *palay*, 1, and *ivory-tree*.

wrightin (ri'tin), *n.* Same as *concessine*.

wrighty (rit'ri), *n.* [ME., **< wright + -ry** (see -ery).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I

How I can of wrighty.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 26.

wrimplet (rim'pl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *rimple*.

I holde a forme within a wrimpled skin.

G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

wrincht (rinch), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *wrench*.

These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceast in their Pulpits wrinching and spraining the text.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

wrine¹ (rin), *v. t.* Same as *wry*².

wrine² (rin), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *rine*¹, a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of *wrinkle*.] A wrinkle. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

wring (ring), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrung* (formerly sometimes *wringed*; *wrang*, the original pret. erit, is now only provincial), ppr. *wringing*. [**< ME. wringen** (pret. *wrang*, *wrong*, *wronge*, pl. *wrunge*, *wrongen*, pp. *wrunge*, *wronge*), **< AS.**

wringan (pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrunge*), press, strain, wring, = D. *wringen* = LG. *wringen*, twist together, = OHG. *ringan*, MHG. *G. ringen*, wring, struggle, wrestle, wrest, = Goth. **wriggan*, indicated by the deriv. *wruggō*, snare; cf. Sw. *vränga*, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. *vringle*, twist, tangle (*vringle-hornet*, having twisted horns); prob. connected with *wrick*, *wrig*, *wry*¹. Hence ult. *wrangle*, *wrong*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To twist in the hands, as something flexible; twist or flex forcibly: as, to wring clothes after washing, to force out the water; to wring a friend's hand in cordial greeting: often with out.

Mark how she wrings him by the fingers.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, III. 2.

Just help me wring these [clothes] out, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle. *Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton*, VIII.

2. To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly: as, to wring a mast; to wring the neck of a chicken.

His neck in twa I wat they has wrung.
Lock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with intense desire,
And struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence.

Bryant, The Past.

3. To turn or divert the course or purport of; distort; pervert. [Archaic.]

Octavio was ever more wrong to the worse by many and sundry spite.

Ascham, To John Asteley. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Or else they would straine us out a certaine figurative Prelat, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 5.

4. To affect painfully by or as if by some contorting or compressing action or effect; torture; rack; distress; pain.

Wee know where the shoe wrings you.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Oh, Portius! didst thou taste but half the griefs
That wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly.

Addison, Cato, l. 1.

5. To force out, as a fluid, by twisting or contorting pressure; extract or obtain by or as if by a squeezing flexure; hence, to squeeze out in any way; extort: as, to wring water from clothes; to wring a reluctant consent from a person: often with out.

He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow leave
By labourous petition. *Shak., Hamlet*, l. 2. 58.

The English government now chose to wring money out of Cheyts Shig.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To wring off, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . wring off his head. *Lev.* l. 15.

To wring out. (a) To force or squeeze out by twisting.

He . . . thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of the fleece. *Judges* vi. 38.

(b) To free from a liquid by twisting or compression: as, to wring out clothes.

And the Cabalists . . . say that Eves sinne was nothing but the wringing out of grapes to her husband.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

To wring the (or one's) hands, to manifest pain or distress by clasping the hands tightly together, with or without a twisting motion.

So after that he longe hadde hyre compleyned,
His hondes wronge, and seyde that was to seye.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1171.

She wrings her Hands, and beats her Breast.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Under emotion we see awayings of the body and wringings of the hands.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Let him care and wepe and wringe and waille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1156.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 28.

Such as are impatient of rest,
And wring beneath some private discontent.

Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, l. 1.

2. To pinch; pain.

A faire shoe wrings, though it be smooth in the wearing.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 474.

3†. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gonne wringe
Every tyding streight to Fame,

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2110.

wring (ring), *n.* [**< ME. wringe, wrynge, < AS. *wringe**, in *win-wringe*, a wine-press, **< wringan**, press, wring; see *wring*, *v.*] 1. A wringer or presser; a wine-press or cider-press. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And erly sette on werkyng hem the wrynge.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 191.

2†. Action expressive of anguish; writhing.

The sighs, and tears, and blubbers, and wrings of a disconsolate mourner.
Bp. Hall, Contemp., iv. 24.

wringer (ring'ér), *n.* [*< ME. wringer; < wring + -er.*] 1. One who wrings, as clothes.

His washer and his wringer. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 2. 5.

2. An apparatus for forcing water from anything wet; especially, a utensil for laundry purposes, in which, however, the clothes are not wrung or twisted, but are passed between two or more adjustable rollers which press strongly against each other.—3. An extortioner.

wringing-machine (ring'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine for pressing moisture from something; especially, a clothes-wringer.

wringing-wet (ring'ing-wet'), *a.* So wet as to require wringing; so wet that water may be wrung out.

A poore fisherman, . . . with his clothes wringing-wet.
Hooker, Sermon on Jude.

wring-staff (ring'stáf), *n.* A strong bar of wood used by shipwrights in bending planks and binding them in place. Also *wrain-staff*.

wrinkle¹ (ring'kl), *n.* [*< ME. wrinkel, wrinckel, wrinkle, wrynkyt, < AS. *wrincele* (Somner) = *MD. wrinckel, wrynckel*, a wrinkle; a dim. form, perhaps from the root of *wring*, *v.* The *leel. hrukka* = *Sw. rypka* = *Dan. rypke*, a wrinkle, appear to be of different origin: see *ruck*².] A slight ridge in or raised line on a surface caused by contraction, folding, puckering, or rumpling; a line of corrugation, generally one of a series, either regularly or irregularly disposed; a crease; as, *wrinkles* in a garment, or in an old man's face; *wrinkles* (small corrugations) in a rock.

Wrynkyt or playte in clothe. *Plica.*

Prompt. Parv., p. 534.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 1. 80.

A glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle.

Eph. v. 27.

wrinkle¹ (ring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrinkled*, ppr. *wrinkling*. [= *MD. wrinckelen, wrynckelen*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** To form wrinkles in; contract, fold, or pucker into small ridges and furrows or creases; corrugate; crease.

Hollow eye and wrinkled brow.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 270.

Within the surface of the fleeting river

The wrinkled image of the city lay.

Shelley, Evening.

So yellow as she was, so wrinkled, so and of mien!

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

No care may wrinkle thy smooth brow.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

II. intrans. To become contracted into wrinkles; shrink into furrows and ridges; be marked with wrinkles.

When high in the field the fern-leaves wrinkle,

And brown is the grass where the mowers have mown.

R. W. Gilder, Lyrics, Song of Early Autumn.

Mrs. Putney was a small woman, already beginning to wrinkle.

Huxelle, Annie Kilburn, iv.

wrinkle² (ring'kl), *n.* [A particular use, orig. slang, of *wrinkle*¹, *n.* According to Skeat, it is a dim. of *ME. wrink, wrenk*, *< AS. wrene*, a trick: see *wrench*, *n.*] A short pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a device. [*Colloq.*]

They are too experte in lone, lulling learned in this time of their long peace every wrinkle that is to be scene or imagined.

Lily, Euphues and his England, p. 389.

Philip, when thou goes courtin' come t' me, and a'll give thee many a wrinkle.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

Oh, you are up to this wrinkle, are you?

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 559.

wrinkle-beaked (ring'kl-békt), *a.* Having a wrinkled, sulcate, or ridged and furrowed bill; specifying one of the anis, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and thence through much of South America. See cut under *anis*.

wrinkled (ring'kl'd), *a.* In *zool.*, marked with parallel and somewhat irregular raised lines; having wrinkles; rugose; corrugated.—**Wrinkled hornbill**, the bird *Cranhornius corrugatus*, whose high carinated casque is laterally corrugated.

wrinkling-machine (ring'ling-má-shén'), *n.* A machine for forming transverse wrinkles on the upper leathers of boots and shoes.

wrinkly (ring'kli), *a.* [*< wrinkle*¹ + *-y*¹.] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

His old wrinkly face grew quite blown-out at last.

Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 18.

Mrs. Waule . . . giving occasional dry wrinkle indications of crying.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

Wrisbergian (ris-bér'gi-an), *a.* [*< Wrisberg*: see def.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, H. A. Wrisberg (1739-1808), a German anatomist: noting various anatomical parts, commonly described in English as of *Wrisberg*, or *Wrisberg's*, not *Wrisbergian*.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain. The solar plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

Wrisberg's cartilage. See *cartilage of Wrisberg*, under *cartilage*.

Wrisberg's ganglion. See *cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg*, under *ganglion*.

Wrisberg's nerve. See *nerve of Wrisberg*, under *nerve*.

wrist (rist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wreast, wrest*; *< ME. wrist, wiste*, also *wirste, wyrste*, *< AS. wrist* (usually in comp. *hand-wrist*) = *OFries. wriust, riust, wrist, werst* (*hand-wriust*, 'hand-wrist,' *foet-wriust*, 'foot-wrist,' *instep*) = *LG. wrist* = *MHG. rist, riste*, *G. rist* (*G. dial. frist*), *hand- or foot-joint*; cf. *G. wider-rist*, withers of a horse (see *withers*), = *Ice. rist* = *Sw. Dan. rist*, *instep*; with formative *-t* (*-tht*) *> -st*], *< wriðan*, *twist*, *writhe*: see *writhe*, and cf. *wrest*.] 1. That part of the fore limb or arm which comes between the forearm and the hand, and by which the latter is joined or jointed to the former; the wrist-joint; technically, the carpus, or the carpal articulation. The wrist is the first segment of the manus, and its skeleton consists in man of seven carpal bones, together with a scaphoid bone (the pisiform) on the ulnar side, these eight bones being disposed in two rows of four each, proximal and distal. The whole set of bones, their articulations with one another and with the radius, ulna, and the several metacarpals, together with the ligaments and other associated soft parts, are included in the term *wrist*. The motions of the wrist as a whole upon the forearm include all the movements of flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and circumduction, together with the movements of pronation and supination impressed upon the wrist by the rocking of the radius about the ulna; but the motion of the individual carpal bones upon one another is slight, and that between the distal carpal and the metacarpals is still less. In most other animals than man, the movements of the wrist are more restricted. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the fore limb of other mammals, birds, and reptiles. Thus the so-called knee of the horse's fore leg is anatomically the carpus or wrist. See *carpus*, and cuts under *hand*, *piniform*, and *scapholunar*.

Little Preston was found there with both his hands cut off by the wreasts.

W. Patten, Ex. into Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 128).

2†. The ankle or the instep.

Then he put on the old man's hose,

Were patch'd from knee to wrist.

Robin Hood Rescuing the Widow's Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 204).

3. In *mach.*, a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank, wheel, or other moving part, and forming a means of attachment to a connecting-rod leading to some other part of the mechanism. Also called *wrist-pin*.—**Bridle wrist**, in the *manège*, the wrist of the horseman's left hand. Compare *bridle-hand*.—**Twist of the wrist**. See *twist*.—**Wrist touch**, in *planoforte-playing*, a stroke or touch which proceeds from the wrist rather than from the fingers alone or from the whole forearm.

wristband (rist'band, colloq. *riz'band*), *n.* That band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist. The wristbands sewed on to shirt-sleeves were formerly continued with a flare over the upper part of the hand, serving the purpose of the separate stiff cuffs buttoned to the narrow wristbands now in use. In the times of more elaborate dressing such wristbands were often very long, and adorned with rich lace or fine embroidery.

With that the hands to pocket went,

Full wristband deep. *Vanbrugh, Asop*, ii. 1.

He . . . wore very stiff collars, and prodigiously long wrist bands.

Dickens, A Rogue's Life, I. (*Household Words*).

wrist-bone (rist'bôn), *n.* Any bone of the wrist or carpus; a carpal bone. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

wrist-clonus (rist'klô'nus), *n.* A series of jerky movements of the hand produced in certain nervous diseases by a sudden forcible bending back of the wrist.

wrist-drop (rist'drop), *n.* Inability to extend the hand, owing to paralysis of the extensor muscles in the forearm. It is commonly associated with lead-poisoning. Also called *drop-wrist*.

The case of chronic lead poisoning, with its accompanying wrist-drop, caused by the paralysis of the extensors.

Amer. Anthropologist, I. 68.

wristler (ris'tèr), *n.* A covering for the wrist; a wristlet. [*Local*, U. S.]

A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting wristlers for her guardian.

The Century, XXVI. 624.

wristfall (rist'fal), *n.* A deep ruffle of various materials, usually lace, falling from a wrist-

band or the lower part of a sleeve. See *fall*¹, *n.*, 8.

Men and women alike were in Puritan dress. Some, however, had discarded the lace *wristfalls* and neckbands.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

wrist-guide (rist'gid), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

wrist-joint (rist'joint), *n.* The carpal joint proper; the radiocarpal articulation, by which the hand as a whole moves upon the forearm; chiefly used as applied to man. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and *radiocarpal articulation* (under *radiocarpal*).

wristlet (rist'let), *n.* [*< wrist* + *-let*.] 1. A band worn around the wrist: applied to various useful or ornamental objects of the sort. (a) A covering of thick material for the wrist to protect it under exposure to cold. (b) A bracelet.

A siren lithe and debonaire,

With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads.

T. E. Aldrich, Pampina.

2. A handcuff. [*Humorous or slang.*]

Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as *wristlets*, to show that they were bad-conduct men.

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 31, 1881. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

wrist-link (rist'link), *n.* A link with connected buttons, used for the wristband or cuff. *Encyc. Diet.*

wrist-pin (rist'pin), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, any pin forming a means of connecting a pitman to a cross-head or crank; more particularly, the pin of the crank to which a pitman is connected. The pin in the cross-head is in the United States more generally called *cross-head pin*.

2. A pin in a wrist-plate of a steam-engine, whether connected with an eccentric-rod or with a valve-rod.

wrist-plate (rist'plát), *n.* 1. A plate which oscillates on a central pivot, and from the face of which project one or more crank-pins or -wristers for the connection of rods or pitmans.—2. Specifically, a plate used in some kinds of automatic cut-off engines. It has a reciprocating rotary motion on a central pivot, and is actuated through a limited arc by the rod of an eccentric on the crank-shaft of the engine. From its face project four crank-wristers, which give it its name. Two of these wristers are respectively connected with rods that actuate the rocker-arms of two separate oscillating plug-valves, for introducing steam into the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately. The other two wristers are similarly connected to independently operating exhaust-valves.

writ¹ (rit), *n.* [*< ME. writ, wryt, wrytt, writ*, *< AS. ge-writ, writ*, a writ, writing, or scripture (= *OHG. riz*, a letter, *MHG. riz*, *G. riss*, a rent, a tear, *ritze*, a wound, a scratch, = *Ice. rit*, a writ, writing, penmanship, = *Goth. writs*, a stroke, a point), *< wriðan*, etc., *write*: see *write*.] 1. That which is written; a writing: used especially of the Bible, with *holy* or *sacred*, often capitalized as a title.

Wherefore thel coume meche of *Holy Wrytt*, but thel undirstonde it not but afre the Lettre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

O cursed Eld! the cankerworme of *writs*,

How many these rimes, so rude as doth appeare,

Hope to endure? *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ii. 33.

This city [Caesarea] is remarkable in sacred *writ* upon several accounts. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. i. 60.

2. In *law*, a precept under seal, in the name of the people, or the sovereign, or other competent legal authority, commanding the officer or other person to whom it is addressed or issued to do or refrain from doing some specified act. In early times, when the pleadings and proceedings generally in actions were oral, writs were, as the name implies, the written parts of an action (besides judgments in courts of record), it being for obvious reasons required that the warrant by which a person or his property might be seized, or his conduct controlled under penalty of contempt, should be expressed in writing and attested by the name and seal of the government.

3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

I . . . folded the *writ* up in form of the other.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 51.

Barons by writ. See *baron*, I.—**Close writs**. See *close*.—**Indorsed writ**. See *indorse*.—**Judicial writ**, a writ issued by the court, as distinguished from an *original writ*.—**Optional writ**. See *optional*.—**Original writ**.

(a) The writ formerly required to be issued from Chancery, under the seal of the sovereign, before the commencement of an action in a court of common law: so called to distinguish it from judicial writs, or writs issued by the court in which the action was thus brought, in the course of prosecuting the action. (b) In the United States, a mandatory precept issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, by the authority and in the name of the State or commonwealth, under the seal of the court from which it issues, bearing teste of the chief justice of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court. (*Heard*.) Its object is to compel the appearance of the defendant, or at least to give him due notice that he is sued. In most of the States it has been superseded by a summons, issued by the plaintiff's attorney, giving such notice and requiring the defendant to plead. See also *original writ*, under *original*.—**Peremptory**, *Peremptories*, *pre-*

negative writ. See the qualifying words.—**Service of a writ.** See *service*.—**Ship writ**, in *Eng. Hist.*, a writ issued in the name of the crown imposing the tax known as *ship-money* (which see); notably one of such writs issued under Charles I. which led to Hampden's opposition. They were declared illegal by 16 Car. I. c. 14 (1640).—**The writ runs.** (a) The writ is expressed in terms of or including: as, *the writ runs in the name of the people*. (b) The writ is legally capable of enforcement: as, *the writ of subpoena runs throughout the state*. (c) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, *when lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's writ runs; when the edicts of the civil courts are obeyed; . . . and when sedition is trampled under foot*—then, and then only, is there some chance for the development of remedial measures." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 587).—**To serve a writ.** See *to serve a process*, under *serve*.—**To serve a writ of attachment.** See *to serve an attachment*, under *serve*.—**Twelve-day writ**, in *Eng. law*, a writ allowed by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 87, in actions on bills and notes if brought within six months after maturity, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him.—**Vicontial writs.** See *vicontial*.—**Writ of account.** See *action of account*, under *account*.—**Writ of assistance, bench, capias, certiorari, consultation, dower, error, estrepement.** See *assistance*, etc.—**Writ of execution.** See *execution*, 3 (b).—**Writ of habeas corpus, inquiry, mandamus, possession, privilege, prohibition, protection, reparation, restitution, right, spoliation, subpoena, etc.** See *habeas corpus*, *inquiry*, etc.—**Writs of extent.** See *extent*, 3 (b).

writ² (rit). An obsolete form of the third person singular present indicative (for *writeth*), and an obsolete or archaic form of the past participle, of *write*.

writability (ri-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< writable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] Ability or disposition to write. [Nonce-word.]

You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left.

Walpole, Letters, IV. 455. (Davies.)

writable (ri'ta-bl), *a.* [*< write + -able*.] Capable of being written; such as might be set down in writing. [Rare.]

The talk was by no means *writable*, but very pleasant.

Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, II. 108. (Davies.)

writative (ri'ta-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (after *talkative*) *< write(e) + -ative*.] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Nonce-word.]

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*.

Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

write (rit), *v.*; pret. *wrote* (obs. or dial. *wrote*, archaic *writen*), pp. *written* (obs. or archaic *writ*, formerly erroneously *wrote*), ppr. *writing*. [*< ME. writen* (pret. *wrot*, *wroot*, *wrat*, pl. *writen*, *write*, pp. *writen*, *write*—with short *i*), *< AS. writan* (pret. *wrāt*, pl. *writon*, pp. *writon*), *write*, *in-*scribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. *writan*, cut, injure, write, = OFries. *writa* = D. *rijten*, tear, split, = LG. *riten* = OHG. *rizan*, cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. *rizen*, G. *reissen*, tear, = Icel. *rita*, scratch, cut, write, = Sw. *rita*, draw, delineate, = Goth. **writan* (in deriv. *writa*, a stroke or point made with a pen), *write*. Hence *writ*.] I. *trans.* 1. To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant character or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, pencil, style, or anything with which marks can be made; inscribe: as, to *write* a word on paper; to *write* one's name with the finger in sand.

Above, in the Dust and in the Powder of the Hills, the *wrote* Letters and Figures with hire Fingers.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

They . . . whose names are not *written* in the book of life.

Rev. xvii. 8.

The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been *wrote* about the year eight hundred.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 38.

There is a Book
By seraphs *writ* with beams of Heavenly light.

Cowper, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

2. To cover with writing; trace readable characters over the surface of.

And it (the roll) was *written* within and without.

Ezek. ii. 10.

There will she sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 138.

3. To express or communicate in writing; give a written account of; make a record of, as something known, thought, or believed: as, to *write* one's observations; he *wrote* down all he could remember. Sometimes, in this and the next sense, the verb is followed by a dative without its sign: as, *write* me all the news.

Thanne sit he down and *writ* in his dotage
That women kan nat kepe his marriage.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 709.

Is it not *written*, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer?

Mark xi. 17.

All your better deeds
Shall be in water *writ*, but this in marble.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

I chose to *write* the Thing I durst not speak.

Prior, Solomon, II.

4. To set forth as an author, or produce in writing, either by one's own or another's hand; compose and produce as an author.

Write me a sonnet.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 4.

When you *wrote* your Epigrams, and the Magnetic Lady,

Howell, Letters, I. v. 10.

5. To designate by writing; style or entitle in writing; record: with an objective word or phrase.

O that he were here to *write* me down an ass!

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 78.

They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled "to *write* themselves Esquire."

De Quincey, Bentley, I.

6. To record; set down legibly; engrave.

There is *written* in your brow . . . honesty and constancy.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 162.

The history of New England is *written* imperishably on the face of a continent.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 228.

To *write* down. (a) To set down in writing; make a record or memorandum of.

Having our fair order *written* down.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 4.

It was the manner of that glorious captain [Cæsar] to *write* down what scenes he passed through.

Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

(b) To write in deprecation of; injure by writing against: as, to *write* down a play or a financial undertaking; to *write* down an actor or a candidate.

Without some infusion of spite it seems as if history could not be written; that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to *write* down.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

To *write* off, to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account or bill: as, to *write* off discounts; to *write* off bad debts.—To *write* out. (a) To make a copy or transcription of; especially, to make a perfect copy of, after a rough draft; record in full: as, when the document is *written* out you may send it off. (b) To exhaust the capacity or resources of by excessive writing: used reflexively: as, that author has *written* himself out.—To *write* up. (a) To bring up to date or to the latest fact or transaction in writing; write out in full or in detail: as, to *write* up an account or an account-book; to *write* up a fire or a celebration for a newspaper. (b) To attempt to elevate in estimation or credit by favorable writing; commend to the public; puff: as, to *write* up a new play or a candidate.—*Written* law. See *law*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation of written words or characters, either occasionally or as an occupation: as, to *write* in school; to *write* as a lawyer's clerk.

He can *write* and read and cast account.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 92.

2. To express ideas in writing; practise written composition; work as an author, or engage in authorship.

When I *wrote* of these deities, I smiled with my selfe, thinking that the readers would do so too.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 84.

Like Egyptian Chroniclers.

Who *write* of twenty thousand Years.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 2.

Herodotus, though he *wrote* in a dramatic form, had little of dramatic genius.

Macaulay, History.

3. To conduct epistolary correspondence; communicate by means of letter-writing; convey information by letter or the like: as, to *write* to a distant friend; *write* as soon as you arrive.

I go. *Write* to me very shortly.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 428.

write (rit), *n.* [*< write, v.*] Writing; chiefly in the phrase *hand of write*. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and *write* busily.

Harding to Jewell, in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc. ed.), II. 804.

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair *hand* of *write*.

Galt, Annals of the Parish, I. (Davies.)

writte (ri-tē'), *n.* [*< write + -ee*.] A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [Occasional.]

And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the *writte*'s.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

write-of-hand (rit'ov-hand'), *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing. [Vulgar.]

"A could wish as a'd learned *write-of-hand*," said she, "for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii. (Davies.)

writer (ri'ter), *n.* [*< ME. writere, < AS. writere* (= Icel. *ritari*); as *write* + *-er*.] 1. A person who understands or practises the art of writing; one who is able to write; a penman.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer*.

Ps. xlv. 1.

2. One who does writing as a business; a professional scribe, scrivener, or amanuensis:

used specifically in England of clerks to the former East India Company, and of temporary copying clerks in government offices; in Scotland, loosely, of law agents, solicitors, attorneys, etc., and sometimes of their principal clerks.—3. A person who writes what he composes in his mind; the author of a written paper or of writings; an author in general; a literary producer of any kind: as, the *writer* of a letter; a *writer* of history or of fiction.

Tell prose *writers* stories are so stale

That penny ballads make a better sale.

Bretton.

"I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon *writers*."

Steele, Spectator, No. 380.

[For other uses of the word, see *letter-writer*, 2, and *type-writer*.]

Ship's writer. See *ship*.—**The writer**, the author of this writing; the writer hereof: used elliptically by a writer with reference to himself, to avoid saying *I*.—**Writer of the tallies.** See *tally*, 1.—**Writers' cramp**, an occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write much, especially in a contracted hand. It affects at first usually only those muscles which are directly concerned in the production of writing movements, but, if the act is persisted in, the neighboring muscles may also share in the disturbance. The affection may manifest itself under one of four forms or a combination of them—namely, *paralytic*, in which weakness in the fingers or even absolute inability to hold the pen is experienced; *spastic*, in which the attempt to write excites clonic or tonic contractions of the fingers; *tremulous*, in which the hand shakes so while writing that the letters formed are indistinguishable; and *sensory*, in which the effort to write causes severe pain, tingling, or other abnormal sensations in the hand and at times in the forearm also. The symptoms vary greatly in different individuals, usually, however, increasing in severity as long as the attempt to use a pen is persisted in. The use of steel pens and metal penholders is supposed to increase the liability to the affection. Also called *scribblers' cramp* or *palsy*, *writers' palsy* or *paralysis*, and *graphospasm*.—**Writers to the signet.** See *signet*, 1.

writeress (ri'ter-es), *n.* [*< writer + -ess*.] A female writer or author. [Humorous.]

Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as authoress.

Thackeray, Misc., II. 470. (Davies.)

writerling (ri'ter-ling), *n.* [*< writer + -ling*.] A petty or sorry writer or author. [Rare.]

Every writer and *writerling* of name [in France] has a salary from the government.

W. Taylor, 1802 (Robbards's Memoir, I. 420). (Davies.)

writership (ri'ter-ship), *n.* [*< writer + -ship*.] The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

writhe (ri'θ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *writhed*, ppr. *writhing*. [*< ME. writhen, writhen* (pret. *wroth*, *wrooth*, *wreth*, pl. *writen*, pp. *writen* (with short *i*), *wrethen*), *< AS. writhan* (pret. *wrāth*, pp. *writen*), twist, wind about, = OHG. *ridan*, MHG. *riden*, G. dial. *wideln*, twist together, = Icel. *rita* = Sw. *wrida* = Dan. *wride*, wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; contort.

The stories [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol that take
And *writhe* hem, and so *writen* wol that lete

Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

So suld we *wryth* all syn away,
That in our brestis bred.

The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

The desolate little shanty was plainly to be seen among the naked and *writen* boughs of the orchard.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 389.

2. To wrest perversely; wrest; pervert.

The reason which he yieldeth sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writen*.

Hooker.

3. To wrench; wring; extort. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression.

Scott, Ivanhoe, vi. (Imp. Dict.)

II. *intrans.* To move or stir in a twisting or tortuous manner; twist about, as from pain, distress, or stimulation.

The poplar *writhes* and twists and whistles in the blast.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

Supposing a case of tyranny, the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than *writhe*; and if even they should *writhe*, yet they will never stand erect.

Landor.

She *writhed* under the demonstrable truth of the character he had given her conduct.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The *writhing* worm . . . failed to allure the scaly brood.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, I.

writhe (ri'θ), *n.* [*< writhe, v.*] 1. A contortion of form or features, as from pain or other emotion; an act of writhing. [Rare.]

Perhaps pleasure is the emotion evidenced by the silent *writhe* with which Jim receives this piece of information.

R. Broughton, Alas, xvi.

2. The band of a fagot. *Hallswell*. [Prov. Eng.]

writhelt, writhlet (rī'wēl'), *v. t.* [Freq. of *writhing*; cf. G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together.] To wrinkle; shrivel; distort.

This weak and writhled shrimp.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 8. 23.

Cold, writhled old, his life-sweat almost spent.

Marston, Scourge of Villainie, iv. 35.

writhen (rī'wēn), *p. a.* Obsolete or archaic past participle of *writh*.

writheneck (rī'wēn'ek), *n.* Same as *wryneck*, 3. **writhingly** (rī'wēn-gē-lē), *adv.* In a writhing manner; with writhing. [Rare.]

"Oh!" turning over writhingly in her chair.

R. Broughton, Belinda, xxx.

writhlet, *v. t.* See *writhol*.

writing (rī'ting), *n.* [ME. *writing*, *writunge* (cf. Icel. *ritning*); verbal n. of *write*, *v.*] 1. The recording of words or sounds in significant characters; in the most general sense, any use of or method of using letters or other conventional symbols of uttered sounds for the visible preservation or transmission of ideas; specifically, as distinguished from printing, stamping, incision, etc., the act or art of tracing graphic signs by hand on paper, parchment, or any other material, with a pen and ink, style, pencil, or any other instrument; also, the written characters or words; handwriting; chirography.

We have, thus, in this inscription at Abou-Symbul a cardinal example of Greek *writing* as it was used by the Ionian and Dorian settlers in Asia Minor and the islands about the beginning of the sixth century B. C.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 101.

Roman *writing*—capital, uncial, half-uncial, and cursive—became known to the Western nations, and in different ways played the principal part in the formation of the national styles of *writing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 155.

2. The state of being written; recorded form or expression: as, to put a proposition in *writing*; to commit one's thoughts to *writing*. In law the expressions in *writing* and *written* are often construed to include printed matter as well as manuscript.

Ther [in Candia] was lawe fyrst put in *writing*.

Torkington, Diary of Eug. Travell, p. 19.

Then Huram the king of Tyre answered in *writing*. 2 Chron. II. 11.

3. That which is written, or in a written state; a record made by hand in any way; a paper or instrument wholly or partly in manuscript; an inscription.

The *writing* was the *writing* of God, graven upon the tables. Ex. xxxii. 16.

Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a *writing* of divorce. Mat. v. 31.

I accepted of the Offer, and *Writings* were immediately drawn between us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 513.

4. A production of the pen in general; a literary or other composition; any expression of thought in visible words; a scripture.

I know not whether it cause greater pleasure to read their *writings*, or astonishment and wonder at the Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 176.

The Inter Greek and Latin *writings* occasionally contain maxims (concerning war) which exhibit a considerable progress in this sphere. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 273.

5. The expression of thought by written words; the use of the pen in conveying ideas; literary production.

It is to the credit of that age [eighteenth century] to have kept alive the wholesome tradition that *Writing*, whether in prose or verse, was an Art that required training at least, if nothing more.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., II. 156.

Direct or independent writing. Same as *pneumatography*, 1.—**Writing obligatory**. Same as *obligation*, 5 (a).

writing-book (rī'ting-bōk), *n.* A blank book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-box (rī'ting-bōks), *n.* A small box containing a set of the materials used in Chinese or Japanese writing. See *writing-set*, 2.

writing-cabinet (rī'ting-kab'i-nēt), *n.* A piece of furniture in which a writing-desk is combined with drawers or cupboards, shelves for books, or other appliances.

writing-case (rī'ting-kās), *n.* A case containing materials and affording facilities for writing; a kind of portable writing-desk.

writing-chambers (rī'ting-chām'bērz), *n. pl.* Rooms or offices occupied by a lawyer and his clerks, etc.; a law office.

writing-desk (rī'ting-desk), *n.* 1. A writing-table, especially one in which the whole or a part of the top is sloping, and the space below the top is occupied with drawers, pigeonholes, or shelves; sometimes there is also a raised frame or case of drawers, shelves, or pigeonholes. Compare *writing-table* and *escritoire*.—2. A portable writing-case, usually made of

wood and of moderate size, closing up tightly for security and convenience, and fitted to contain stationery of all sorts, papers on file, writing materials, etc.

writing-folio (rī'ting-fō'liō), *n.* A cover for writing-paper, etc., usually having leaves of blotting-paper within it, which serve as a pad for writing on.

writing-frame (rī'ting-frām), *n.* A frame for the use of blind or partially blind persons in writing, made to hold the sheet of paper firmly, and furnished with an adjustable guide for the formation of lines.

writing-ink (rī'ting-ingk), *n.* See *ink*, 1.

writing-machine (rī'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A type-writer.

writing-master (rī'ting-mās'tēr), *n.* 1. One who teaches the art of penmanship.—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: so named from the irregularly scribbled lines on its eggs. Also called *scribbler* or *writing lark*, for the same reason. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, Eng.]

writing-paper (rī'ting-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, generally sized, for writing on.

writing-reed (rī'ting-rēd), *n.* See *reed*, 1.

writing-school (rī'ting-skōl), *n.* A school or an academy where handwriting or calligraphy is taught.

writing-set (rī'ting-set), *n.* 1. A set of small objects, necessary or useful, designed for a library-table, as inkstand, pen-tray, rack for pens, case for paper and envelopes, portfolio holding blotting-paper, candlesticks, etc., and sometimes larger articles in which two or more of the above are combined. Those objects are often made to correspond in material and design.—2. A set of the boxes, ink-stone, water-pot, etc., used in Chinese and Japanese writing, often of lacquer, or mounted in metal.

writing-table (rī'ting-tā'bl), *n.* 1. A table fitted for writing upon, sometimes differentiated from a writing-desk, as being a piece of furniture for the library rather than for the business office.—2. A tablet; a table-book.

He asked for a *writing-table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke I. 63.

The author defies them and their *writing-tables*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

Knee-hole writing-table, a writing-table having a square or arched opening by which the knees of the person using it are accommodated under the surface upon which he writes, but with drawers, closets with pigeon-holes, or shelves, etc., on one or both sides. Also *knee-hole desk*.

writing-telegraph (rī'ting-tel'ē-grāf), *n.* Any telegraphic system in which the message is automatically recorded; more commonly, a telegraphic apparatus by means of which the record of the message reproduces the handwriting of the sender—for example, the *telautograph*.

written (rit'n). Past participle of *write*.

wrixlet, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *wrixian*, exchange.] 1. To exchange.—2. To envelop; wrap; confound.

What whylences, or wanspede, *wrixles* our mynd?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9327.

wrizzled (riz'ld), *a.* [Prob. a form of *writhel*, *writhle*, confused with *grizzled*.] Wrinkled; shriveled.

Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

His *wrizzled* [var. *wrinkled*] visage. *Gay*, Wine, I. 9.

wroughtet, wrohtet. Middle English forms of *wrought*, preterit and past participle of *work*.

wroken, wroket. Obsolete past participles of *wreak*, 1.

wrong (rōng), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *wrang*; I. a. < ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, < AS. **wrang* (not found as adj.) (= MD. *wrangh*, *wranck*, D. *wrang*, bitter, harsh, sharp (of acids), = Icel. *rangr*, wry, wrong, unjust, = Sw. *wrang* = Dan. *wrang*, wrong), < *wringan* (pret. *wrang*): see *wring*, *v.*, and II. Cf. E. *tort*, wrong, ult. < L. *tortus*, twisted. II. n. < ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, < late AS. *wrang* = MD. *wrongh*, *wronck*, wrong: see I.] I. a. 1. Crooked; twisted; wry. *Wyclif*.

His bec [an eagle's] is get biforn *wrong*,

Thog hise limes senden strong. *Reliquiae Antiquae*, I. 210.

2. Not right in state, adjustment, or the like; not in order; disordered; perverse; being awry or amiss.

I've heard my aunt say as she found out as summat was *wrong* w' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3. Deviating from right or truth; not correct or justifiable in fact or morals; erroneous; perverse: as, *wrong* ideas; *wrong* courses.

If his cause be *wrong*, our obedience to the king wipes the crime of it out of us. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 133.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,

His can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right.

Pope, Essay on Man, III. 306.

It is a *wrong*, egotistical, savage, unchristian feeling, and that's the truth of it. *Thackeray*, Waterloo.

Men's judgments as to what is right and *wrong* are not perfectly uniform. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

4. Deviating from that which is correct, proper, or suitable; not according to intention, requirement, purpose, or desire: as, the *wrong* side of a piece of cloth (the side to be turned inward).

He call'd me sot,

And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 8.

I observe the Moral is vitious; It points the *wrong* way, and puts the Prize into the *wrong* Hand.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

I swear she's no chicken; she's on the *wrong* side of thirty, if she be a day. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, 1.

Were their faces set in the right or in the *wrong* direction? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. In a state of misconception or error; not correct in action, belief, assertion, or the like; mistaken; in error.

I was *wrong*,

I am always bound to you, but you are free.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

You are *wrong*, sir; you are *wrong*. I have quite done with you. Be under no mistake upon that point.

W. Besant, St. Katharine's, II. 28.

Wrong is in all senses the opposite and correlative of *right*.

In the wrong box. See *box*, 2.—**Wrong font**, said of a printers' type, etc., that is not of the proper size or face for its position. Abbreviated *w. f.* = *Syn.* 2. Unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite.—3. Immoral, inequitable, unfair.—4. Incorrect, faulty.

II. *n.* 1. That which is wrong, amiss, or erroneous; the opposite of right, or of propriety, truth, justice, or goodness; wrongfulness; error; evil.

And the abusynge of your Office, . . .

And your fals glosynge of the *wrong*,

Sall nocht mak you to rax heir lang.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.), I. 131.

A free determination

'Twixt right and *wrong*.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 171.

The weak, against the sons of spoll and *wrong*, Banded, and watched their hamlets, and grew strong.

Bryant, The Ages, st. 11.

Those who think to better *wrong*

By working *wrong* shall seek thee wide

To slay thee.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 34.

2. *Wrong* action or conduct; anything done contrary to right or justice; a violation of law, obligation, or propriety; in law, an invasion of right, to the damage of another person; a tort: as, to do or commit *wrong*, or a *wrong*.

For that Percevale ly Galoys was accused with grete *wronge* for the deth of the same hoot, like as an Ermyte hit tolde after that hadde seyn all the dede.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), III. 475.

Cease your open *wronge*!

Canst our Bishops scape your slanderous tongues? *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It is probable that a man never knows the deep anguish of conscious *wrong* until he has had the courage to face in solitude its naked hideousness.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 154.

3. Harm or evil inflicted; damage or detriment suffered; an injury, mischief, hurt, or pain imparted or received: as, to do one a *wrong*.

To forgive *wronge* darker than death or night.

Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

4. A state of being wrong or of acting wrongly; an erroneous or unjust view, attitude, or procedure in regard to anything; chiefly in the phrase *in the wrong*.

They were neither of them dissatisfied with the knight's determination, because neither of them found himself *in the wrong* by it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

When People once are in the *wrong*,

Each Line they add is much too long.

Prior, Alma, III.

It is I who ought to be angry and unforgiving; for I was *in the wrong*.

Thackeray, De Finibus.

Abandonment for wrongs. See *abandonment*.—**In the wrong**. See *def.* 4.—**Private wrong**. See *private*.—**To have wrong**. (a) To have or be on the wrong side; be wrong, or *in the wrong*.

When I had *wrong* and she the right,

She wolde alway so goodly

Forgeve me so debonairely.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

(b) To suffer the infliction of wrong; have wrong treatment.

Cæsar has had great *wrong*. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 2. 115.

To put in the wrong, to cause to appear wrong or in error; give a wrong character to or representation of: as, your remarks put me, or my sentiments, in the wrong. —Syn. 1 and 2. *Sin, Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.
wrong (rông), *adv.* [*< wrong, a.*] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly; amiss; ill.

The right divine of kings to govern wrong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

To go wrong. See *go*.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
 Or else it must go wrong with you and me.

Shak., K. John, i. 1. 41.

wrong (rông), *v. t.* [*< wrong, n.*] 1. To do wrong to; treat unfairly, unjustly, or harmfully; do or say something injurious or offensive to; injure; harm; oppress; offend.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 73.

2. To be the cause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautical use, to take the wind from the sails of, as a ship in line with another to windward.

All authority being dissolved, want of government did more wrong their proceedings than all other crosses whatsoever.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 267.

It [a play] is good, though wronged by my over great expectations, as all things else are. *Peppys, Diary*, i. 149.

To use the seaman's phrase, we were very much wronged by the ship that had us in chase.
Smollett, Roderick Random, lxxv.

3. To be in the wrong in regard to; view or consider wrongly; give an erroneous seeming to; put in the wrong, or in a false light.

Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sov'reign Good!
 Thou art not loved because not understood.

Cowper, Happy Solitude—Unhappy Men (trans.).
 Thy friendship thus thy judgment wronging
 With praises not to me belonging.

Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

wrong-doer (rông'dô'er), *n.* 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

Especially when we see the wrong-doer prosperous do we feel as if the injustice of fortune ought to be redressed.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

2. In law, one who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing (rông'dô'ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

wronged, wrongent. Middle English forms of *wrong*.

wrongeous, *a.* An old spelling of *wrongous*.
wronger (rông'er), *n.* [*< wrong + -er¹.*] One who inflicts wrong or harm; an injurer; a misuser.

Hold, shepherd, hold! learn not to be a wronger
 Of your word. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 3.

Catiffs and wrongers of the world. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

wrongful (rông'fùl), *a.* [*< ME. wrongful; < wrong, n., + -ful.*] Full of or characterized by wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair: as, a wrongful taking of property.

I am so far from granting thy request
 That I despise thee for thy wrongful suit.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 102.

=Syn. See *wrong, a.*

wrongfully (rông'fùl-i), *adv.* In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; unjustly: as, to accuse one wrongfully; to suffer wrongfully.

Accusing the Lady Hero wrongfully.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 51.

wrongfulness (rông'fùl-nes), *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

wronghead (rông'hed), *a. and n.* [*< wrong + head.*] 1. *a.* Same as *wrongheaded*. [Rare.]

This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 148.

II. *n.* A wrongheaded person. [Rare.]

wrongheaded (rông'hed'ed), *a.* [*< wronghead + -ed².*] Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

A wrongheaded distrust of England.
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 436.

wrongheadedly (rông'hed'ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, was very severe, and wrongheadedly severe.
Bonwell, Johnson, an. 1719.

wrongheadedness (rông'hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

There is no end of his misfortunes and wrongheadedness!
Walpole, Letters, II. 220.

wronghearted (rông'hâ'ted), *a.* Wrong in heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling.
wrongheartedness (rông'hâ'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as wrong-heart-
edness. The Century, XXIX. 910.

wrongless (rông'les), *a.* [*< wrong, n., + -less.*] Void of wrong. [Rare.]

wronglessly (rông'les-li), *adv.* Without wrong or harm; harmlessly. [Rare.]

He was . . . honourably courteous, and wronglessly
 valiant. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

wrongly (rông'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wrongliche; < wrong + -ly².*] In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false,
 And yet wouldst wrongfully win.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 23.

wrongminded (rông'mîn'ded), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrongness (rông'nes), *n.* [*< ME. wrongnesse; < wrong, a., + -ness.*] 1^t. Crookedness; wryness; unevenness. *Prompt. Parr.*, p. 534.—2. The state or condition of being wrong or erroneous; heinousness; faultiness.

The best have great wrongness within themselves,
 which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.
Butler, Analogy of Religion. (Latham.)

The wrongness of murder is known by a moral intuition.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 14.

wrongous (rông'us), *a.* [Also *wrongeous*; *< ME. wrongous*, for earlier *wrongwis*, *wrangwis* (= Sw. *vrångvis*), wrong, iniquitous; *< wrong + wis²*. Cf. *righteous*.] 1^t. Wrongful; unjust; improper.

I will not father my bairn on you,
 Nor on no wrongous man.

Childe Vyvet (Child's Ballads), II. 77.

2. In Scots law, not right; unjust; illegal: as, wrongous imprisonment.

Every wrang must be judged by the first violent and
 wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds.

James I., To Bacon, Aug. 25, 1617.

wrongously (rông'us-li), *adv.* [Also *wrongous-ly*; *< ME. wrongously*; *< wrongous + -ly²*.] Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

Here haue we done and shewid curtesey,
 Where to wrongously uillanous ye doo,
 To thys noble damicel and lady.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1857.

Wronski's theorem. See *theorem*.
wrooth, *v.* An old spelling of *root²*.

wroth. An old spelling of *wrote¹*.

wrote¹ (rôt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *write*.

wrote², *v.* A Middle English form of *root²*.

Right as a southe wrotheth in everich ordure, so wrotheth
 hire beaute in the stynkyng ordure of synn.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wroth (rôth), *a.* [*< ME. wroth, wrooth, < AS. wrâth, angry (= OS. wrêth = D. wreed, cruel, = Icel. reithr = Sw. Dan. vred, angry); prob. orig. 'twisted,' perverse (= MHG. reit, reid, curled, twisted), < writan, pret. wrath, twist, writhe: see writhe. Hence ult. wrath, n.*] Excited by wrath; wrathful; indignant; angry: rarely used attributively.

Revel and trouth, as in a low degree,
 They been ful wrothe al day, as men may see.

Chaucer, Cook's Tale, i. 34.

In euery thyng thanne was he grevid soore,
 And more wrothe thanne he was before.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1568.

Sir Aldingar was wrothe in his mind,
 With her hee was never content.

Sir Aldingar (Child's Ballads), III. 244.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

Gen. iv. 5.

wrotht (rôth), *v. i.* [*< ME. wrothen, var. of wrathen: see wrath, v.*] To become angry; be wrathful; rage.

Again Melusine wrothed he ful sore,
 That to hir sayd moche reпре and velony.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1254.

wrothful (rôth'fùl), *a.* An erroneous form for *wrathful*.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,
 Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

wrothly (rôth'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wrothli; < wroth + -ly².*] Wrathfully; angrily.

Whan William saw hire wepe, wrothli he seide,
 "For seynt mary loue, madame, why make ye this sorwe?"

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3683.

wrought (ràt), *p. a.* [*Pp. of work.*] Worked, as distinguished from rough: noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

wrought-iron (ràt'f'èrn), *n.* Iron that is or may be wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that is capable of being welded; malleable iron. See *iron*.

wrung (rung). Preterit and past participle of *wring*.

wry¹ (rî), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wried*, ppr. *wrying*. [*< ME. wrien, wryen, < AS. wriġan, drive, tend, turn, bend. Cf. wrick, wrig, wriggle. Hence wry¹, a., awry.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of place.

How well a certain wrying I had of my neck became me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The first with divers crooks and turnings wries.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

2. To swerve or go obliquely; go awry or astray; deviate from the right course, physically or morally.

And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave,
 And with her heed she wryed faste away.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 97.

No manere mede shulde make him wrye,
 ffor to trien a trouthe be-twyne two sids.

Richard the Redeless, II. 84.

How many
 . . . murder wives much better than themselves
 For wrying but a little! *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. i. 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist aside.

Soone thei can ther hedys a-way wrye,
 And to faire speche lightly ther crys close.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

2. To give a twist to; make wry; writhe; wring.

Using their wryed countenances, instead of a vice, to
 turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II. 4.

Guests by hundreds — not one caring
 If the dear host's neck were wried.

Browning, In a Gondola.

3. Figuratively, to pervert; alter.

They have wrested and wryed his [Christ's] doctrine, and
 like a rule of lead have applied it to men's manners.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun,
 But in their scope its white is wried to black.

Swinburne, At Eleusis.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

wry¹ (rî), *a. and n.* [*< wry¹, v. Cf. awry.*] I. *a.* 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side; in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; askew.

With fair black eyes and hair and a wry nose.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

He calls them [the clergy] the Saints with Screw'd Faces
 and wry Mouths.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 232.

2. Crooked; bent; not straight. [Rare.]

Losing himself in many a wry meander.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. Devious in course or purpose; divaricating; aberrant; misdirected.

He's one I would not have a wry thought darted against,
 willingly.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Every wry step by which he imagines himself to have
 declined from the path of duty affrights him when he re-
 flects on it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

To make a wry face or mouth, to manifest disgust, dis-
 pleasure, pain, or the like, by distorting or puckering up
 the face or mouth.

You seem resolved to do credit to our mystery, and die
 like a man, without making wry mouths.

Scott, Quentin Dwyward, xxxiv.

II. *n.* A twisting about, or out of shape or
 course; distortion; a distorting effect. [Rare
 or prov. Eng.]

He [the loach] looks so innocent, you make full sure to
 prog him well, in spite of the wry of the water.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

wry², *v. t.* [*< ME. wryen, wrien, wreon, < AS. wron, *wrihan, ONorth. wria (pp. wriġen), cover, clothe. Cf. rig².*] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

Wry [var. wre] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr.
Chaucer, Good Women, i. 735.

But of his hondwerk wolde he gete
 Clothes to wryne hym, and his mete.

Rom. of the Rose, i. 6684.

With floode gravel let diligence hem wrie,
 And XXX dayes under that hem kepe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

wrybill (rî'bil), *n.* A kind of plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise. See second cut under *plover*.

wry-billed (rî'bîld), *a.* Having the bill awry or bent sidewise: as, the wry-billed plover. See second cut under *plover*.

wryly (rî'li), *adv.* [*< wry¹ + -ly².*] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and wryly.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, 1.

wrymouth (rî'mouth), *n.* In *Ichth.*: (a) Any fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidae* (which see). The common wrymouth is *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, a spotless variety of which is the ghost-fish, specified as *C. inornatus*. It is a blennioid of slender eel-like form, normally profusely spotted, found not very commonly on the Atlantic coast of North America.

The cod-fish, the cunner, the sea-raven, the rock-eel, and the wry-mouth, which inhabit these brilliant groves, are all colored to match their surroundings.

Science, XV. 212.

(b) The electric ray, torpedo, or numb-fish. See cuts under *Torpedinidae* and *torpedo*.

wry-mouthed (rî'moutht), *a.* 1. Having a crooked mouth; hence, unflattering.

A shaggy tapestry: . . .

Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture Display'd the fates her confessors endure

Pope, Dunciad, II. 145.

2. In *conch.*, having an irregular or distorted aperture of the shell. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wryneck (rî'nek), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side and rotated. See *torticollis*.—2. A spasmodic disease of sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A scansorial picarian bird of the genus *Tyrus* (*Junc.*, or *Yunc.*), allied to the woodpeckers, and belonging to the same family or a closely related one: so called from the singular manner in which it can twist the neck, and so turn it awry. The common wryneck of Europe is *T. (J. or Y.) torquilla*; there are several other similar species. These birds have the toes in pairs, the bill straight and hard, the tongue extremely



Common Wryneck (*Tyrus torquilla*)

long, slender, and extensible, and most other characters of the true *Picidae* or woodpeckers; but the tail-feathers are soft, broad, and rounded at the ends, and not used in climbing. The wryneck is migratory and insectivorous, and its general habits are similar to those of woodpeckers. It has a variety of names pointing to its arrival in the British Islands at the same time as the cuckoo, as *cuckoo's-foot*, *footman*, *knave*, *leader*, *maid*, *male*, *messenger*, *marrow*, *whit*, etc. It is also called *writheneck* and *snakebird*, from the twisting of its neck; *long-tongue* and *tonguebird*, from its long tongue; *emmet hunter*, from feeding on ants; *pen-bird*, *weel-bird*, from its cry; *turkey-bird*, *nile-bird*, and *slab*, for some unexplained reasons.

Even while I write I hear the quaint queak, queak, queak of the wryneck

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 62.

The wryneck will tap the tree, to stimulate the insect to run out to be eaten entire

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 36.

wry-necked (rî'nekt), *a.* Having a wry or distorted neck.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the wry-neck'd fife.

Shak., M. of V., II. 5. 30.

[By some this is understood as an allusion to the bend of the fife's neck while playing upon his instrument; by others (less probably) to an old form of the flute, called the *fute-à-dec*, having a curved mouthpiece like the beak of a bird at one side.]

A fife is a wry-neck musician, for he always looks away from his instrument.

Barnaby Ruch, Irish Mubhub (1816). (Furness.)

wryness (rî'nes), *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

wryt, wrytet, wrythet. Obsolete spellings of *writ*¹, *write*, *writhe*.

W. S. An abbreviation of *writer to the signet*. See *signet*.

W. S. W. An abbreviation of *west-southwest*.

wt. A contraction of *weight*.

wucht. An obsolete form of *which*¹.

wud (wud), *a.* A Scotch form of *wood*².

wudder (wud'er), *v. i.* See *wuther*.

wudet, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*¹.

wulfenite (wul'fen-it), *n.* [Named after Baron von Wulfen or Wulfen (1728-1805), an Austrian scientist.] Native lead molybdate, a mineral of a bright-yellow to orange, red, green, or brown color and resinous to adamantine luster. It occurs in tetragonal crystals, often in very thin tabular form, also granular massive. Also called *yellow lead ore*.

wull. An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*¹, *will*².

wummel, wummle, *n.* Scotch forms of *wimble*¹.

wunt, *v. i.* See *won*¹.

wungee (wun'jē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety in India of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*, sometimes regarded as a species, *C. cicutrisatus*. It is of an ovate form, about 6 inches long.

wurali, wurari, *n.* Same as *curari*.

wurdt, *n.* An old spelling of *word*¹.

wurmalt (wer'mal), *n.* Same as *wormal*.

wurru (wur'us), *n.* [*Ar. wars*, a dyestuff similar to kamila.] A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat like dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

wurset, wurst. Old spellings of *worse*, *worst*.

Württemberg (wer'tem-berg-ēr; G. pron. vür'tem-ber-gēr), *n.* [*W. Württemberg* (G. *Württemberg*) (see def.) + *-er*.] An inhabitant of Württemberg, a kingdom of southern Germany.

Württemberg siphon. See *siphon*.

wurth. An old spelling of *worth*¹, *worth*².

wurtzilite (würt'sil-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. Henry Wurtz, of New York (b. 1828).] A kind of solid bitumen found in the Uintah Mountains, Utah. It has a deep-black color and brilliant luster, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. It is elastic when slightly warmed, and in boiling water becomes soft and plastic.

wurtzite (würt'sit), *n.* [After C. A. Wurtz (1817-1884), a French chemist.] Sulphid of zinc occurring in hexagonal crystals, isomorphous with greenockite. Sulphid of zinc is accordingly dimorphic, the common form, sphalerite or zinc-blende, being isometric. Also called *spialterite*.

Würzburger (würt's-berg-ēr; G. pron. vürts'bür-gēr), *n.* Wine made in the neighborhood of the city of Würzburg, in Bavaria. This name is often given to the wines more properly called *Leisten-wein* and *Stein-wein*, and to the famous "wine of the Holy Ghost."

wus¹, *v. i.* See *wis*³.

wus², *n.* A Middle English form of *woose*, *oose*.

Hee wringes oute the wet wus and went on his gate.

Alisaunser of Macedane (E. E. T. S.), I. 712.

wuther (wuθ'ēr), *v. i.* [Also *wudder*; perhaps ult. *AS. wōth*, a noise, cry, sound.] To make a sullen roar, as the wind. [North. Eng.]

The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long wuthering rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

From time to time the wind wuthered in the chimney at his back.

R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

There was also a wuthering wind sobbing through the narrow wet streets.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iv.

wuther (wuθ'ēr), *n.* [Also *wudder*; *Wuther*, *v.*] A low roaring or rustling, as of the wind. [North. Eng.]

I felt sure . . . by the wuther of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside. Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xvi.

wuzzent (wuz'ent), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wizened*.

An I had ye among the Frigate-Whins, wadna I set my ten talents in your wuzzent face for that very word!

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

wuzzle (wuz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wuzzled*, ppr. *wuzzling*. [Origin obscure.] To mingle; mix; jumble; muddle. [New Eng.]

He wuzzled things up in the most singular way.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 63.

wyandotte (wi'an-dot), *n.* [From the American Indian tribal name *Wyandotte*.] An American variety of the domestic hen, of medium size and compact form, hardy, and valuable for eggs and for the table. The silver wyandotte, the

typical variety, has every feather white in the middle and heavily margined with black, except the black tail-feathers and primaries, the hackle (and in males the saddle, which is white striped with black, and the white wing-bows of the males. The golden wyandotte replaces the white of the silver variety by orange or deep-buff; and the white wyandotte is pure-white. The combs are rose, legs yellow, and ear-lobes red.

wych (wich), *n.* See *wick*⁴.

wych-elm, wych-hazel, *n.* See *witch-elm, witch-hazel*.

Wycliffe, Wycliffite (wik'lif-it), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Wichliffe, Wickliffite*; *Wyclif*, etc. (see def.), + *-ite*².] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wyclif or de Wyclif (a name also written *Wicklif, Wickliffe, Wyckliffe*, and in various other ways reflecting the varying orthography of his time, properly in modern spelling *Wickliff*), an English theologian, reformer, and translator of the Bible from the Vulgate (died 1384).

II. *n.* One of the followers of Wyclif, commonly called *Lollards*. Wyclif's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

wyde, *a.* An old spelling of *wide*.

wydewhert, *adv.* See *widewhere*.

wye¹, *n.* See *wie*.

wye² (wi), *n.* The letter Y, or something resembling it.

wyert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *viure*.

wyft, *n.* An old spelling of *wife*.

Wykehamist (wik'am-ist), *n.* [*Wykeham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A student, or one who has been a student, of Winchester College in England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324-1404), Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, as a preparatory school for New College at Oxford, also founded by him. Also used attributively.

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not *Wykehamist* Greek.

Athenæum, No. 3303, p. 212.

We notice a complaint that *Wykehamists* obtained an undue proportion of the university prizes.

The Academy, No. 873, p. 56.

wylet, *n.* An old spelling of *wile*¹.

wylie-coat (wi'li-kōt), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *wyle-cot, wile-coat*; first element uncertain.] A flannel garment worn under the outer clothes; an under-vest or under-petticoat.

wylot, *n.* An old spelling of *willow*¹.

wynt, *n.* An old spelling of *wine*.

wynd¹ (wind), *n.* [Another spelling and use of *wind*¹, *n.*] An alley; a lane; especially, a narrow alley used as a street in a town. [Scotch.]

The wynds of Glasgow, where there was little more than a chink of daylight to show the hatred in women's faces.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

wynd², *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wind*².

wyndast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *windas*.

wyndewet, wyndowet, wyndwet, wynewet, *v.* Middle English forms of *winnow*.

wyndret, *v.* An unexplained verb, probably meaning 'to attire' or 'to adorn,' found in the following passage:

It nedede nought

To wyndre hir or to peynte hir ought.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1020.

wynkt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wink*¹.

wynn (win), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds*.

wyntt. A contraction of *windeth*, third person singular indicative present of *wind*¹.

wypet, *n.* [*ME. wipe, wype*, a bird, *< Sw. Norw. ripa* = Dan. *ribe*, lapwing; perhaps so called from its habit of fluttering its wings (cf. *Fanellus*), from the verb represented by *Sw. rippa*, rock, see-saw, tilt: see *whip*¹. Otherwise imitative; cf. *weep*².] A lapwing.

Wype, bryde or lapwyng. Upupa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

wyper, *n.* Same as *wiper*.

wyppy-tret, *n.* A Middle English form of *whippel-tree*.

wyst, wyset, *a.* Old spellings of *wise*¹. *Chaucer*.

wytet, *v.* and *n.* Another spelling of *wite*².

wythe, *n.* See *withe*.

wyvet, *v.* An old spelling of *wive*.

wyver, *n.* See *wiver*.

wyvern, *n.* See *wivern*.



1. The twenty-fourth letter and nineteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. In the Latin alphabet, from which it comes to ours, it followed next after U or V (which were then only one letter: see U), and was till a late date the last letter in that alphabet, till Y and Z (see those letters) were finally added from the Greek to represent pec-

uliar Greek sounds. The sign X was a Greek addition to the Phœnician alphabet; it had in early Greek use a divided value: In the eastern alphabets, that of *kh* (besides the signs for *ph* and *th*); in the western, that of *ks* (besides the signs for *ps* and *ts* or *ds*). The former of the two came afterward to be the universally accepted value in Greece itself; while the latter was carried over into Italy, and so became Roman, and was passed on to us. Hence our X has in general the Latin value *ks*; but as initial (almost only in words from the Greek, and there representing a different Greek character, the *kh*) we have reduced it to the *z*-sound, as in *Xerxes*, *xanthous*. In many words also, especially among those beginning with *ex*, it is made sonant, or pronounced as *gz*. The accepted rule for this is that the *gz*-sound is given after an unaccented before an accented vowel, as in *extra*, *exile* (*egzile*, *egzile*), over against *exercise*, *exile* (*ekzercise*, *ekzile*). But usage does not follow the rule with exactness, and many cultivated speakers disregard the distinction altogether, pronouncing everywhere alike *ks* (or *kz*). In any case, the sign X is superfluous in English, as it was in Latin and in Greek; it denotes no sound which is not fully provided for otherwise. In Old English it was sometimes used for *sh*, as in *zal = shall*.

2. As a numeral, X stands for ten. When laid horizontally (X), it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (X̄) it stands for ten thousand.

3. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. (Christian), Xmas. (Christmas).—4. As a symbol: (a) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the semitendinosus muscle. *A. H. Garrod*. (b) In *math.*: (1) [*i. e.*] In algebra, the first of the unknown quantities or variables. (2) [*i. e.*] In analytical geometry, an abscissa or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *x*.—5. Originally, a mark on brewers' casks; hence, a name given to ale of a certain quality. Compare XX, XXX.—**Xn function**. See *function*.

xanorpha (zā-nōr'fā-kā), *n.* A musical instrument, resembling the harmonichord and the tetrachordon, invented by Röllig in 1801. the strings of which were sounded by means of little bows.

Xantharpyia (zan-thār-pī'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Harpyia*, q. v.] A genus of *Pteropodidae*. *A. amplexicauda* is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan sub-region.

xantharsenite (zan-thūr'se-nit), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *arsenite*.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is related to chondrarsenite.

xanthate (zan'thāt), *n.* [< *xanthic* + -ate¹.] A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + -e-in².] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

xanthelasma (zan-thē-las'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ελασμα*, a plate.] Same as *xanthoma*.

Xanthia (zan'thi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*, having slender porrect palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. *X. fulvago* is the sawfly-moth of Europe. Its larva feeds when young on catkins of willow, later on bramble and plantain.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Ξανθός*, Xanthus (see def.).] Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town of Lycia in Asia Minor.—**Xanthian sculptures**, a large collection of sculptures, chiefly sepulchral, from Xanthus and the neighboring region, preserved in the British Museum. The collection includes

the reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb. See *Harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

xanthic (zan'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + -ic.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or relating to xanthin; yellow, referring to the color of the urine.—**Xanthic acid**, the general name of the esters or ether-acids of thiocarbonic acid, as ethyl xanthic acid, C₂H₅CS₂, a heavy, oily liquid with a penetrating smell and a sharp, astringent taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.—**Xanthic calculus**, a urinary calculus composed in great part of xanthin.—**Xanthic flowers**, flowers which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers*.—**Xanthic oxid**, xanthin.—**Xanthic-oxid calculus**. Same as *xanthic calculus*.

xanthid (zan'thid), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + -id².] A compound of xanthogen.

xanthin, **xanthine** (zan'thin), *n.* [Also *xanthin*; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + -in², -ine².] One of several substances, so named with reference to their color. Especially—(a) That part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (b) The yellow coloring matter contained in madder. (c) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. (d) A complex body, C₇H₄N₄O₆, related to uric acid, occurring normally in small quantity in the blood, urine, and liver, and occasionally in urinary calculi. It is a white dimorphic body, and combines with both acids and bases.—**Xanthin calculus**. Same as *xanthic calculus*. See *xanthic*.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [< *xanthin* + Gr. *ουρία*, urine.] The excretion of xanthin in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also *xanthuria*.

Xanthispa (zan-this'pā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1858), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Hispa*, q. v.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Crysomelidæ*, erected for the single species *X. camicoides*, from Cayenne.

xanthitane (zan'thi-tān), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + (i)tan(ic).] An alteration-product of the sphene (titanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanite acid instead of silica.

xanthite (zan'thit), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + -ite².] A variety of vesuvianite found in limestone near Amity, New York.

Xanthium (zan'thium), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *ξανθον*, a plant, said to be *X. strumarium*, and to have been so named because its infusion turned the hair yellow; < *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidæ* and subtribe *Ambrosiæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flower-heads, the male with a single row of separate bracts,



Upper Part of the Stem with the Flower-heads and Leaves of Cockle-bur (*Xanthium strumarium*). a, staminate flower; b, pistillate flower; c, involucre, inclosing two pistillate flowers.

the female armed with numerous hooked prickles. Twenty-one species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to four: they are mostly of uncertain, perhaps of American, origin, but are now widely naturalized throughout warm regions. They are coarse weedy annuals with alternate

leaves which are lobed and closely tomentose, or are coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monocious flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils; in the fertile heads the fruit forms a large spiny bur containing the achenes. The species are known as *cockle-bur*, or as *clot-bur*; 3 occur in the United States, only 1 of which is a native, *X. canadense*, which varies near the coast and the Great Lakes to a dwarf variety, *echinatum*, known as *sea-burdock*; of the others, *X. strumarium*, the spiny clot-bur, thought to be a native of Chili, is armed with slender yellowish trifid spines in the axils; and *X. strumarium* is the common species of Europe. In England it is known as *ditch bur*, *burweed*, *louse-bur*, and *small burdock*.

xanthiuria (zan-thi-ū'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xantho (zan'thō), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Camæridæ*, with numerous species. Also *Xanthus*.

xanthocarpous (zan-thō-kār'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., having yellow fruit.

Xanthocephalus (zan-thō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Icteridæ*, or American blackbirds, having as type the common yellow-headed blackbird of the United States, first described by Bonaparte in 1825 as *Icterus icterocephalus*, and now known as *X. icterocephalus*. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America



Yellow headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*), male.

from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin westward, extending north into the British possessions, and south into Mexico. The male is jet-black, with the whole head and neck bright yellow, except the black lores and a black space about the base of the bill; there is a large white wing-patch, and usually there are a few yellow feathers on the thighs and vent. The length is from 10 to 12 inches, the extent 16 to 17. The female is smaller and chiefly brownish. This blackbird nests in marshy places, and lays from three to six eggs of a grayish-green color spotted with reddish brown. Also called *Xanthocephalus*.

Xanthochelus (zan-thō-kē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χελή*, a claw.] A genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* and subfamily *Cleoninae*, having wings and somewhat pruinose elytra. It contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

Xanthochlorus (zan-thō-klor'us), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. *Leptopus* is a synonym.

Xanthochroa (zan-thok'rō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Schmidt, 1846), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρόα*, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Edemeridæ*, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contiguous middle coxae, one-spurred front tibiae, and deeply emarginate eyes.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'rō-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *xanthochrous*: see *xanthochrous*.] In ethnol., one of the five groups into which some

anthropologists classify man, comprising the blond type, or fair whites.

The *Xanthochroi* or fair whites—tall, with almost colourless skin, blue or grey eyes, hair from straw colour to chestnut, and skulls varying as to proportionate width—are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa and eastward as far as Hindostan. On the south and west it mixes with that of the Melanochroi, or dark whites, and on the north and east with that of the Mongoloids.

E. B. Tylor, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 113.

xanthochroia (zan-thō-kroi'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρῶμα*, the skin.] A yellow discoloration of the skin resulting from pigmentary changes. Also *xanthopathia*, *xanthopathy*.

xanthochroic (zan-thō-krō'ik), *a.* [*xanthochroous* + *-ic*.] Same as *xanthochroous*.

That distinction of light- and dark-haired populations and individuals which anthropologists have designated *xanthochroic* and *melanochroic*.

A. Winchell, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 254.

xanthochroous (zan-thō-rō'us), *a.* [*xanthochroous*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρῶμα*, the skin, color.] Yellow-skinned; of or pertaining to the *Xanthochroi*.

xanthocon, xanthocone (zan'thō-kon, -kōn), *n.* [*xanthocon*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κόνις*, dust.] An arsenio-sulphid of silver, of a dull-red or clove-brown color, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in crystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow (whence the name). Also *xanthoconite*.

xanthocreatine (zan-thō-krē'a-tin), *n.* [*xanthocreatine*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κρέας* (kreat-), flesh, + *-ine*.] A basic nitrogenous substance found in muscular tissue and occasionally in urine, occurring in the form of yellow crystalline plates.

xanthocreatinine (zan'thō-krē-at'i-nin), *n.* Same as *xanthocreatine*.

xanthocyanopsy (zan'thō-si-an'op-si), *n.* [*xanthocyanopsy*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κυανός*, dark-blue, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which the ability to distinguish yellow and blue only is present, vision for red being wanting.

Xanthocyclus (zan-thō-sik'lā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, agreeing somewhat with *Euphitrea* in sternal structure, but with punctate-striate elytra, and different hind thighs. The type is *X. chapuisi* from India. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Amphimela* (Chapuis, 1875).

xanthoderma (zan-thō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] Yellowness of the skin from any cause; *xanthochroia*.

Xanthodes (zan-thō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ιδεύς*, form.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Acontidae*, comprising a few species inhabiting southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, whose metamorphoses are unknown. The fore wings are entire, usually rounded, and pale-yellow in color, with red or violet-brown markings.

xanthodont (zan'thō-dont), *a.* [*xanthodont*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄδους* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Having yellow teeth, as a rodent. The enamel of the front surface of the incisors in rodents is, as a rule, of some bright color into which yellow enters, mostly orange or of a still more reddened tint, furnishing a notable exception to the white teeth of most mammals, the plicose or reddish-black teeth of most shrews being another exception to the rule.

xanthodontous (zan'thō-dont'us), *a.* [*xanthodont* + *-ous*.] Same as *xanthodont*.

xanthogen (zan'thō-jen), *n.* [*xanthogen*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *γενής*, producing; see *-gen*.] A hypothetical radical formerly supposed to exist in xanthic acid and its compounds.

Xanthogramma (zan-thō-gram'ā), *n.* [NL. (Schiner, 1860), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *γράμμα*, mark, letter.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidae*, closely allied to the genus *Syrphus*, and comprising 3 European and 5 North American species. They are large, almost naked flies, of a metallic black color broken with yellow spots and bands. The larvae probably feed on plant-lice.

Xantholestes (zan-thō-les'tēz), *n.* [NL. (R. B. Sharpe, 1877), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λεστής*, a robber; see *Lestes*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of Philippine flycatchers, inhabiting the island of Panay. *X. panayensis* is the only species, 4½ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below.

Xantholinus (zan-thō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. (*Staphylinus*).] A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidae*, of universal distribution, and comprising about 100 species, distinguished chiefly by the long terminal joint of the maxillary palpi.

They are found under dead leaves, stones, and moss; but a few European species are myrmecophilous, living in the nests of *Formica rufa* and *F. fuliginosa*.

Xantholites (zan-thō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Etheridge), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of fossil crustaceans from the London clay.

xanthoma (zan-thō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-oma*.] A connective-tissue new growth in the skin, forming soft yellow patches, either flat (*xanthoma planum*) or tuberculated (*xanthoma tuberosum*). The former is especially apt to occur on the eyelids, being then called *xanthoma palpebrarum*. Also called *vittigoides* and *xanthelasma*.

xanthomatous (zan-thōm'a-tus), *a.* [*xanthoma* + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to xanthoma: as, the *xanthomatous* diathesis.

xanthomelanous (zan-thō-mel'a-nus), *a.* [*xanthomelanous*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *μέλας* (melas-), black.] Noting a type or race of men. See the quotation.

The *Xanthomelanous*, with black hair and yellow, brown, or olive skins. Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 153.

Xanthonia (zan-thō-ni'ā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising 4 species, all North American. *X. Stevensi* and *X. villosula* feed on the leaves of the black walnut.

xanthopathy (zan-thop'a-thi), *n.* [*xanthopathy*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *xanthochroia*.

Xanthophæa (zan-thō-fē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Chaudoir, 1848), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φαῖς*, dusky.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, comprising 2 species, one from Australia and the other from Oceania.

xanthophane (zan'thō-fān), *n.* [*xanthophane*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φανής*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyl, xanthophyll (zan'thō-fl), *n.* [*xanthophyl*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the peculiar yellow coloring matter of autumn leaves, due to the decomposition of chlorophyll. Its chemical composition and the processes of its formation are not well known. See *chlorophyll*, *chrysophyll*. Also called *phyloxanthin*.

xanthophylline (zan'thō-fil'in), *n.* [*xanthophyll* + *-ine*.] Same as *xanthophyll*.

xanthophyllite (zan'thō-fil'it), *n.* [As *xanthophyll* + *-ite*.] A mineral allied to the micas, occurring in crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist: found in Zlatoust in the Ural. Walenite is a variety in distinct tabular crystals. Xanthophyllite is closely allied to seyrerite (clintonite), and these species, with chloritoid, otterite, etc., constitute the clintonite group, or the brittle micas.

xanthopierin (zan'thō-pik'rin), *n.* [*xanthopierin*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*.] In *chem.*, a name given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow coloring matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*, afterward shown to be identical with berberine.

xanthopierite (zan'thō-pik'rit), *n.* [*xanthopierite*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*.] Same as *xanthopierin*.

xanthopous (zan'thō-pus), *a.* [*xanthopous*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πους* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In *bot.*, having a yellow stem.

xanthoproteic (zan-thō-prō'tē-ik), *a.* [*xanthoproteic* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from xanthoprotein.—**Xanthoproteic acid**, a non-crystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

xanthoprotein (zan'thō-prō'tē-in), *n.* [*xanthoprotein*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *E. protein*.] The characteristic yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

xanthoproteinic (zan-thō-prō'tē-in'ik), *a.* [*xanthoprotein* + *-ic*.] Related to xanthoprotein.

xanthopsin (zan-thōp'sin), *n.* [As *xanthopsin* + *-in*.] Yellow pigment of the retina.

xanthopsy (zan'thōp-si), *n.* [*xanthopsy*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which all objects seem to have a yellow tinge; yellow vision.

xanthopsydria (zan-thōp-si-drā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ψιδρία*, a blister.] The presence of pustules on the skin.

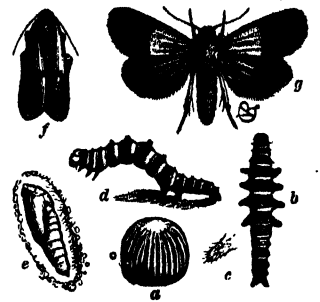
Xanthoptera (zan-thōp'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Sodoffsky, 1837), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Anthophilidae*, comprising a few American species, distinguished by the presence of a subcellular areole on the fore wings.

X. semioerocera feeds in the larval state on the leaves of

the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*). The larva is a semi-looper, and is beautifully banded with white and purple or lake-red.

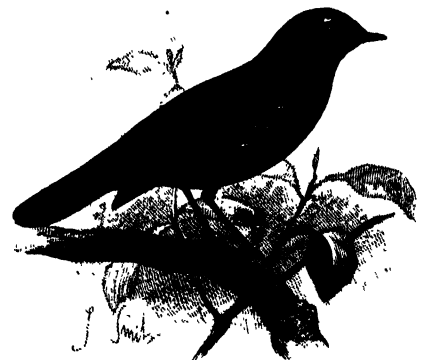
xanthopucine (zan-thō-puk'sin), *n.* [*xanthopucine*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυκνός* (oon) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid found in *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Xanthopygia (zan-thō-pij'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1849), and *Zanthopygia*, Blyth, 1847], < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πύγῃ*, rump.] A genus of Old World flycatchers or *Muscicapidae*, ranging from Japan and China to the Malay peninsula and the Philippines. There are 4 species, 2 of which the males have the rump yellow (whence the name), the throat and breast yellow, and the tail black. These are *X. tricolor* and *X. narcissina*. *X. cyanomelana* is chiefly blue and black in the male. *X. fuliginosa* (see *water-*



Xanthoptera semioerocera.

a, egg, natural size indicated at side; b, larva, dorsal view; c, one of its appendages, enlarged; d, larva, side view; e, pupa within cocoon; f, moth with closed wings; g, moth with expanded wings.



Water-robin (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*).

robin, under *robin*, b) is different again, and is the type of two other genera (*Rhyacornis* and *Nymphæus*). *X. narcissina* has given rise to the generic name *Charadry-las*; and *X. cyanomelana* to that of *Cyanoptila*.

Xanthopygus (zan-thō-pi'gus), *n.* [NL. (Kraatz, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πύγῃ*, rump.] A genus of American rove-beetles, comprising 1 North American species, *X. cacti*, and about 15 species from South America, characterized by having the marginal lines of the thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined.

xanthorhamnine (zan'thō-ram'nin), *n.* [*xanthorhamnine*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥάμνος*, buckthorn (see *Rhamnus*), + *-ine*.] A yellow coloring matter contained in the ripe Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.

Xanthornus (zan-thōr'nus), *n.* [NL. (P. S. Pallas, 1769; Scopoli, 1777; generally miscredited to Cuvier), prop. **Xanthornis*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A large genus of *Icteridae*: strictly synonymous with *Icterus* of Brisson (1760). Most of the American caranages, orioles, hang-nests, or troopials have at some time been placed in this genus. Also called *Pendulinus*. See cut under *troopial*.

Xanthorrhiza (zan-thō-rī'zā), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1789), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ρίζα*, root.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*, and subtribe *Cimicifugæ*. It is characterized by regular racemose flowers with five or ten stamens, and five or ten carpels which become follicles in fruit. The only species, *X. apiculata*, is a native of the United States, growing on shaded mountain-banks from Pennsylvania and western New York to Kentucky and southward. It is a dwarf shrub with its stem yellowish within, bearing pinnately compound leaves and pendulous compound racemes of brownish-purple flowers with petaloid sepals and small gland-like petals. Its yellow rootstock secures it the name of *shrub-yellowroot* (which see); and the bark are intensely bitter, and afford a simple tonic of minor importance.

Xanthorrhoea (zan-thō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the red resin of some species; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ροή*, a flow, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Lomandree*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with distinct and partly glumaceous perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary with few or several ovules in each cell. The 11 species are all Australian; they produce a thick rhizome commonly growing up into an arborescent woody trunk, covered or terminated by long linear rigid crowded brittle leaves. The numerous small flowers are densely compacted in a long cylindrical terminal spike.



Xanthoptera ridingsi.

A red resin exudes from *X. hastilis* and other species, known as *acaroid gum*, or *Botany bay resin*. See *acaroid gum* (under *acaroid*), *blackboy*, and *grass-tree*. — *Xanthorrhoea resin*. Same as *acaroid resin* (which see, under *acaroid*). **xanthosis** (zan-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in cancerous tumors.

Xanthosoma (zan-thō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceae*, tribe *Colocasioideae*, and subtribe *Colocasieae*. It is characterized by coriaceous sagittate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-celled ovaries separate below but dilated and united above, forming berries in fruit which are included within the spathe-tube, and by anisotropous ovules with an inferior micropyle, mostly attached to the partitions. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They are herbs with a milky juice, producing a tuberous rootstock or thick elongated caudex. They bear long thick petiolate leaves; the flower-stalks are usually short, often numerous, and produce a spathe with an oblong or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamina and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and included; the fertile and densely flowered lower part is separated by a constriction from the elongated male section. *X. atrovirens* is known in the West Indies as *kale*, and *X. peregrinum* (perhaps the same as the last) as *taya*; for *X. sagittifolium*, see *tannier*.

xanthospermous (zan-thō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having yellow seeds; yellow-seeded.

Xanthotania (zan-thō-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *τανία*, a band; see *tania*.] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily *Morphinae*, containing only the species *X. busiris*, from Malacca, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallace.

Xanthoura, *n.* See *Xanthura*.

xanthous (zan'thus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ous*.] Yellow: in anthropology and ethnography specifying the yellow or Mongoloid type of mankind.

The second great type, the Mongolian or *Xanthous* or "yellow." W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 316.

xanthoxyl (zan-thok'sil), *n.* A plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceae* (now the tribe *Xanthoxyleae*). Lindley.

Xanthoxylaceae (zan-thok-sil'ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-aceae*.] A former order of plants, equivalent to the present tribe *Xanthoxyleae*.

Xanthoxyleae (zan-thok-sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-eae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceae*. It is characterized by regular flowers with free spreading petals and stamens, usually an annular or pulvinate disk, from two to five carpels each with two ovules, and a straight or arcuate embryo commonly with flat cotyledons. It includes 25 genera, mainly tropical, 14 of which are widely separated monotypic local genera. See *Xanthoxylum* (the type) and *Pentaceraea*.

xanthoxylum (zan-thok-sil'ō-in), *n.* [*<* *Xanthoxylum* + *-in*.] A neutral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok'si-lum), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1759), altered from the *Zanthoxylum* of Linnaeus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceae*, type of the tribe *Xanthoxyleae*. It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamous flowers with from three to five imbricate or imbricate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five somewhat globose and commonly two-valved carpels. There are about 110 species, widely distributed through tropical and warm regions; nearly 50 occur in Brazil, many others in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, and 5 in the United States. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes armed with straight or recurved prickles. The leaves are commonly odd-pinnate, rarely reduced to one to three leaflets; the leaflets are entire or crenate, oblique, and pellucid-dotted. The flowers are small, usually white or greenish, commonly in crowded axillary and terminal panicles. The fruit is usually aromatic and pungent, with a glandular-dotted pericarp. The bark, especially that of the roots, is powerfully stimulant and tonic, and often used for rheumatism, to excite salivation, and as a cure for toothache; it contains a bitter principle (berberine) and a yellow coloring matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antispasmodic. Three species in the United States are small trees, of which *X. crotbium* (*X. Caribaeum*) is the satinwood of Florida, the West Indies, and the Bermudas, its wood, used in the manufacture of small articles, having at first the odor of true satinwood. *X. Fagara* (*X. Pterota*) is the wild lime of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru, and has been also known as *Fagara Pterota* and *F. lentiaefolia*; in southern Florida it is one of the most common of small trees, often a tall slender shrub; it produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as *savin* or *ironwood* in the West Indies. (See *wild lime*, under *lime*.) *X. emarginatum* (*X. sapindoides*), known as *licca-tree* or *lignum-vorum* in the West Indies, and exported thence under the name of *rosewood*, also extends to Florida, where it is a shrub with coriaceous shining leaves. The 2 other species of the United States are known as *tooth-ache-tree* and as *prickly-ash* (which see); of these *X.*

Americanum is a shrub found from Massachusetts and Virginia to Minnesota and Kansas, and *X. Clava-Herculis* is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known



Xanthoxylum Americanum
1, branch with male flowers, 2, branch with fruit and leaves; a, male flower; b, female flower; c, fruits.

as *peppercorn*. For *X. Caribaeum*, see *prickly yellow-wood*, under *yellow-wood*. The other species of the West Indies are there known in general as *yellow-wood* and as *fustic*, several producing a valuable wood; in Jamaica *X. coriacea* is also known as *yellow mastwood*, and *X. spinifex* as *van-pout* (which see); in Australia *X. brachycanthum* is used for cabinet-work; in Cape Colony *X. Capense* is known as *knobwood* (which see); 6 other woody species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, all there known as *heae*. The fruit of many tropical species is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as *X. piperitum*, the Japanese pepper, and *X. schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), the anise-pepper of China. The Chinese bitter pepper, or star-pepper, *X. Daniellii*, is now referred to the genus *Erodia*. *X. nitidum* is in China a valued febrifuge, and *X. alatum* a sudorific and anthelmintic; the leaves of the latter are used as food for silk worms, its fruit in India as a condiment, and its seeds as a fish-poison.

Xanthura (zan-thū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Scalater, 1862, after *Xanthoura*, Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as *X. luteosa*, of the Rio Grande region and southward. These resplendent birds vie with any of the blue jays in color, and are of very unusual hues for this group. The species name: d's yellowish-green, bright-yellow, greenish-blue, azure-blue, jet-black, and hoary-white in various parts; it is not crested.



Rio Grande Jay (*Xanthura luteosa*).

The length is 11 or 12 inches, the extent 14½ to 15½. It nests in bushes, and lays usually three or four eggs of a greenish-drab color marked with shades of brown. Another and still more richly colored species is the Peruvian Jay, *X. yncas*.

xanthuria (zan-thū'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xanthyrus (zan'thi-ris), *n.* [NL. (Felder, 1862), prop. **Xantholhyris*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *θύρις*, window.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Arctiidae*, comprising one or more species from South America.

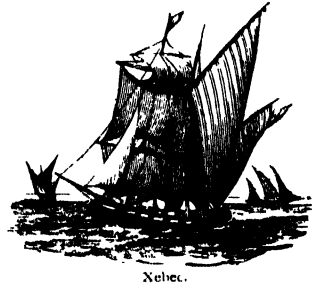
Xantus gecko. See *gecko*.

Xantusia (zan-tū'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1852), named after L. J. Xantus de Vesey, who collected extensively in California and Mexico.] The typical genus of *Xantusiidae*.

Xantusiidae (zan-tū-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xantusia* + *-idae*.] An American family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Xantusia*, having the parietal bones distinct and the supratemporal fossae roofed over.

xd. A contraction of *ex du.* (which see).

zebec (zē'bek), *n.* [Also sometimes *zebec*, *zebeck*, *shebec*, *shebeck*; = F. *chebec* = Sp. *jabeque* = Pg. *chaveco*, *zareco* = It. *sciabecco*, also *zambeco*; said to be < Turk. *sumbeki*; cf. Pers. Ar. *sumbuk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.



Zebec.

Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *zebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. Sumner, Orations, I, 252.

Xema (zē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819): a made word.] A genus of *Laridae*; the fork-tailed gulls. *X. sabini* is the only species. This gull is 13 or 14 inches long. The adult is snowy-white, with extensive slaty-blue mantle, the outer five primaries black tipped with white, the head hooded in slate-color with a jet-black ring, the feet black, and the bill black tipped with yellow. The forking of the tail is about one inch. This remarkable and beautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in



Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabini*).

winter, though it is not often seen in the United States. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Peru, and in Europe. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are three in number, measuring 1½ by 1¼ inches, and of a brownish-olive color sparsely splashed with brown. The swallow-tailed gull (see *swallow-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.

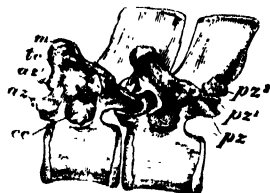
xenacanthine (zen-a-kan'thin), *a. and n.* I. a. Of or relating to the *Xenacanthini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Xenacanthini*.

Xenacanthini (zen-a-kan-thi'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *-ini*.] An order of fossil selachians. They had the notochord rarely if ever constricted, neural and hemal arches and spines long and slender, and pectoral fins with long segmented axils. The order includes many extinct fishes which flourished in the seas of the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which have been referred to the families *Pleuracanthidae* and *Cladodontidae*.

Xenaltica (zē-nal'ti-ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Italtica*, *q. v.*] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, having the four anterior tibiae with a small spine and the hind tibiae with a double spine. The two known species are from Old Calabar and Madagascar. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Myrcina* (Chapuis, 1875).

xenarthral (zē-nār'thrāl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebrae; having certain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebrae, as the American edentates: the opposite of *nomarthral*. Gull, 1884.



Xenarthral Articulation of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebrae of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), side view, two thirds natural size.
ax, prezygapophysis, with ax', additional anterior articular facet; pa, postzygapophysis, with pa', additional posterior articular facet; m, metapophysis; cc, facet for articulation of capitulum of rib; tc, the same for tubercle of rib.

xenelasia (zen-ē-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *λασία*, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *λάσις*, < *ἵλασις*, drive.] A Spartan law or alien act which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission.

xenia, *n.* Plural of *xenium*.

xenial (zē-ni-əl), *a.* [*Gr. ξενία, hospitality, < ξένος, Ionic ξένος, a guest, also a host, in Homer a friendly stranger.*] Pertaining to hospitality, or to the rights, privileges, standing, or treatment of a guest, or to the relations between a guest and his host; specifically, noting such relations, etc., in Greek antiquity.

Again, it is curious to observe that the *xenial* relation was not less vivacious than that of blood. The tie of blood subsists in the second generation from the common ancestor; and Diomed and Glaucus similarly own one another as ξένος because two generations before (Æneus had entertained Bellerophon).

Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II. 460.

Xenichthyinae (zē-nik-thi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Xenichthys + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Sparidae*, typified by the genus *Xenichthys*, having the dorsal fin deeply emarginate, the vomer toothed, and all the teeth villiform in narrow bands.

Xenichthys (zē-nik'this), *n.* [*NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ιχθύς, a fish.*] A genus of sparoid fishes, typical of the *Xenichthyinae*, as *X. californiensis*. This queer fish is of a silvery color with continuous dusky stripes along the several rows of scales on the upper part of the body, and is found from San Diego southward.

Xenicidae (zē-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Xenicus + -idae.*] A family of non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyioid) passerine birds, typified by the genus *Xenicus*, and confined to New Zealand. Also called *Acanthisittidae*. They were formerly supposed to be creepers, warblers, nuthatches, or wrens, and classed accordingly, but are now placed in the vicinity of the Old World ant-thrushes and related forms (*Ptilidae*, etc.). There is only one intrinsic syringomyon; the sternum is single notched on each side behind; the nasal bones are holohyaline, the maxillopalatines are slender, and the vomer is broad, with anterior emargination; the tarsal are not lamellipalmar; the primaries are ten, with the first about as long as the second, and the rectrices are ten. *Acanthisitta chloris* (the citrine warbler of Latham, 1788) is a short-tailed creeper, quite like a nuthatch in appearance and habits; the species of *Xenicus* resemble wrens. See *Xenicus*.

Xenicus (zen'i-kus), *n.* [*NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < Gr. ξένος, of a stranger, < ξένος, a stranger.*] The name-giving genus of *Xenicidae*. It contains two species. *X. longipes* is the long legged warbler of Latham (1788), remarkably like a wren in appearance and habits; the other species is *X. gilviventris* of Julius Haast.

Xenisma (zē-nis'mi), *n.* [*NL. (Jordan, 1876), < Gr. ξένισμα, amazement, < ξένος, surprise, make strange, < ξένος, strange.*] A genus of cyprinodonts, or a subgenus of *Fundulus*, whose dorsal fin is high and begins opposite or slightly behind the anal. Two species inhabit tributaries of the Lower Mississippi. See cut under *studfish*.

xenium (zē-ni-um), *n.*; *pl. xenia* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. ξένιον, usually in pl. ξένα, a gift to a guest from his host, neut. of ξένος, of a guest, < ξένος, a guest, stranger.*] In *classical antiq.*, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

Xenocichla (zen-ō-sik'li), *n.* [*NL. (Hartlaub, 1857), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + κίχλη, a thrush.*] An extensive genus of Ethiopian birds, conventionally referred to the *Timeliidae*, and also called *Bleda*, *Pyrrhurus*, *Isopogon*, and *Trichites*. Fifteen species are described; they differ much from one another. Some have often been put in such genera as *Pycnonotus*, *Cisticola*, or *Trichophorus*, and all are called by the name *bulbul*, in common with other birds more or less nearly related. *X. tertia* is the yellow-browed bulbul; *X. flavicollis*, the yellow-throated; *X. tephroleuca*, the ashy-throated; *X. simplex*, March's; *X. flaviventris*, Barratt's; *X. aenea*, the red-billed; *X. undactyla* (the type of the genus, from Senegambia to Gaboon), the chestnut-tailed; *X. scandens*, the pale; *X. albigularis*, Vassier's; *X. indicator*, the honey-guide; *X. leucophaea*, the white-bellied; *X. notata*, the yellow-marked; *X. canicapilla*, the gray-headed.

Xenocratean (zē-nok-rā-tē'an), *a.* [*< Xenocrates* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrine of Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, who was the head of the Academy, the second after Plato. He is known to have been a voluminous and methodical writer, adhering pretty closely to his master's teachings, but inclined to the doctrines of the Pythagoreans. He held that the ideas were numbers, and that all numbers were produced from 1 and 2.

Xenocratic (zen-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Same as *Xenocratean*.

Xenorepis (zen-ō-krē'pis), *n.* [*NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ῥηπίς, a half-boot.*] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinae*, having thirteen-jointed antennae with two ring-joints, the stigmal club small, and the marginal vein thickened. The species are European.

Xenodacnis (zen-ō-dak'nis), *n.* [*NL. (Cabanis, 1873), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + NL. Dacus, q. v.*] A genus of guilts or *Carebidae*. The type is *X. parina* of Peru, 4½ inches long, the male of a nearly uni-

form dull purplish-blue, the wings and tail blackish edged with blue. The form is peculiar among the guilts, the bill having a parine shape, though no nasal bristles.

xenoderm (zen-ō-dērm), *n.* [*< NL. Xenoderma.*] A wart-snake of the subfamily *Xenodermatinae*.

Xenoderma (zen-ō-dēr'mā), *n.* [*NL. (Reinhardt), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + δέρμα, skin.*] The typical genus of *Xenodermatinae*, with granular scales, simple urosteges, and no frontal nor parietal plates. The genus has also been placed in *Nothopsidæ*. Also *Xenodermus*.

Xenodermatinae (zen-ō-dēr-mā-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Xenoderma (-t-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Acrochordidae* or wart-snakes, represented by the genus *Xenoderma*. Also *Xenodermata*.

xenodermine (zen-ō-dēr'min), *a.* [*< Xenoderma + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the *Xenodermatinae*.

Xenodermus (zen-ō-dēr'mus), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *Xenoderma*.

xenodocheum, xenodochium (zen-ō-dō-kē'um, -ki'um), *n.*; *pl. xenodochea, xenodochia* (-i). [*LL. xenodochium, < Gr. ξενδοχίον, a place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, ξένος, a stranger, + dochion, a receptacle, < δέχομαι, receive.*] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a building for the reception of strangers.—2. In modern Greek lands, a hotel; an inn; also, a guest-house in a monastery.

xenodochy (zē-nod'ō-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. ξενδοχία, the entertainment of a stranger, ξένος, a stranger, + dochy, a receiving, < δέχομαι, receive.*] 1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.—2. Same as *xenodocheum*.

xenogamy (zē-nog'ā-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ξένος, strange, + γάμος, marriage.*] In *bot.*, cross-fertilization—that is, the impregnation or fecundation of the ovules of a flower with pollen from another flower of the same species, either on the same or (usually) on a different plant.

xenogenesis (zen-ō-jen'ō-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ξένος, stranger, + γένεσις, birth.*] The generation of offspring which pass through an entirely different life-cycle from that of the parents, and never exhibit the characters of the latter: a mode of biogenesis supposed by Milne-Edwards to occur, but not proved to have any existence in fact.

The term Heterogenesis . . . has unfortunately been used in a different sense [than that of the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent], and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it *Xenogenesis*, which means the generation of something foreign.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

xenogenetic (zen-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< xenogenesis (-et-) + -ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to xenogenesis.

I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes.

Huxley, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

xenogenic (zen-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< xenogen-y + -ic.*] Same as *xenogenetic*.

xenogeny (zē-noj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ξένος, strange, + γένεσις, -born.*] Same as *xenogenesis*.

xenolite (zen-ō-lit), *n.* A silicate of aluminium, related to fibrolite, found at Petershoff, Finland.

xenomenia (zen-ō-mē-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ξένος, strange, + μηνιαία, menses.*] A loss of blood occurring at the time of the menstrual flow elsewhere than from the uterus, and taking the place of the regular flow; vicarious menstruation. Compare *stigma*, 4.

Xenomi (zē-nō'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ὤμος, shoulder.*] A suborder of fishes, resembling the *Haplomi*, but distinguished by peculiarities of the pectoral arch (whence the name). It consists of the family *Dallidae* alone. See cut under *Dallia*.

xenomorphie (zen-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. ξένος, strange, + μορφή, form.*] In *lithol.*, noting the mineral constituents of a rock when they are bounded by planes not formed as the result of their own molecular structure, but the result of their contact with other minerals also forming constituents of the same rock, which having crystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of *idiomorphie*. Also called *allotriomorphie*.

xenomous (zē-nō'mus), *a.* [*< NL. Xenomi.*] Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish; of or pertaining to the *Xenomi*.

Xenopeltidae (zen-ō-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Xenopeltis + -idae.*] A family of colubriform *Ophidia*, represented by the genus *Xenopeltis*. They have no supraorbital or postorbital bone, have a coronoid bone, premaxillary teeth, and gastrosteges, and have no rudiments of hind limbs.

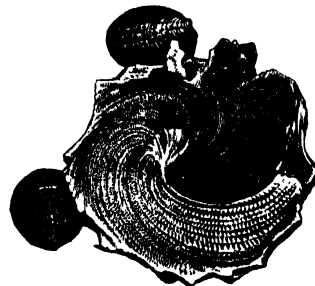
Xenopeltis (zen-ō-pel'tis), *n.* [*NL. (Reinhardt, 1827), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + πέλτη, a shield.*] The typical genus of *Xenopeltidae*, having the lower jaw produced, the teeth very fine, and no anal spurs. *X. unicolor*, formerly *Tortrix xenopeltis*, is a singular snake of nocturnal and carnivorous habits, found in Malaysia and some other regions.

Xenophanean (zē-nof-ā-nē'an), *a.* [*< Xenophanes* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrines of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monotheistic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenides and his followers did.

Xenophora (zē-nof'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Fischer von Waldheim, 1807), also Xenophorus (Philippi, 1847), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + φέρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] The typical genus of *Xenophoridae*, so



Xenophora pallidula, side view, reduced.



Xenophora pallidula, lower view, reduced.

called from their carrying foreign objects attached to the shell. Formerly also called *Phorus* (a name too near the prior *Phora* in entomology). See also cut under *carrier-shell*.

Xenophoridae (zen-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Xenophora + -idae.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Xenophora*: formerly called *Phoridae* (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as *carrier-shells*, *conchologists*, and *mineralogists*. See cuts under *carrier-shell* and *Xenophora*.

xenophoroid (zē-nof'ō-roid), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Of or relating to the *Xenophoridae*.

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

xenophthalmia (zen-of-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ὁφθαλμία, ophthalmia.*] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

Xenopicus (zen-ō-pi'kus), *n.* [*NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + L. picus, a woodpecker.*] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the *Picus albolarvatus* of Cassin, and characterized by the structure



White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*).

of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an approach to that of *Sphyrapicus*. The body is black, without spots or stripes; the head is white, with a scarlet nuchal crescent in the male; the wings are blotched with white; the length is about 9 inches, the extent 18. This remarkable woodpecker inhabits the mountains of Cali-

fornia, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in pine woods.

Xenopodidae (zen-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of African aglossal or tongueless toads, typified by the genus *Xenopus*: same as *Dactylethridae*. They are related to the American *Pipidae*, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head.

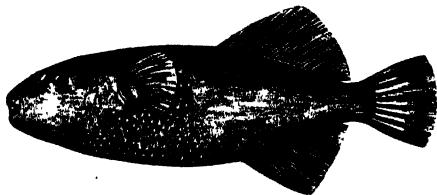
Xenops (zē'nops), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidae*, or South American tree-creepers, characterized by the short, com-



Xenops genibarbis.

pressed, and upturned bill, and ranging from Mexico to southern Brazil. There are 2 distinct species. *X. genibarbis* has the back olivaceous and the belly streaked; in *X. rufilans* the back is rufous and the belly is not streaked. They are very small birds, 4 or 5 inches long, both with a white cheek-stripe.

Xenopter (zē-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidae*,



Xenopter naritus.

characterized by the infundibuliform nostrils and the peculiarity of the dermal ossifications. They inhabit the Indian archipelago. *X. naritus* is a typical example.

xenopterygian (zē-nop-tē-rī-j'ian), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Xenopterygii*.

2. *n.* A fish of this suborder.

Xenopterygii (zē-nop-tē-rī-j'i-i), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleosthepical fishes, represented by the family *Gobiesocidae*, and characterized by the development of a complicated suctorial organ in the pectoral region. The xenopterygians had usually been placed with the lump-fishes and snail-fishes, in consequence of their common possession of a sucking-disk, which, however, is formed differently in the present suborder, being chiefly developed from the skin of the breast, in connection with the ventral fins. They are mostly fishes of oblong or lengthened coniform shape, with scaleless skin and spineless fins, one posterior dorsal fin, more or less nearly opposite the anal, and the sucker either entire or divided. They are small fishes, most common in tropical and warm temperate seas between tide-marks, adherent to rocks. There are 10 genera and 25 or 30 species, as *Gobiesox reticulatus*, abundant in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Xenopus (zen-ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πούς* (-pod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of *Xenopodidae*. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as *X. laevis*. They are called *clawed toads*.

Xenorhina (zen-ō-rī'nī), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς* (-rh-) = *nose, snout*.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family *Xenorhinidae*. The species is *X. orycephala*.

Xenorhinidae (zen-ō-rī'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenorhina* + *-idae*.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus *Xenorhina*.

Xenorhipis (zen-ō-rī'pīs), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς*, also *ῥίψ*, wickerwork.] A genus of buprestid beetles,

containing the single species *X. brendeli*, from Illinois, remarkable in that the male antennae are flabellate, a unique structure in the family *Buprestidae*.

Xenorhynchus (zen-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1855), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥύνχος*, beak.] A genus of storks or *Ciconiinae*, representing the Indian and Australian type of *jabirus*. *X. australis* is the black-necked stork (which see, under *stork*).

Xenos (zē'nos), *n.* [NL. (Rossi, 1792), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of parasitic coleopters, of the family *Stylopidae*, having four-jointed antennae and four-jointed tarsi. The species are found in middle and southern Europe and in North and South America. They are among the most remarkable of insects, and the genus is historically notable as containing the earliest known strepsipters. Also, and preferably, *Xenus*.

Xenosauridae (zen-ō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of American eriglossate lacertilians, related to the *Iguanidae*, based on the genus *Xenosaurus*.

Xenosaurus (zen-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1861), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Xenosauridae*, based on *X. grandis*, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long.

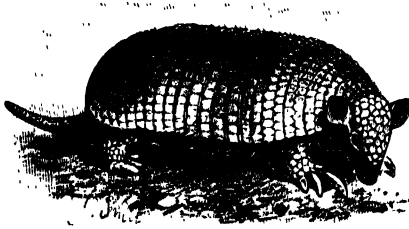
xenotime (zen-ō-tīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενότιμος*, favoring strangers, < *ξένος*, strange, + *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in squares, octahedrons, and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

Xenotis (zē-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also *Xenotes*, < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὄν* (-ōn-), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near *Lepomis*, in which it is sometimes merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. Species are *X. megalotis*, *X. marginatus*, and *X. bombifrons*, of the United States, the first-named known as the *long-eared sunfish*. This is 6 inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

xenurine (zē-nū'rīn), *n. and a.* [< *Xenurus* + *-ine*.] 1. *n.* An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*; a kabassou. In these forms of *Dasypodidae* the buckler is more zoniferous than in the true *dasypodines*, and the tail is nearly naked; the feet are also somewhat peculiar in the proportions of the metacarpals and phalanges.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Xenurus*.

Xenurus (zē-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. *In ornith.*, same as *Alcedinurus*. Boie, 1826.—2. *In mammal.*, a genus of armadillos, named by Wagler in 1830; the xenurines or kabassous. There are 2 species,



Zoned Xenurus (*Xenurus unitatus*).

X. unicinctus and *X. hispidus*, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.

Xenus (zē'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Xenos*.] 1. *In entom.*, same as *Xenos*.—2. *In ornith.*, same as *Terebia* (where see *cut*). J. J. Kaup, 1829.

Xeocephus (zē-os'ē-fus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), and *Xeocephalus* (G. R. Gray, 1869), and *Xeocephus* (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of *Muscicapidae*, confined to the Philippines. *X. rufus* of Luzon is 7 inches long, and mostly of a cinnamon color. *X. cinnamomeus* of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. *X. cyanescens* is mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8½ inches long, and found in Palawan.

xerafin (zer'ā-fīn), *n.* [Also *xeraphine*, *xeraphin*, *xeraphim*, also, as *Pg.*, *xerafin*; < *Pg.*, *xerafin*, *xerafin*, < Ar. *ashrafi* (cf. *sharafi*, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif*.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

xeransia (zē-ran'sia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρανός*, a drying up, parching, < *ξηραίνω*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] *In pathol.*, siccation; a drying up.

Xeranthemum (zē-ran'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroidae* and subtribe *Carlinae*. It is characterized by

long-stalked solitary flower-heads with the outer flowers small, two-lipped, and neutral, the inner ones bisexual and slightly five-cleft, and by free filaments and chaffy aristate pappus. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are hoary erect branching annuals, without spines, bearing alternate leaves which are narrow and entire. The scarious inner bracts of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence, *X. annuum*, the most frequently cultivated species, is known as *annual everlasting* or *immortelle*.

xerantic (zē-ran'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξηραντικός*, < *ξηραίνω*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] Having drying properties; esiccant.

xerasia (zē-rā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρασία*, a drying, a disease of the hair so called, < *ξηραίνω*, dry, < *ξηρός*, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerobates (zē-rob'ā-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνω*, go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in *Testudo*. *X.* or *T. carolina* is the common gopher. See *gopher*, 3.

xerocollyrium (zē-rō-ko-lir'i-um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ξηροκόλλιον*, a dry or thick eye-salve, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *κόλλιον*, eye-salve: see *collyrium*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dēr'mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A mild form of ichthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called *dermatosexerasia* and *dryskin*.—**Xeroderma pigmentosum**, a disease of the skin, beginning usually in childhood, characterized by areas of capillary dilatation and pigment deposit, followed by localized atrophy of the skin alternating with small patches of hypertrophied epithelium.

xerodermia (zē-rō-dēr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *xeroderma*.

xerodes (zē-rō-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόδης*, dryish, dry-looking, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *είδος*, form.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

xeroma (zē-rō'mī), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-oma*.] Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xeromyrum (zē-rō-mī'rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, a dry perfume, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *μύρον*, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment.

xerophagy (zē-rof'ā-jī), *n.* [< L.L. *xerophagia*, < Gr. *ξηρόφαγος*, the eating of dry food, abstinence, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *φαγών*, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, salt, and water were consumed.

xerophil (zē-rō-fīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φίλος*, love.] *In bot.*, a plant of Alphonse de Candolle's second "physiological group" in his natural system of geographical distribution. The plants of this group, like those of the first group, the *mesotherms*, require a hot climate, but, unlike the latter, are adapted to one of great dryness only. They are chiefly found between latitudes 20° and 35° south and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the *Zygophyllaceae*, *Cuculaceae*, *Artocarpaceae*, *Proteaceae*, and *Cycadaceae*. Compare *megatherm*, *mesotherm*, *microtherm*, and *hekistotherm*.

xerophilous (zē-rof'i-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φίλος*, love.] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry climates, as by possessing coriaceous leaves, succulent stems, etc.; specifically, belonging to the group of xerophiles. See *xerophil*.

xerophthalmia (zē-rof-thul'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < L.L. *xerophthalmia*, < Gr. *ξηρόφθαλμία*, dryness of the eyes, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also *xeroma*, and *xerosis of the conjunctiva*.

Xerophyllum (zē-ro-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieae*. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, flowers with three styles, and a loculicidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *turkeybeard*. They are perennials, with a short thick woody rhizome, tall erect unbranched stem, and a great number of harsh rigid elongated leaves, usually forming a conspicuous basal tuft, and also numerous along the stem, but much smaller and thinner, finally diminished into bristles. The flowers are white and very showy, forming a long terminal raceme which is at first densely pyramidal or oblong and becomes afterward greatly elongated. *X. actifolium*, the eastern species, is a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia; the western, *X. Douglasii*, with a smaller raceme, occurs from the Columbia river to Montana; the raceme of *X. tenax*, of California, is fragrant and dense, becoming over a foot in length.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

xerosis (zē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρασις*, a drying up, < *ξηρός*, dry: see *xerasia*.] Same as *xerantism*.—**Xerosis of the conjunctiva**. Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xerostomia (zê-rô-stô'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξηρός, dry, + στόμα, mouth.] Abnormal dryness of the mouth.

xerotes (zê-rô-têz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξηρότης, dryness, < ξηρός, dry.] In *med.*, a dry habit or disposition of the body.

xerotic (zê-rot'ik), *a.* [*xerotes* + *-ic*.] Characterized by dryness; of the nature of or pertaining to xerotes or xerosis.

xerotribia (zê-rô-trib'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξηροτριβία, dry rubbing, < ξηρός, dry, + τρίβειν, rub.] Dry friction.

xerotripsis (zê-rô-trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξηρότριψις, dry, + τρίψω, rubbing, < τρίβειν, rub.] Same as *xerotribia*.

Xerus (zê'rus), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich and Ehrenberg), so called from the character of the fur; < Gr. ξηρός, dry.] A genus of African ground-squirrels, having dry, harsh fur, which in some cases is bristly and even spiny. They are of more or less terrestrial and fossorial habits, like *spermophiles*. The species are few. The best-known is *X. rutilans*, 11 inches long, the tail 9 more, and of a reddish-yellow color above, paler or whitish below. The red-footed is *X. erythropus*.

Xestia (zes'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. ξέστω, smooth, smoothed by scraping, < ξέω, scrape.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosidae*. Three species are known, two from Europe and one from North America. —2. A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Cerambycidae*, named by Serville in 1834. About a dozen species are known, all South American.

Xestobium (zes-tô'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Motschulsky, 1845), < Gr. ξέστω, smooth, dry, + βίωω, live.] A genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Ptinidae*, having the prosternum very short and the tarsi broad. Three species are described from Europe, and three from North America. *X. affine* breeds in dead maple-stumps in the United States.

xi (zî), *n.* The Greek letter ξ, ξ, corresponding to the English *x* and *z*.

Ximenes (zi-mê'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Francisco Ximenes, a Spanish naturalist, who wrote in 1615 on medicinal plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Oleaceae* and tribe *Oleeae*. It is characterized by flowers with the calyx persistent unchanged, the petals inwardly bearded, the stamens in number more than double the petals and each bearing an oblong or linear anther. There are 5 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, one widely dispersed through both the Old and New Worlds, one Polynesian, and one South African. They are shrubs or trees, smooth or tomentose, often armed with spinous branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, often in clusters. The flowers are whitish, larger than in most of the order, and arranged in short axillary cymes. *X. americana*, a native of the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, is known as *yellow-nut* (which see), in Florida as *hog-plum* and *wild lime*, and in the West Indies as *mountain-plum*, *sea-side plum*, and *false sandalwood*.

Xiphiadidae (zif-i-äd'i-dê), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidae*².

Xiphianæ (zif-i-ä'nê), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidae*².

Xiphias (zif'i-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *xiphias*, < Gr. ξίφος, a swordfish, a sort of comet, < ξίφος, sword.] 1. The typical genus of *Xiphiidae*, now restricted to swordfishes without teeth or ventral fins, and thus exclusive of the sailfishes and spear-fishes (*Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*). The dorsal fins are two, the first high and falcate, and the second very small and situated on the tail, opposite the small second anal. In younger individuals, however, teeth are present, and the two dorsals are connected, so that the banner is more like that of a sailfish. The first anal resembles the first dorsal, but is smaller and less falcate; the pectorals are moderate and falcate. The caudal keel is single; the skin is rough and naked, or in the young has rudimentary scales. *X. gladius* is the common swordfish, widely dispersed in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds, with the sword a yard long. It is dark-bluish above, dusky below, with the sword blackish on top.

2. In *astron.*: (a) A constellation made by Ptolemy Theodori in the fifteenth century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named *Dorado*. (b) [l. c.] In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

Xiphiceræ (zi-fis'g-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + κέρα, horn.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acrididae*, or forming a family *Xiphiceridae*. They are very large strong grasshoppers with crested pronotum and ensiform antennæ. About 25 species have been described, mainly from South America. Others are found in Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, Java, China, and Corea. Also *Xiphocera* (Burmeister, 1838).

Xiphiceridæ (zif-i-ser'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as *Xiphoceridae*), < *Xiphiceræ* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus *Xiphiceræ*, and containing some half-dozen genera of large tropical and sub-tropical forms.

Xiphidion (zi-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), also *Xiphidium* (Agassiz, 1846), erroneously *Xiphidium* (Fieber, 1854); < Gr. ξιφίδιον, dim. of ξίφος, sword.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, synonymous in part with *Orchelimum*. They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially maize.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name has been changed to *Xiphister* (which see).

Xiphidiontidae (zi-fid-i-on'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Xiphidion* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, the gunnels or gunnel-fishes: same as *Muraenoididae*. See *rock-eel*.

Xiphidopteræ (zi-fid-i-op'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), < Gr. ξιφίδιον, dim. of ξίφος, sword, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of spurring plovers, of which the West African *X. albiceps* is the type. It is a remarkable bird, being the only one of these plovers presenting the combination of wattles and spurs and only three toes (see *spur-winged*); in consequence, it has been placed in five different genera.

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xiphiplastral (zif-i-plas'tral), *a.* [*xiphiplastron* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the chelonian xiphiplastron. Also used substantively.

The imperfect left *xiphiplastron*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 511.

xiphiplastron (zif-i-plas'tron), *n.*; *pl. xiphiplastræ* (-træ). [NL., < Gr. ξίφος, a sword, + E. *plastron*.] The fourth lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle; one of the pair of terminal pieces of the plastron in *Chelonia*, called *xiphi-sternum* by some. See cuts under *plastron* and *Chelonia*.

Xiphister (zi-fis'têr), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1879), < Gr. ξιφίστηρ, a sword-belt, < ξίφος, sword.] A genus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the species called *Xiphidion mucosum* by Girard. This is found along the coast from Monterey to Alaska, reaching the length of 18 inches, and is abundant about tide-rocks, where it feeds on seaweeds. *X. rupestris* is a smaller but similar fish, found with the preceding; and a third member of the genus, of the same habitat and still smaller, is *X. chirus*.

Xiphisterinae (zi-fis-te-ri'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphister* + *-inæ*.] In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, a subfamily of *Blenniidae*, typified by the genus *Xiphister*.

xiphisternal (zif-i-stêr'nal), *a.* [*xiphisternum* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, of the nature of the xiphisternum, or last sternebra of the sternum; pertaining to the xiphisternum; ensiform or xiphoid, as a cartilage or bone of the breast-bone.

Dissect out the *xiphisternal* cartilage of a recently-killed frog, and remove its membranous investment (perichondrium). *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 128.

2. In *Chelonia*, xiphiplastral. See cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron*.

xiphisternum (zif-i-stêr'nûm), *n.*; *pl. xiphisterna* (-nâ). [NL., prop. *xiphosternum*, < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + στήν, breast-bone.] 1. The hindmost segment or division of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid appendage or ensiform cartilage of man. It is of various shapes in different animals, sometimes forked or double, there being a right and a left xiphisternum, as in some lizards. It succeeds the segment or segments called the *mesosternum*. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*.

2. The xiphiplastron of a turtle. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

Xiphisura (zif-i-sû'râ), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Xiphosura* (Latreille), later *Xiphisura*, *Xiphisura*, *Xiphosura* (which see), and prop. *Xiphura*, noting the dagger-like telson of the king-crab; < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + οὐρά, tail.) In Latreille's classification, the first family of his *Pacilopoda*, contrasted with

Yarrell designated the "occipital style" of Shufeldti as the *xiphoid bone*. *Science*, III, 404.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the ensiform cartilage or xiphisternum with the cartilage of the seventh rib on either side.—**Xiphoid process**. (a) In anat., the ensiform appendage of the sternum; the xiphisternum. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. (b) The telson of a crustacean, as the king-crab. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

X. n. The ensiform or xiphoid cartilage in man, or its representative in other animals. See *xiphisternum*, 1.

xiphoides (zi-foi'déz), n. [NL.] In anat., same as *xiphoid*.

xiphoidian (zi-foi'di-an), a. [*xiphoid* + *-ian*.] In anat., same as *xiphoid*.

xiphopagus (zi-fop'a-gus), n.; pl. *xiphopagi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The Siamese twins constituted a xiphopagus. Also *xiphodidymus*.

Xiphophorus (zi-fop'ô-rus), n. [NL. (Haeckel, 1848), < Gr. *ξίφορος*, also *ξίφωρος*, bearing a sword, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the caudal fin prolonged into a sword-shaped appendage, sometimes as long as all the rest of the fish. The anal fin of the male is also modified into an intromittent organ, having one or two enlarged rays with hook-like processes. A curious fish of this genus is *X. helleri* of Mexico.

xiphophyllous (zif-ô-fil'us), a. [*xiphos*, sword, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In bot., having ensiform leaves.

Xiphorhamphus (zif-ô-ram'fus), n. [NL. (Blyth, 1843), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ράμφος*, beak.] 1. A genus of timeliine birds of the eastern Himalayas. *X. superciliosus*, the only species, is 7½ inches long. The general color above is olivaceous-brown; over the eye is a white streak, but most of the plumage is of sober shades of ashy and rufous. See *Xiphorhynchus*, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. Müller and Troschel, 1844.

Xiphorhynchus (zif-ô-ring'kus), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1827, also *Xiphorhynchus*, 1837), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥινχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of South American dendrocolapline birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the saberbills, as *X. procurvus*. This tree-creeper is 10 inches long, and mainly of a fulvous color, the head blackish with pale shaft-spots. The genus ranges from Costa Rica to southern Brazil and Bolivia, and contains 4 other species—*X. trochilivora*, *X. lafresnayana*, *X. pusillus*, and *X. pucherani*. In the last-named the bill is shorter and less curved, and there is no such white spot under the eye as all the rest have. See cut under *saberbill*.

2. A different genus of birds, named by Blyth in 1842 in the form *Xiphirhynchus*, and changed by him in 1843 to *Xiphorhamphus*.—3. A genus of *Dryophidae*, or wood-snakes: so called from the acute appendage of the snout. *X. langaha* is the langaha of Madagascar. (See cut under *langaha*.) This genus was named by Wagner in 1830, but the name is preoccupied in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. Agassiz, 1829.

Xiphosoma (zif-ô-sô'mä), n. [NL. (Spix), < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of large serpents, of the family *Boidae*, or boas. *X. caninum* is the dog-headed boa of South America.

xiphosternum (zif-ô-stôr'num), n. Same as *xiphisternum*. [Rare.]

Xiphosura (zif-ô-sû'rä), n. pl. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Same as *Xiphisura*: in this form, in Lankester's classification, brought under *Arachnida* as one of three orders (the other two being *Eurypterina* and *Trilobitæ*) brigaded under the name *Delobranchia*.

xiphosuran (zif-ô-sû'ran), a. and n. [*Xiphosura* + *-an*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

II. n. A member of the group *Xiphosura*; a xiphosure.

xiphosure (zif'ô-sûr), n. One of the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

xiphosurous (zif-ô-sû'rus), a. [*Xiphosura* + *-ous*.] Same as *xiphosuran*.

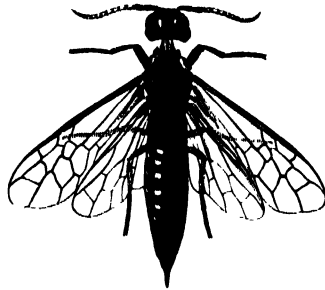
Xiphoteuthis (zif-ô-tû'this), n. [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τεῦξις*, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. See *Belemnitidae*.

Xiphotrygon (zif-ô-tri'gon), n. [NL. (Cope, 1879), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τρυγών*, a sting-ray.] In *ichth.*, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, of the family *Trygonidae*.

Xiphura (zi-fû'rä), n. pl. The more proper form of *Xiphisura*.

xiphurous (zi-fû'rus), a. [*xiphos*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a long sharp telson like a dagger, as the king-crab; of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura* or *Xiphura*; xiphosuran. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

Xiphysia (zi-fid'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξίψιδιον*, a kind of shell-fish, < *ξίφος*, sword.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridae*, or typical of a family *Xiphydriidae*, having the ovipositor con-



White-horned Camel-wasp (*Xiphysia albicornis*), female, twice natural size.

siderably exerted, the neck elongate, and certain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European species are known. *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius* are British species, known as camel-wasps from their long neck. The white-horned camel-wasp is *X. albicornis*. They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also *Xyphidrin*, *Xyphidia*.

Xiphydriidae (zif-i-dri'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., also *Xiphydriidae* (Leach, 1819), *Xyphidia*, *Xyphidriidae*, etc.; < *Xiphydria* + *-idae*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Xiphydria*, now merged in *Uroceridae*.

Xirichthys (zi-rik'this), n. Same as *Xyrichthys*. De Kay, 1842.

X-leg (eks'leg), n. Knock-knee. [Rare.]

Xmas. See *X*, 3.

xoanon (zo'a-non), n.; pl. *xoana* (-nä). [*xō*, carved image, < *ξέω*, serapo, carve, especially in wood.] In *anc. Gr. art*, a work of sculpture of the most ancient and primitive class, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing deities, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were usually cloaked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen survives, but representations of these old works are found on painted vases. The term is sometimes applied attributively to primitive statues in stone advanced but little beyond the wooden prototypes, as the *xoanon* statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under *palladium*.

Xolmis (zol'mis), n. [NL. (Boie, 1828), also *Xolmus* (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of *Tenioptera* and of *Fluvicola*.

xonalite (zô-nal'tit), n. [*Xonalta* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color.

Xorides (zor'i-déz), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809).]

A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinae*, or giving name to an unused family *Xorididae*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiae and tarsi long and slender. The species are peculiar to northern regions, 14 having been described from northern Europe, including 1 from Lapland, and 4 from British America.

Xorididae (zô-rid'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Xorides* + *-idae*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named by Shuckard in 1840 from the genus *Xorides*, but now included in *Ichneumonidae*. It has not even subfamily rank, its characters being shared by a number of genera of *Pimplinae*.

X-ray. See *ray*.

XX, XXX. Symbols noting ale of certain qualities or degrees of strength, derived originally from marks on the brewers' casks.

Xya (zi'ä), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ξύα*, scrape, smooth, polish.] A genus of mole-cricket, of the orthopterous family *Gryllidae*, having filiform ten-jointed antennae and fossorial front legs. The species are mainly tropical; but one is European and one (*X. apicalis*) is North American. Also called *Tridactylus* and *Rhipipteryx*.

Xyela (zi-ê'lä), n. [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ξύλα*, a plane or rasp, < *ξύω*, scrape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidae*, giving name to the subfamily *Xyelinae*, and having the fourth and following joints of the antennae long, slender, and filiform. The species are small and have a remarkably long ovipositor. One North American and three European species are

known. The generic name has recently been ascertained to be a synonym of *Pinctola* (Brébisson, 1818).

Xyelina (zi-ê-li'né), n. pl. [NL., < *Xyela* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidae*, founded on the genus *Xyela*, and having the antennae nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also *Xyelidae*, *Xyelides*, *Xyelites*.

xyanthrax (zi-lan'thraks), n. [NL., < Gr. *ξύαν*, wood, + *ἀνθραξ*, coal.] Woodcoal: in distinction from *lithanthrax*.

Xyleborus (zi-leb'ô-rus), n. [NL. (Eichhoff, 1864), < Gr. *ξύλη*, wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βόρος*, devouring.] A notable genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Scolytidae*, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiae with the outer edge curved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 inhabit North America. *X. dispar* is common to Europe and North America. It is known in the United States and Canada as the *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *pear-blight beetle*. See these words, and cuts under *pin-borer* and *wood-engraver*.

xylem (zi'lem), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] In bot., that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains ducts or tracheids—that is, the woody part, as distinguished from the phloëm, or bast part. Compare *phloëm*. See *protoxylem*, *leptoxylem*.

xylene (zi'lén), n. [*xyl*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ene*.] Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzenes $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$. They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also *xylole*, *xytyle*.

Xylesthia (zi-les'thi-ä), n. [NL. (Clemens, 1859), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ἐσθίω*, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, allied to *Oechmenocleria* and *Hapsisera* of the European fauna. *X. pruniviridella*, the type, feeds as a larva upon the black-knot of the plum (*Sphaeria morborum*), and the larva of *X. clemensella* feeds upon dead locust-timber.

Xyletinus (zil-ô-ti'nus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + NL. *Ptinus*, q. v.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidae*, comprising about 30 species, and very widely distributed. The elytra are striate and the antennae serrate with joints nine to eleven, not elongate. Seven species occur in North America, as *X. pubescens*.

Xyleutes (zi-lü'téz), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξύλες*, a wood-cutter, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A



Common Locust-borer (*Xyleutes robiniae*), female, natural size.

genus of moths, of the family *Cossidae*. *X. robiniae* is the common locust-borer of the United States. See also cut under *carpenter-moth*.

xyloharmonica (zil-här-mon'i-kä), n. [*xyl*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + E. *harmonica*.] An enlarged and improved form of the xylosistrum (which see).

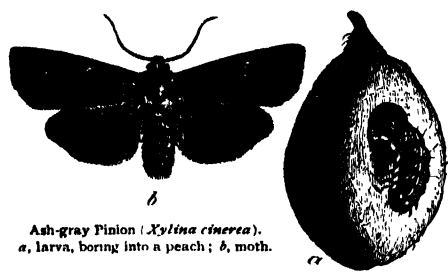
Xylia (zil'i-ä), n. [NL. (Bentham, 1852), so called from the woody pod; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.]

A genus of leguminous trees, of the tribe *Eumimoseae*. It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The only species, *X. dolabriformis* (formerly *Inga xylocarpa*), is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and bearing bipinnate leaves of only two pinnae, these with four or five pairs of large leaflets and an odd one. The small pale-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the *ironwood* of Pegu, or by its Burmese name, *pyengadu* (which see).

xyloidine (zi'i-din), n. Same as *xyloidine*.

Xylina (zil'i-nä), n. [NL. (Treitschke, 1826), < Gr. *ξύλον*, of wood, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the *Xylinae*, and having the male antennae simple, the proboscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larvae usually live on trees, and the pupae are subterranean. The genus is represented in all parts of the world, and the species number about 50.

of which 8 are European and about 20 North American. *X. cinerea*, of the United States, is called the *ash-gray pinion*, and its larva bores into green apples and peaches, and



Ash-gray Pinion (*Xylina cinerea*).
a, larva, boring into a peach; b, moth.

feeds upon the foliage of various trees. Three of the British species are fancifully named respectively the conformist, *X. furcifera* (*X. conformis*), the nonconformist, *X. lambda*, and the gray shoulder-knot, *X. ornithopus*.

Xylinidae (zī-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Xylina* + *-idae*.] A family of noctuids, named from the genus *Xylina*, many of which are known as *shark-moths*. They have the antennae almost always simple, well-developed palpi, thorax robust, wings oblong, with longitudinal markings, and somewhat plicated when at rest, giving the insect an elongated appearance. The family includes about 20 genera.

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [*X. xylobalsamum*, < Gr. *ξύλοβαλλον*, the wood of the balsam-tree, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βάλλω*, ball, sum.] 1. The wood, or particularly the dried twigs, of the balm-of-Gilead tree, *Commiphora Opobalsamum*. The wood is heavy, pinkish, and fragrant. A decoction of it, as also of the fruit (*carpobalsamum*), is given in the East as a carminative, etc. 2. The balsam obtained by decoction from this wood.

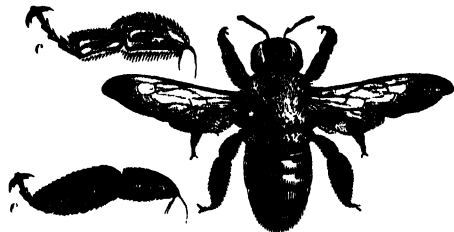
Xylobius (zī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A genus of beetles, of the family *Eucnemidae*, named by Latreille in 1834, and containing two European species. Also called *Xylophilus*.—2. A genus of fossil chilognath myriapods. *Dawson*, 1859.

xylocarp (zī-lō-kārp), *n.* [*X. xylocarp*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., a hard and woody fruit.

xylocarpous (zī-lō-kā'r-pus), *a.* [As *xylocarp* + *-ous*.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

xylochlore (zī-lō-klōr), *n.* [*X. xylochlore*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] An olive-green crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite, if not a variety of it.

Xylocopa (zī-lōk'ō-pā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *κοπή*, < *κόπτω*, cut.] An extensive genus of solitary bees, containing many of those large species known as *carpenter-bees*. They resemble bumblebees, from which they differ in having the abdomen usually naked, and in important venational characters. Their burrows



Virginian Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa virginica*).
c, hind tarsus of female carpenter-bee; c, hind tarsus of bumblebee.

are formed in solid wood, and their cells are separated by partitions usually made of agglutinated sawdust, and provisioned with pollen. Six species occur in Europe and nine in North America. *X. violacea* is the common European species, and *X. virginica* the common one in the United States. See also *carpenter-bee* (with cut).

Xylocopus (zī-lōk'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1863), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *κοπή*, < *κόπτω*, cut.] A genus of woodpeckers, such as *Picus minor* and *P. major*, respectively the lesser and greater spotted woodpeckers of Europe; generally considered a synonym of *Picus* proper. See *Dendrocopus*, 2, and cut under *Picus*.

xylogen (zī-lō-jen), *n.* [*X. xylogen*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γεννέω*, producing.] 1. Same as *lignin*.—2. Wood or xylem in a formative state.

xylograph (zī-lō-grāf), *n.* [*X. xylograph*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφω*, engrave, write.] 1. (a) An engraving on wood. (b) An impression or print from a wood-block. In both senses the term is most commonly applied to old work, especially to that of the very earliest period.—2. A mechanical copy of the grain of wood, executed by a method of nature-printing, and used as a

surface decoration. The wood to be copied is treated chemically so that the grain remains in relief and serves to give an impression in a suitable pigment.

xylographer (zī-lōg'rā-fēr), *n.* [*Xylographer* + *-er*.] An engraver on wood, especially one of the earliest wood-engravers, as of the fifteenth century.

xylographic (zī-lō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Xylographic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to xylography; cut in or on wood.

Some of these changes of form, otherwise inexplicable, since they are from simpler and easier forms to others more complicated and seemingly more difficult, can be readily accounted for by the fact that the runes were essentially a *xylographic* script.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 221.

xylographical (zī-lō-grāf'ik-al), *a.* [*Xylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *xylographic*.

Xylographus (zī-lōg'rā-fus), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834): see *xylograph*.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Cioidae*, distinguished mainly by the structure of the legs. About a dozen species are known, most of which are South American. Two, however, are from southern Europe, one is from Algeria, and one from Madagascar.

xylography (zī-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* [= *F. xylographie*; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφω*, < *γράφω*, engrave, write. Cf. *ξύλογραφία*, write on wood.] 1. Engraving on wood: a word used only by bibliographers, and chiefly for the woodcut work of the fifteenth century.—2. A process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood and is then engraved, or the design is reproduced on zinc by the ordinary method. An electrolyte cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrolyte, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be washed, scrubbed, or even sandpapered without destroying the pattern.

xyloid (zī'lōid), *a.* [*X. xyloid*, < Gr. *ξύλοειδής*, like wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *ειδός*, form.] Woody; of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to xylem or wood; ligneous.

xyloidine (zī-lō'idīn), *n.* [As *xyloid* + *-ine*.] An explosive compound ($C_6H_5NO_2$) produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fiber. It somewhat resembles gun-cotton in its nature. Also called *xytidine*.

xylole, **xylole** (zī'lōl, zī'lōl), *n.* [*X. xylole*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *λαός*, oil.] Same as *xylene*.

xyloma (zī-lō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *xylomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ωμα*.] In bot., a sclerotized body in certain fungi which produces sporogenous structures in its interior.

Xylomelum (zī-lō-nē'lum), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the woody apple-like fruit; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μήλον*, apple.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Proteaceae* and tribe *Gracilicaceae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, densely spiculate flowers, an ovary with two ovules laterally affixed, and a hard, nearly indehiscent, somewhat ovoid fruit. The 5 species are all Australian. They are trees or tall shrubs, with opposite entire or spiny-toothed leaves. The flowers are of medium size, sessile in pairs under the bracts of a dense spike, which is commonly perfect below, but in the upper part sterile. The spikes are opposite or axillary, or crowded into a terminal cluster which finally becomes lateral. *X. greggii*, the wooden-pear tree of New South Wales, is remarkable for its fruit, which is exactly like a common pear in size and shape, but attached by the broad end and composed of a hard woody substance difficult to cut; when ripe it splits lengthwise, discharging a flat winged seed. The tree grows from 20 to 40 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, producing a dark-reddish wood, used in cabinet-work.

Xylomiges (zī-lōm'ī-jēs), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852, as *Xylomyges*), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μιγνύμι*, mix.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamiidae*, comprising species of moderate size, robust body, short proboscis, and palpi hardly reaching above the head. The genus is wide-spread, but contains only about a dozen species, of which 9 inhabit the United States. See *silver-cloud*.

xyloite (zī'lō-nūt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ίτης*.] Same as *celluloid*.

Xylonomus (zī-lōn'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *νομός*, graze, feed.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinae*, having very long legs and antennae, and the marginal cell of the fore wing extending nearly to the apex of the wing. The species are rather large, are wide-spread, and are parasitic upon the larvae of the larger wood-boring beetles, such as the *Cerambycidae*; 15 are known in Europe, and 9 have been described from the United States.

xylopal (zī-lō-pal), *n.* [*X. xylopal*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πάλλω*, opal.] Same as *wood-opal*.

Xylophaga (zī-lōf'a-gā), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1822), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγέω*, eat.] 1. A genus of boring bivalves,

of the family *Pholadidae*, as *X. dorsalis*.—2. [i. c.] A member of this genus.

Xylophaga looks like a very short ship-worm, making burrows in floating wood, against the grain, about an inch long. *P. P. Carpenter*, *Lectures on Mollusca* (1861), p. 99.

Xylophaga (zī-lōf'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Xylophaga*.] 1. A series of *Hymenoptera ditrocha*, in Hartig's classification (1837), containing only the family *Uroceridae*: distinguished from the *Phyllophaga* on the one hand and the *Parasitica* on the other. Compare these two words.—2. A group of rhynchophorous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

xylophagan (zī-lōf'a-gan), *a. and n.* [*Xylophaga* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* In entom., of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

2. *n.* A member of the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

xylophage (zī'lō-fāj), *n.* [*Xylophagus*.] A xylophagous insect. [Rare.]

Wood yellowish, . . . of a somewhat unequal coarse fiber, soon attacked by *xylophages*.
Kurz, *Flora Brit. Burmah*.

Xylophagi (zī-lōf'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Xylophagus*, q. v.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of his tetramerous *Coleoptera*, containing many forms now distributed among the *Bostrichidae*, *Mycetophagidae*, *Cioidae*, *Lathridiidae*, *Cucujidae*, *Colydidae*, and *Trogostidae*.—2. In Meigen's classification, same as *Xylophagidae*.

Xylophagidae (zī-lō-fāj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Xylophagus* + *-idae*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Xylophagus*. They have the costal vein encompassing the entire wing, and the tibiae spurred. Their larvae live in dead and decaying wood, and the adults are found most commonly on tree-trunks in high places in the woods. About 60 species are known. Compare *Beridæ*.

xylophagous (zī-lōf'a-gus), *a.* [*X. xylophagous*, < Gr. *ξύλοφαγος*, wood-eating, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγέω*, eat.] 1. Wood-eating; habitually feeding upon wood; lignivorous, as an insect. See *is* (with cut).—2. Perforating and destroying as if eating timber, as a mollusk or a crustacean.

Xylophagus (zī-lōf'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803): see *xylophagous*.] The typical genus of *Xylophagidae*. The larvae live in garden-mold or under the bark of decaying trees, and the adult flies are remarkable for their resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects. They are rather large, almost naked, blue or black in color, often with a broad brownish band on the abdomen. A dozen or more species are known, of which eight are North American. Also incorrectly *Xilophagus* (Latreille, 1829).

Xylophasia (zī-lō-fā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φάσις*, an appearance.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamiidae*, allied to *Xylomyges*, but having the palpi reaching above the head. *X. hepatica* is the clouded brindle-moth. *X. polyodon* is the dark arches, expanding about 2 inches. Many of the species formerly included in this genus are now placed in *Hadena* and *Maestra*.

xylophilan (zī-lōf'i-lan), *n.* [*Xylophilus* + *-an*.] Any member of the *Xylophilus*.

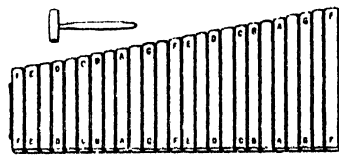
Xylophilii (zī-lōf'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), *pl.* of *Xylophilus*: see *xylophilous*.] A group of scarabæoid beetles, including several genera of the modern family *Scarabæidae*: corresponding to the families *Dynastidae* and *Eutetridae* of Macleay.

xylophilous (zī-lōf'i-lus), *a.* [*X. xylophilous*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φιλέω*, love.] Fond of wood, as an insect; living or feeding upon wood.

Xylophilus (zī-lōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see *xylophilous*.] 1. A genus of small beetles, of the family *Anthicidae*. It is represented in many parts of the world, and comprises more than 40 species, of which 16 are found in the United States, as *X. melnheimeri*, remarkable in that the males have labellate antennae.

2. Same as *Xylobius*, 1. *Mannerheim*.

xylophone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [*X. xylophone*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φωνή*, voice.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, often supported on bands of straw, and sounded by means



Xylophone.

of small wooden hammers or by rubbing with rosined gloves. The tone is often agreeable and effective. Also *gigicra*, *sticcada*, and *straw-fiddle*.

Xylopi (zi-lô'pî-g), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), for *Xylopiros*, so called from the bitter wood; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πικρός, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the order *Anonaceae*, type of the tribe *Xylopieae*. It is characterized by flowers with a conical receptacle bearing externally numerous stamens with truncate anthers, in the center excavated and containing from one to five carpels, each with two to six ovules. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America, but with several in India and Africa. They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous and commonly two-ranked leaves. The flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessile, each with six petals, the outer elongated, thick, boat-shaped, curving, erect, and almost meeting at the summit, surpassing the three inner petals. The fruit consists of oblong or elongated berries produced on a convex receptacle. *X. Ethiopica*, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guinea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quill-like aromatic carpels about 2 inches long. These are sold in native markets as a stimulant and condiment, and were formerly imported into Europe, forming the *piper Ethiopticum* of old writers. For *X. polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, see *yellow dye-tree* (under *yellow*). From the pervasive flavor of their wood various American species are called *bitter-wood*, especially *X. glabra* in the West Indies and *X. frutescens* in Guiana. The fruit of *X. sericea* in Brazil serves as a spice, and its bark torn from the tree in ribbon-like strips is twisted into coarse cordage, and would be available for matting. *X. frutescens*, known in Brazil as *embira*, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the genera *Unona*, *Uvaria*, and *Habzelia*.

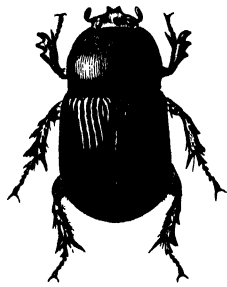
Xylopiæ (zi-lô'pî'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Xylopi* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceae*. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are included and smaller, and are sometimes minute or absent. It includes 8 genera, chiefly of tropical trees, of which the chief are *Anona*, *Habzelia*, and *Xylopi* (the type).

Xylopinus (zi-lô'pî'nus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1862), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πεινᾶν, be hungry.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, peculiar to North America, having the antennæ slender with the distal joints triangular, the anterior tarsi of the male little dilated, and the anterior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark of dead trees.

xylopyrography (zi-lô'pî-rog'ry-fî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πῦρ, fire, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *poker-painting*.

xyloretine (zi-lô-rê'tin), *n.* [For **xyloretine*; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ρητίνη, resin; see *resin*.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

Xyloryctes (zi-lô-rik'téz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1837), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀρύκτης, a digger.] A peculiar genus of scarabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponds to the western hemisphere to the eastern *Oryctes*. *X. satyrus* is rather common in the eastern United States. Its larva is said to injure the roots of ash-trees.



Xyloryctes satyrus, female, natural size.

xylosistrum (zi-lô-sis'tron), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, + σείστρον, sistrum; see *sistrum*.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare *xylophonia*.

xylostein (zi-lô'stê-in), *n.* [NL. *Xylosteum* (see def.) < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀστέον, bone) + *-in*.] An active poisonous principle which has been

isolated from the seeds of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, a species of honeysuckle.

Xylostroma (zi-lô-strô'mâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + στρώμα, anything spread or laid out.] A genus or form-genus of polyporoid fungi, which continues indefinitely, without fruiting, as a thick dense leathery sheet covering the wood upon which it lives.

xylostromatoid (zi-lô-strô'mâ-toid), *a.* [NL. *Xylostroma* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling the genus or form-genus *Xylostroma*—that is, having a tough woody or leathery appearance—as the matted mycelium of certain polyporoid fungi.

Distinguished by its distinct *xylostromatoid* sub-stratum. M. C. Cooke, Handbook of British Fungi, I. 282.

Xylota (zi-lô'tâ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. ξύλον, wood.] A large genus of syrphid flies, comprising medium-sized or large species, slender, with the abdomen more or less red, yellow, or metallic. More than 40 species are found in North America, and about 15 in Europe. The larvae are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the foliage of bushes in blossom.

Xyloteles (zi-lô'tê'e-lôz), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1840), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τέλος, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid beetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines. They are rather large pubescent beetles, with the intercoxal prominence of the abdomen in the form of an acute triangle.

Xyloterus (zi-lô'tê-rus), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1836), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τέρειν, bore.] 1. A genus of bark-boring beetles, containing several very destructive species, as *X. brithatus*, which seriously injures the spruce in North America. They have the antennal club large, oval, solid, pubescent on both sides, the eyes completely divided, and the tibia serrate. Five species occur in the United States. By European authors the genus is considered a synonym of *Trypandendron* (Stephens, 1830).

2. A genus of horntails, comprising two European species. Hartig, 1837.

xylotile (zi-lô'til), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τίλος, down.] A mineral of fibrous structure and wood-brown color, probably an altered form of asbestos.

xylotomous (zi-lô'tô-mus), *a.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμῖν, cut.] Wood-cutting, as an insect.

Xylotrogi (zi-lô-trô'jî), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρογῆν, gnaw.] In Latreille's classification, a group of serricorn beetles, distinguished among serricornes from *Macrodermi* and from *Sternori*.

Xylotrypes (zi-lô-trî'pêz), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as *Xylotruxes*), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρυπᾶν, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to *Dynastes*, as *X. gidron* of Malacca, which attacks the coconut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifid. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna.

Xyrichthys (zi-rik'this), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), also *Xyrichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; < Gr. ξυρίς, a razor, + ἰχθῦς, a fish.] In ichth., a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as *razor-fishes*. *X. vernieu-latus* is West Indian, and differs little from the European type of the genus. *X. lineatus* of the West Indies, and occasional on the southern coast of the United States, is marked with a large blotch on each side below the pectorals.

Xyridaceæ (zi-ri-dâ'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyris* + *-id-* + *-acæ*.] Same as *Xyridæ*.

xyridaceous (zi-ri-dâ'shius), *a.* Characterized like *Xyris*; belonging to the *Xyridæ* (*Xyridaceæ*).

Xyridæ (zi-ri-dê'ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Xyris* (*Xyrid-*) + *-æ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieæ*. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, ses-

sile and solitary under imbricated bracts in a terminal head. The perianth consists of three equal broad-spreading delicate corolla-lobes, and a single large petaloid caducous sepal which wraps around the corolla, or is in the tropical American genus *Abolboda* absent. There are perhaps 48 species, belonging mostly to the genus *Xyris* (the type), the others to *Abolboda*. They are usually perennials, growing in tufts in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in habit, the *Restiæ* in the structure of their seeds, and the spider-worts in that of their ovules.

Xyris (zi'ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; < Gr. ξυρίς, a species of *Iris*, perhaps *I. fetidissima*, < ξυρίς, a razor, < ξίεν, scrape.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Xyridæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broad petaloid sepal which is very caducous, and a style without any appendage. About 40 species have been described, but not all are now thought distinct. They are tufted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grass-like leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-heads with very closely imbricated rigid bracts. They are known as *yellow-eyed grass*, from the yellow petals; 17 species occur in the southern United States, mostly in sands and pine-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which *X. flexuosa*, with a twisted, and *X. Caroliniana*, with a flattish scape, occur from Massachusetts to Florida; *X. fimbriata* and *X. torta* occur in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. The leaves and roots of *X. Indica* are used as a remedy against leprosy and the itch in India, as are also those of *X. Americana* in Guiana and of *X. vaginata* in Brazil.

xyst (zist), *n.* [L. *xystus*, also *xystum*, < Gr. ξυστός, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), < ξυστός, a razor, < ξίεν, scrape, plane, smooth, polish.] In anc. arch., a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or, in Roman villas, sometimes, a garden walk planted with trees. Also *xystos*, *xystatus*.

Xysta (zis'tî), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. ξυστός; see *xyst*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the *Muscidæ calyptræ* and subfamily *Phasiinæ*. They are medium-sized or small somewhat hairy flies of black or gray color, whose metamorphoses are not known. Few species have been described, of which but one is North American.

2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, synonymous with *Elgodes* (Eschscholtz, 1829).

xystarch (zis'tîrk), *n.* [L.L. *xystarches*, < Gr. ξυσταρχη, the director of a xyst, < ξυστός, a covered portico, xyst, + ἀρχα, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

xyster (zis'têr), *n.* [Gr. ξυστήρ, a scraping-tool, < ξυστός, scrape; see *xyst*.] 1. A surgeons' instrument for scraping bones.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fishes. *Laccépède*.

Xysticus (zis'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1835), < Gr. ξυστικός, of or for scraping, < ξυστός, scraped; see *xyst*.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family *Thomisidæ*. About 30 species are described from North America.

xystos (zis'tos), *n.* [NL. or L.; see *xyst*.] Same as *xyst*.

Xystocera (zis-tros'ê-rî), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. ξυστα, a scraper, + κέρα, horn.] In entom., a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow color variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

Xystroplites (zis-trop-li'téz), *n.* [NL. (Jordan MSS., Cope, 1877), < Gr. ξυστα, a scraper (< ξυστός, scrape), + πλίτης, armed.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, distinguished from *Lepomis* by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. A species is found in Texas, usually called *Lepomis heros*.

xystus (zis'tus), *n.* 1. Same as *xyst*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name variously applied to certain hymenopterous, coleopterous, and lepidopterous insects.



1. The twenty-fifth letter in the English alphabet. It has both a vowel and a consonant value. The character (as was pointed out under U) is the finally established Greek form of the sign added by the Greeks next after T (which had been the last Phœnician letter) to express the oo(o)-sound; U and V are other forms of it, which have kept more

nearly their original place and value. As a Greek vowel, Y underwent a phonetic change which made of it the equivalent of the present French u, German u, a rounded i, or a blending of the i- and u-sounds; and in the first century A. C. it was added by the Romans to their alphabet (which had till then ended with x) to express this sound in the Greek words borrowed into their language. With the same value it passed also into Anglo-Saxon use; but its sound gradually changed to that of a pure or unrounded i; and then its further development into a sign for both vowel and consonant is analogous with the partial differentiation of U or V and W (see W). It differs from w, the other character having the double value of vowel and consonant, in being not only exchanged with i in diphthongs and vowel-digraphs—as *ai ay, ei ey, oi oy*—but also commonly used by itself as the vowel of a syllable, as in *by, deny, sylph, lying*, taking the place of i both at the end of a word (since no proper English word except the pronoun *I* is allowed to end with i) and elsewhere, and constantly exchanging with i and e in the different inflectional forms of the same words: as, *pony, ponies; pretty, prettier; deny, denies, denied, denier*; and so on. In Anglo-Saxon y properly expressed the mixed sound *ai*; but it early began to interchange with i, and in Middle English the two became convertible, y being often substituted for i as being more legible, and as affording, especially at the end of a word, an opportunity for a calligraphic flourish. Hence its present prevalence at the end of words, while in the inflected forms the older i is retained, *families*, the plural of *family*, remaining beside *family*, the flourished spelling, without the original final *e* of *family*. As a vowel-sign, y is a superfluous in our alphabet, signifying nothing which would not be just as well signified by i. The consonant y is really a different letter, representing the Middle English *ȝ*, the Anglo-Saxon *Ʒ*. The value is that of a semivowel, related to the i-sounds (i and e) precisely as *w* is related to the u-sounds (u and oo or o); if at all dwelt on or prolonged, it becomes an *or*. With this value it stands always before another vowel, as in *yam, ye, yield, you, y.e.* In very many words it is a matter of comparative indifference, and subject to constant variation in practice, whether an i before a vowel shall be pronounced as a vowel, making a separate syllable, or as y, combining into one syllable with its successor. In the respellings for pronunciation of this dictionary, such cases are often written with an i in the same syllable with the following vowel: examples are *cor-dial, fo-tio, fa-shion, e-ras-tian*. The semivowel y-sound is not only thus written with y and with i (sometimes also with e, as in the ending *-eous*), but it is sounded without being written in a large class of words as the first element of what is called "long u" (that is, *you*: see U), as in *use, union*; and then, even when the oo (o) part of the combination is reduced by slightening even to the neutral vowel sound (i or u or o), the y remains: hence, *fig'ur, not fig'or, for fig'ur (fig'or)*. In all these varieties of designation, the semivowel y-sound is a much rarer element than the u-sound in English utterance, making but 3 of one per cent. of the latter, while the *u* is 21 per cent. The character y in the archaic forms or abbreviations *ye, yat, ye, y, etc.* is neither the Greek *ȝ* nor the Anglo-Saxon *Ʒ*, but a form of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *th*, now written *th*, and is to be pronounced, of course, as *th*.

2. As a symbol: (a) In *chem.*, the symbol of *yttrium*. (b) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the accessory semitendinosus. A. H. Garrod. (c) In *math.*: (1) [*I. c.*] In algebra, the second of the variables or unknown quantities. (2) [*I. c.*] In analytical geometry, the symbol of the ordinate or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *y*. (d) As a medieval Roman numeral, the symbol for 150, and with a line drawn above it (Y), 150,000.—3. [*I. c.*] An abbreviation of *year*.—**Yn function.** See *function*.

Y² (wī), *n.* [From the letter Y.] Something resembling the letter Y in shape. Specifically—(a) A forked clamp for holding drills or other tools. (b) One of the forked supports in the angle of which is placed either a telescope or one of the extremities of the axis about which a telescope or other instrument or apparatus turns. (c) Same as *Y-track*. (d) A two-way pipe or coupling used to unite a hot- and cold-water pipe in one discharge, as in a bath-tub; a Y-pipe or Y-cross. (e) In *entom.*, a Y-moth.

Y³, An old mode of writing the pronoun *I*.
For the hy sory ncht and day,
I may say, hay wayleway!
I luf the mar than mi lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 145.

y-. See *i-1*. For Middle English words with this prefix, see *i-*, or the form without the prefix.

-y¹. [Early mod. E. also *-ie, -ye*; < ME. *-y, -ie, -ye, -i, -ig*; < AS. *-ig* = D. *-ig* = OHG. *-ig, -ic*, MHG. *-ic, -ec*, G. *-ig* = Icel. *-igr, -ugr* = Sw. Dan. *-ig* = Goth. *-ags* (cf. L. *-ic-us* = Gr. *-ik-ōs*), an adj. suffix, as in AS. *stēnig*, stony, *isig*, icy, *deawig*, dewy, etc. This suffix is often spelled *-ey*, especially when attached to a word ending in *-y*, as in *clayey, skyeey*.] A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'covered with,' 'full of,' etc., the thing expressed by the noun, as in *stony, rocky, icy, watery, rainy, dewy, meaty, juicy, mealy, salty, peppery, powdery, flowery, spotty, speckly*, etc. It may be used with almost any noun, but is found chiefly with monosyllables, while examples of its use with trisyllables are rare.

-y². [Also *-ie* (rarely *-ec*); < ME. *-ye, -ie* (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix *-y¹*, *-ie¹*, with the orig. fem. suffix *-ie³*, *-y³*, and perhaps in some cases with the D. dim. suffix *-je*, which is short for *-jen*, a later var. of *-ken* (see *-kin*).] A diminutive suffix, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals, etc., as *kitty, doggy, piggy, birdy, froggy, mousy*, and similar names, or familiar forms of personal names, as *Katy* or *Kitty* (diminutive of *Kate*), *Jenny, Hetty, Fanny, Willy, Johnny, Tommy*, etc., such names being often spelled with *-ic*, as *Wille, Davic*, etc., a spelling common in Scotch use, and also in general use in names of girls, as *Katie, Jennie, Hettie, Carrie, Lizzie, Nellie, Annie*, etc. Such names coincide in terminal form with some feminine names not actually diminutive, as *Mary, Lucy, Lily*, formerly and sometimes still written *Marie, Lucie, Lillie*, etc. The diminutive termination is not used, except as above, in English literary speech, but it is common in Scotch, as in *beastie, mannie, lassie*, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in *lassiekie*, etc.

-y³. [Early mod. E. also *-ye, -ie*; < ME. *-ie, -ye*, < OF. *-ie*, F. *-ie* = Sp. *-ia*, in some words of Gr. origin *-ia* = Pg. *-ia*, < L. *-ia* = Gr. *-ia*, a common term. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. *familia*, family, *mania* (< Gr. *mania*), madness, etc. See def. (cf. *-ey, -ency, -ce, -ence*, etc.) A termination of nouns from the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek model. Such nouns are or were originally abstract, but many are now concrete. Examples are *familly, innocency, homstly, theory, geography, philosophy*, etc.; the list is innumerable. Besides words from the Latin and Greek, many other words have the termination *-y*, either after the analogy of the Latin and Greek termination, or from some other source. As the termination in such cases usually has no significance, and is therefore not used as formative within the meaning assigned to that word, such words, which are very numerous and intractable to classification, are here ignored.

ya¹. An old spelling of *yea*.

ya² (yā), *pron.* A dialectal form of *you*.

yacare (yak'a-re), *n.* [Braz.] Same as *jacare*.
yacca (yak'ā), *n.* [W. Ind.] Either of two West Indian evergreens, *Podocarpus Purdieana* and *P. coriacea*, trees becoming respectively 100 feet and 50 feet high, and affording timber suitable for cabinet and plain purposes.

yacca-tree (yak'ā-trō), *n.* Same as *yacca*.

yacca-wood (yak'ā-wūd), *n.* The wood of the *yacca-tree*.

yacht (yot), *n.* [Formerly also *yatcht, yatch* (cf. F. *yacht*, < E.); = G. *jacht*, < MD. *jacht*, D. *jagt*, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG. **jagōt*, MHG. *jagāt*, G. *jagd*, chase, hunting), < *jagen* = OHG. *jagōn*, MHG. G. *jagen*, hunt.] A vessel propelled either by sails or by steam, most often light or comparatively small, but sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey persons of distinction by water. There are two distinct types of sailing yacht: the racer with large spars and sails and fine lines, but sacrificing comfort to speed; and the commodious well-proportioned cruising-yacht. Sailing yachts are seldom or never of a more elaborate rig than that of the schooner; but steam-vessels of every class from launches up are common as yachts.

I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

Yacht, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure boat about the bigness of our Barge. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

Yacht, a small sort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftness and Pleasure than for Merchandize or Warlike Service. E. Phillips, 1706.

yacht (yot), *v. i.* [*< yacht, n.*] To sail or cruise in a yacht.

The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . *yachting* among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound. Emerson, Power.

yacht-built (yot'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a yacht.

On the coast of Florida, there are the skimming-dish, the pumpkin-seed, and the flat-iron models, all half-round *yacht-built* boats, broad and beamy, cat-rigged or sloop-rigged; they all pound and spank in a sea-way, and are very wet. J. A. Henshall, Forest and Stream, XIII. 683.

yacht-club (yot'klub), *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

yachter (yot'ēr), *n.* [*< yacht + -er¹*.] One who commands a yacht; also, one who sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

yachting (yot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *yacht, v.*] The art of navigating a yacht; the sport of sailing or traveling in a yacht. Also used attributively: as, a *yachting* voyage; a *yachting* suit.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.*; pl. *yachtsmen* (-men). One who keeps or sails a yacht.

The men . . . were hauling up the mainsail, Claud and Freddy lending superfluous aid, and making themselves very hot over it, as the manner of *yachtsmen* is. W. E. Norris, Matrimony, v.

yachtsmanship (yots'man-ship), *n.* [*< yachtsman + -ship*.] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht. Also *yachtmanship*.

The partisans of English *yachtsmanship* need not be disconcerted. St. James's Gazette, Sept. 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

yaf¹. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give¹*.

yaf² (yaf), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *yap¹* and *waff²*.] To bark like an angry dog; yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, up came a *yaffing* cur. A. Scott, The Hare's Complaint. (Jamieson.)

yafil (yaf'il), *n.* Same as *yaffle¹*.

yaffingale (yaf'ing-gāl), *n.* [Appar. altered from *yaffle¹*, with term. conformed to that of *nightingale*.] Same as *yaffle¹*. Also *yappingale*. [Prov. Eng.]

I am woodman of the woods,
And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
Mock them. Tennyson, Last Tournament.

yaffle¹ (yaf'l), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaff*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*: from its loud laughing notes. Also *yafil*, *yaffler*, *yaffingale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

The Green Woodpecker, *Gecinus* or *Picus viridis*, though almost unknown in Scotland or Ireland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yafil" or "Yaffle," by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 651.

yaffle² (yaf'l), *n.* [Also *yafful*; origin obscure.] 1. An armful. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pile of codfish to be carried from the flakes to the storehouse. [Local, Massachusetts.]

yaffle³ (yaf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yaffled*, ppr. *yaffling*. [*< yaffle², n.*] To transport yaffles of fish: as, "now, boys, go to *yaffling*." [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yaffler (yaf'lēr), *n.* Same as *yaffle¹*. [Prov. Eng.]

yager (yā'gēr), *n.* [*< G. jäger* (= D. *jager*), a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. Cf. *jäger*.] 1. Formerly, a member of various bodies of light infantry in the armies of different German

states, recruited largely from foresters, etc.; now, a member of certain special battalions or corps of infantry or cavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as *jäger*.

yagger (yag'ér), *n.* [*< D. jager, a huntsman, < jagen, hunt: see yacht.*] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands.]

I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather over good havings, and he has no pack. Scott, Pirate, v.

yaguarundi (yag-wa-run'di), *n.* [Also *jaguarundi*, *yaguarondi*; *S. Amer.*: see *jaguar*.] A wild cat of Mexico and Central and South America, *Felis jaguarundi*. This cat is nearly as large as the ocelot, but entirely without spots, in which respect, as well as in its slender form, it resembles the cheetah, and has thus a musteline rather than a feline aspect. The tail is as long as the body exclusive of the head and neck. The general color is a uniform grizzled brownish-gray, the individual hairs being annulated and tipped with blackish; kittens are more rufous brown. The *yaguarundi* ranges northward nearly or quite through Mexico, and of late years has generally been included among the mammals of the United States.

yah (yā), *interj.* An interjection of disgust.

Yahoo (yā-hō'), *n.* [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interj. of disgust.] 1. A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

He [the Houyhnhnm] was extremely curious to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the Yahoos (whom he saw I exactly resembled in my head, hands, and face, that were only visible), with some appearance of cunning, and the strongest disposition to mischief, were observed to be the most unteachable of all brutes."

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A rough, brutal, uncouth character.

A yahoo of a stable-boy.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 10. (Davies.)

"What sort of fellow is he? . . . A Yahoo, I suppose." "Not at all. He is a capital fellow,—a perfect gentleman."

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, iv.

3. [*l. c.*] A greenhorn; a back-country lout.

Barlett. [Southwestern U. S.]

Yahveh (yā-vā'), *n.* Same as *Jehovah*.

Yahvist (yā-vist'), *n.* Same as *Jehovist*.

Yahvistic (yā-vis'tik), *a.* Same as *Jehovistic*.

yaip, *v. i.* Same as *yaup*.

yak (yak), *n.* [*< Tibetan gyak.*] The wild ox of Tibet, *Poephagus grunniens*, or any of its domesticated varieties; the grunting ox. The yak is a remarkable instance of the development of the pelage under climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, *Ovibos moschatus*, though altitude has done for the yak what has resulted from latitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair hanging from the shoulders, sides, and hips nearly to the ground, and the tail bears a heavy brush of long hairs. The wild animal, which inhabits the mountains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blackish color; the back is humped; and the general form is not unlike that of the bison, though the long hair gives the animal a different appearance. The actual relationships of the yak are with the humped Asiatic cattle of which the zebu is the best-known domesticated stock. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-varieties, like other cattle. It is used as a beast of burden, makes excellent beef, and yields rich milk and butter; the long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics. The tails when mounted furnish the fly-snappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various

ranges. The relationships of the yak are with the rupicaprine and nemorophine antelopes, as the European chamois, the Asiatic goral, and the American Rocky Mountain goat.

yakopu (yak'ō-pō), *n.* A weapon like the kut-tar, used by the people of Java and Sumatra.

yaksha (yak'shā), *n.* [Skt.] In Hindu myth., one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

Yakut (ya-kōt'), *n.* A member of a people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

yald¹ (yāld), *a.* Same as *yeld*¹.

yald², **yauld** (yāld), *a.* [Prob. var. of **yeld*, *< Icel. gildr = Sw. Dan. gild*, stout, brawny, of full size.] Supple; active; athletic. [Scotch.]

Bein' yald and stout, he wheelit about,

And kluve his held in twaine.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (Jamieson.)

Yale lock. See *lock*¹.

yellow (yal'ō), *a.* A dialectal variant of *yellow*. George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), *n.* [= *F. igname*, *< Sp. ignama, igname, < Africain* (in Pg. rendering) *inhame, yam*. The Malay name is *ubi*, Javanese *wari*, E. Ind. *oebis* (Müller), whence *G. öbis-wurzel, yam*.] 1. A tuberous root of a plant of the genus *Dioscorea*, particularly if belonging to one of numerous species cultivated for their esculent roots; also, such a plant itself. The plant is commonly a slender twining high-climbing vine, in some species prickly; the root is fleshy, often very large, sometimes a shapeless mass, sometimes long and cylindrical, varying in color from white through purple to nearly black. The yam is propagated by cuttings from the root, or also in some species by axillary bulbils. The root contains a large amount of starch, sometimes 25 per cent., is hence highly nutritious, and in tropical lands largely takes the place of the potato of temperate climates. It lacks, however, the dry meanness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European races. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meal used for making cakes and puddings. *D. sativa* is an ordinary species (the *hot* of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an acrid root which requires soaking before boiling; it is a profitable source of starch. *D. alata*, the red or white yam, the *ubi* of the Fiji Islands, has a winged, not prickly stem, supported in culture by reeds; its tubers attain sometimes a length of 8 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. *D. aculeata*, the *kawai* of the Fiji, has prickly stems not requiring support. *D. Batatas*, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate climates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and America, at the time of the potato-rot, as a possible substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure-white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a taste agreeable to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging somewhat toward the bottom, hence is very difficult to gather. *D. sativa* also is hardy in the southern United States, but the true yam is there little cultivated. (See def. 2.) These species present many varieties, and various other species are more or less cultivated.

The negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years. T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 317.

2. By transference, a variety of the sweet-potato. [Southern U. S.]

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,

We'll hab de rice an' corn.

Whittier, Song of the Negro Boatmen.

3. Any plant of the order *Dioscoreaceae*. Lindley.—Chinese yam. See def. 1.—Common or cultivated yam, *Dioscorea sativa*.—Japanese yam. See def. 1, and cut under *Dioscorea*.—Kawai yam. See def. 1.—Ooyala yam, *Dioscorea teneniosa*, of the East Indies.—Port Moniz yam. See *Tamux*.—Red yam. See def. 1.—Tivoli yam, *Dioscorea nummularia*, of India and the Malayan and Pacific Islands.—Uvi yam. See def. 1.—White yam. See def. 1.—Wild yam, any native species of yam. Specifically—(a) The wild yam-root, *Dioscorea villosa*, of North America, a delicate and pretty twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for bilious colic, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called *cold-root* and *rheumatism-root*. (b) See *Ra ania*.—Winged yam, *Dioscorea alata*.—Yam family, the plant-order *Dioscoreaceae*.

Yama (yam'ā), *n.* [Skt. *Yama*, prob. lit. 'the twin'.] In early Hindu myth., the first mortal, son of the sun (*Vivasvat*) and progenitor of the human race, who went first to the other world,

and ruled as king of those who followed him thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. He is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire; his skin is of a bluish green.

yamadou (yam'a-dō), *n.* An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, *Myristica sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.

yama-mai (yam'ā-mi'), *n.* [NL. (Guérin-Ménéville, 1861), *< Jap. yama-mai*, lit. 'worm of the mountains'.] A large bombycid moth, whose larva feeds on the oak *Quercus serrata* in Japan, and furnishes silk of excellent quality which has long been utilized in the manufacture of the heavier native silk fabrics. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See *silkworm*, 1.

yam-bean (yam'bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Pachyrhizus tuberosus* and *P. angulatus*, widely cultivated in the tropics for its pods, which are used as a vegetable, and for its tubers, which are edible cooked when young, and furnish in large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. *P. tuberosus* has often been included in *P. angulatus*, but is for cultural purposes at least distinct, having a much larger pod free from irritating hairs. In the Fiji Islands *P. angulatus* is called *yaka* or *wa yaka*; in English it has been distinguished from *P. tuberosus* as the *short-podded yam-bean*.

yammer (yam'er), *v. i.* [Also *yaumer, yamer*; *< ME. zamuren, gomeren, gomeran, < AS. geomērian* (= OHG. *jāmarōn*, MHG. *jāmeren*, G. *jāmeren*), lament, groan, *< geomor*, sad, mournful (= OS. *jāmar* = OHG. *jāmar*, sad, > OHG. *jāmar*, MHG. *jāmor*, G. *jammer*, lamentation, misery).] 1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to *yammer* and wail before any o' em dies. Scott, Monastery, iv.

"The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizby; "To be sure it does *yammer* constantly—that can't be denied."

Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xviii.

2. To yearn; desire. [Prov. Eng.]

I *yammer* to hear how things turned awt.

Tim Bobbin, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.

yammering (yam'er-ing), *n.* [Also *yaumering*; verbal *n.* of *yammer*, *v.*] A crying, whining, or grumbling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They ill-thrown folk . . . would tear the congregation to pieces wi' their bickering and *yammerings*.

W. Black, In Far Lochar, ix.

yammerly (yam'er-li), *adv.* [*< ME. zamerly, zomerly, < AS. *geomortlic, < geomortlic*, lamentable, *< geomor*, sad: see *yammer*, *v.*] Piteously. Gayenne.

yamp (yamp), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] An umbelliferous plant, *Carrum Gairdneri*, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; doubtless, also, *C. Kelloggii*, of central California. These plants have fasciated tuberous roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

yamph (yamf), *v. i.* [*< Cf. yaff, yap*.] To bark continuously. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

yamun (yā'mun), *n.* [Chinese, *< ya*, the mar-que of a general, + *mun*, a two-leaved door, a gate.] The official and private residence of a Chinese mandarin who holds a seal; the place where a mandarin transacts the business of the region or department under his care, and where he lives; a mandarin's office, court, residence, etc.

The three *yamuns* at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.

Lady Brasen, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

Tsung li yamun, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affairs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1860, is composed of eleven members, and forms the channel of communication between the foreign ministers and the throne. Gulek.

yang (yang), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as the wild goose; honk.

yang (yang), *v.* [*< yang, v.*] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

yang-kin (yang'kēn'), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese dulcimer.

yank¹ (yangk), *v.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *yack*, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quickly, *< Sw. dial. jakka*, rove about, a secondary form of Icel. *jaga*, move about, = Sw. *jaga* = Dan. *jage*, hunt, chase, hurry, = D.



Yak (*Poephagus grunniens*).

colors as decorations and ceremonial insignia. The elephant-headed god Ganesa is usually represented as flourishing the chowry with his trunk over the heads of various personages of the Hindu pantheon. Yaks have often been taken to Europe, where they are kept in menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in confinement. The yak crosses easily with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.—**Yak lace**, a heavy and rather coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak: at one time much used for trimming outer garments.

yakin (yā'kin), *n.* A large Himalayan antelope, *Budorcas tamiolus*, inhabiting high mountain-

jagen = G. *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. The Sw. Dan. sense 'hunt' appears to be due to G., and the word does not seem to be old in Scand., or to exist in AS., etc. **Yank** has prob. been confused in part, as to meaning, with *yark*, *yerk*; and the whole series to which it belongs is dialectal, and without early record. I. *intrans.* 1. To be in active motion; move or work quickly; bustle. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To talk fast or constantly; scold; nag. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To move, carry, bring, take, etc., with a sudden jerk or jerking motion: usually with *along*, *over*, or *out*: as, to **yank** a fish out of the water. [Colloq.]

I don't see the fun of being **yanked** all over the United States in the middle of August.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

When the butt of a room goes on the drink, or takes to moping by himself, measures are necessary to **yank** him out of himself.

R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

I guess th' best thing we can do is t' **yank** our traps out of that cave an' get started again.

T. A. Janvier, Aztec Treasure-house, x.

yank¹ (yangk), *n.* [*< yank*¹, *v.*] 1. A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet. [Scotch.]

I took up my navel an' gae him a **yank** on the haffat tell I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'.

Hogg, Browlie of Bodsbeck, xiv.

2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. *pl.* Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by agricultural laborers. *Halliwel.*

Yank² (yangk), *n.* [An abbr. of *Yankee*.] A Yankee. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"The **Yank**" or the equally grovelling "nigger," one or the other, which we do not know, has corrupted "Pollard of Richmond."

The Nation, IV. 286.

[The word acquired during the war of the rebellion who currency as a nickname or contemptuous epithet among the Confederates for a Union soldier, the Confederates themselves being in like spirit dubbed *Johnnies* or *Rebs* by the Union soldiers.]

yankee¹ (yang'kē), *a.* [A dubious word, in spelling prob. conformed to *Yankee*², being, if a genuine word, prob. for **yankie* or **yanky*, smart, active (as a noun, see *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman), *< yank*¹ + *-ie* or *-y*, equiv. to *yanking*, active: see *yanking*. Cf. *Yanker*².] Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially.

You may wish to know the origin of the term Yankee. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers, who were at the college in that town, have told me they remembered it to have been then in use among the students, but had no recollection of it before that period. The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent cider.

Dr. W. Gordon, Hist. Amer. War (ed. 1780), I. 324.

Yankee² (yang'kē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Yankey* and **Yanky* (in *pl. Yankies*); origin uncertain. (a) According to a common statement, *Yankee*, as used in the plural *Yankies*, is a var. of *Yenkees* or *Yengees* or *Yaunghees*, a name said to have been given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word *Englisch*, or, as some think, of the F. *Anglais*, English (in the latter case the statement must refer to the Indians of Canada, the only ones in contact with the French). The word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England (it is said, "in contempt," but prob. not more in contempt than any other designation of them). (b) In another view, the name *Yankee* was derived from the adj. *yankee* as given under *yankee*¹. Some connect *yankee*¹ with the preceding theory by assuming it to be a corruption of the Indian *Yengees* or *Yenkees* or *Yankies* as applied to the English, as if 'English' articles meant necessarily 'excellent' articles. Others identify *Yankee*² with *yankee*¹, 'excellent, smart'; but this sense does not seem to have been common, if existent, in New England use; and the theory is otherwise untenable. I. *n.* 1. A citizen of New England.

From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankee* rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.

Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).

(Webster.)

When *Yankies*, skill'd in martial rule,
First put the British troops to school.

Trumbull, McFingal, i.

Yankies—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States. *Trumbull's McFingal* (5th Eng. ed.) Editor's note.

For ourselves, now, we do not entertain a doubt that the sobriquet of *Yankies*, which is in every man's mouth, and of which the derivation appears to puzzle all our philologists, is nothing but a slight corruption of the word "Yengeese," the term applied to the "English" by the tribes to whom they first became known. We have no other authority for this derivation than conjecture, and conjectures

that are purely our own; but it is so very plausible as almost to carry conviction of itself.

J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, p. 28.

Yankies, in the American use, does not mean a citizen of the United States as opposed to a foreigner, but a citizen of the Northern New England States (Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.), opposed to a Virginian, a Kentuckian, &c.

De Quincey, Style, Note 1.

We have the present *Yankies*, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

2. By extension, a native of the United States. [Chiefly a European use.]—3. A soldier of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates during the war of secession. See *Yank*².—4. A glass of whisky sweetened with molasses. *Bartlett*. [New Eng.] [Colloq. in all uses.]

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Yankees: as, *Yankee* smartness or invention; *Yankee* notions.

Coddish, tiuware, apple-brandy, Weathersfield onions, wooden bowls, and other articles of *Yankee* barker.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 278.

Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye,

Morals, Parisian—manners, perfect *Yankee*.

Lord Houghton, A Knock at the Door (quoted in

[N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 106].

Ez ef we could maysure stupen'fious events

By the low *Yankee* stan'ard o' dollars and cents.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

Yankee nation, the United States. [Humorous.]—**Yankee notions**. See *notion*.

Yankeedom (yang'kē-dūm), *n.* [*< Yankee*² + *-dom*.] 1. The region inhabited by Yankees, in any sense of that word.

Located as it is on the confines of Egypt and of *Yankeedom* in this State [Illinois], it has done a good work in both sections.

The Independent, quoted in Bartlett's

[Americanisms, p. 708].

2. Yankees collectively considered.

Up the turning viâ Galileo they climb, to the Basilica at the top, . . . hackneyed as only *Yankeedom* and Cockneydom, rushing hand in hand through all earth's sacrednesses, can hackney.

Rhoda Broughton, Alas, viii.

Yankee-Doodle (yang'kē-dū'dl), *n.* A Yankee: a humorous use, from a popular air so named. [Rare.]

I might have withheld these political noodles
From knocking their heads against hot *Yankee* Doodles.

Moore, Parody of a Celebrated Letter.

Yankeefied (yang'kē-fid), *a.* [*< Yankee*² + *-fy* + *-ed*.] Having the appearance or manner of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. [Colloq.]

The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankeefied* way possible.

A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 113. (Bartlett.)

Yankee-gang (yang'kē-gang), *n.* An arrangement in a sawmill (in Canada) adapted for logs of 21 inches or less in diameter. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, which reduces the log to a balk and slab boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber. E. H. Knight.

Yankeelism (yang'kē-izm), *n.* [*< Yankee*² + *-ism*.] 1. Yankee ways or characteristics.

"I confess I had feared that Lily's impetuous ways—her—her—" "Flamboyant *Yankeelism*," Mr. Gore-Thompson called it," suggested Mrs. Clay. "We are from the Southwest originally," rather stiffly answered Mrs. Floyd-Curtis, who took *Yankeelism* to cover the reproach of a New England birthplace.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, The Anglomaniacs, i.

2. A locution or a practice characteristic of Yankees, specifically of the inhabitants of New England.

Cussedness . . . and cuss . . . In such phrases as "He done it out o' pure cussedness," and "He is a natural cuss," have been commonly thought *Yankeelisms*. . . But neither is our own. *Lowell, Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

yanker (yang'kér), *n.* [*< yank*¹ + *-er*.] In def. 3 cf. *D. janker*, a bawler, brawler, lit. yelper, *< janken*, yelp, bark.] 1. A smart blow.—2. A great falsehood; a plumper. [Scotch.]

"Ay, billy, that is a *yanker*!" said Tam aside. "When ane is gae to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince."

Hogg, Three Perils of Man, I. 336. (Jamieson.)

3. Same as *yankie*, 2. *Imp. Dict.*

yankie (yang'ki), *n.* [*< yank*¹ + *-ie*, *-y*. Cf. *yankee*¹.] 1. A sharp, forward, clever woman. [Scotch.]—2. One who speaks or scolds incessantly. *Imp. Dict.*

yanking (yang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *yank*¹, *v.*] 1. Active; pushing; thoroughgoing. [Scotch.]

"Ye'll be nae bagman, then, after a'?" "No," said the traveller. . . . "Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that—I canna bide their *yanking* way of knapping English at every word."

Scott, St. Roman's Well, ii.

2. Jerking; pulling. [U. S.]

That poor Emery Anu had had a *yanking* old horse, and a wretchedly uncomfortable saddle; . . . the wonder was that she had stayed on at all.

Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, xxix.

yanky (yang'ki), *n.*; *pl. yankies* (-kiz). A Dutch craft of a kind not definitely known.

Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without *yanking* like a Dutch *yanky*.

Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, III. (Davies.)

yanolite (yan'ō-lit), *n.* Same as *azinite*.

yao-pien (yāō'pyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'changed in the kiln'; *< yao*, kiln, furnace, + *pien*, change, transform.] In *ceram.*, a Chinese vessel which, from accident, intentional over-firing, or the like, has lost the appearance it would have had under ordinary circumstances, the colors being changed, fused together, etc., by too great heat, or unequally fused on the different faces. Many of the most esteemed pieces of porcelain owe their unusual color, or their clouding, mottling, or the like, to accidents or irregularities of manufacture of this nature.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* [*< Turk. yoghurt*.] A kind of thickened fermented liquor made by the Turks of milk curdled in a special way.

yap¹ (yap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yapped*, ppr. *yapping*. [Prob. imitative. Cf. *yaff*, *waff*², and *yaup*¹.] To yelp or bark. [Prov. Eng.]

Mr. Transome appeared with a face of feeble delight, playing horse to little Harry, who roared and flogged behind him, while Moro *yapped* in a puppy voice at their heels.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.

Presently he [the dog] *yapped*, as if in hot chase of a rabbit.

R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yap¹ (yap), *n.* [*< yap*¹, *v.*] 1. A yelp, as of a dog.—2. A cur. [Prov. Eng.]

yap² (yap), *a.* A dialectal form of *yep*. *Halliwel.*

yap³, *v. i.* See *yaup*².

yape (yāp), *r. i.* See *yaup*².

yaply (yap'li), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yeply*.

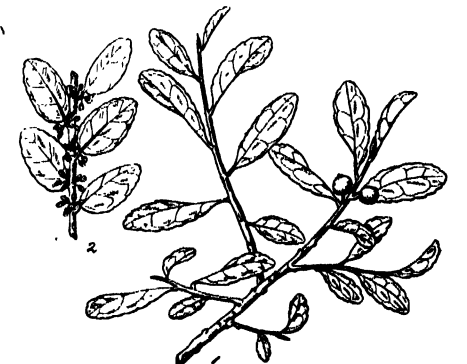
yapok, **yapock** (yap'ok), *n.* [Also *yapach*, *oyapock*: so named from the river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The South American water-opossum, *Chironectes variegatus*. It is



Yapok (*Chironectes variegatus*).

one of the smaller opossums, rather larger than the house-rat, with large naked ears, long scaly tail, and handsomely variegated fur. It is a good swimmer, resembles the otter in habits, and feeds on fish and other aquatic animals.

yapon (yā'pon), *n.* [Also *yaupon*, *yupon*; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the holly kind, *Ilex vomitoria*, better known as *I. Cassine*, found from Virginia around the coast to Texas, thence to Arkansas. It is generally a tall shrub sending up shoots from the ground, and forming dense thickets, but in Texas some-



Yapon (*Ilex vomitoria*).

1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers.

times assumes a tree-like habit. It bears an abundance of scarlet berries of the size of a pea, and branches covered with these are sent north for winter decoration. Its leaves have an emetic and purgative property, and a decoction of them was the famous black drink of the southern Indians. Its use was both ceremonial and medicinal, and to partake of it large numbers of them went down to the coast every spring. Also called *cassina*, and *Appalachian*, *Carolina*, and *South Sea* tea.

yappingale, *n.* Same as *yappingale*.

yapster (yap'ster), *n.* [*< yap¹ + -ster.*] A dog. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

yar¹ (yär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yarred*, ppr. *yar- ring*. [*Also yarr, Se. yirr; < ME. *garren, garen, gurren, georren, < AS. georran, gurren, gyrran* (= MHG. *girren*), roar, cry, rattle, chatter.] To snarl; gnarl.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez, . . . Loude he [the fox] watz gayned [hallooed] with *garande* speech.

Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1724.

All the dogs were flocking about her, *yarring* at the re- tardment of their access to her.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. xxii. (Davies.)

yar², yare² (yär, yär), *a.* [Origin not ascer- tained.] Sour; brackish. [Prov. Eng.]

yaraget (yar'äj), *n.* [*< yar¹ + -age.*] *Naut.*, the power of moving or capability of being man- aged at sea: used with reference to a ship.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *garage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 777.

yarb (yärh), *n.* A dialectal form of *herb*.

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, . . . [and] some skill in *yarks*, as she called her simples.

Kingalee, Westward Ho, iv.

yard¹ (yärð), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yard*; < ME. *yard, gerd*, < AS. *gyrd, gird, gierd*, a rod; = OS. *gerda* = D. *garde*, a rod, twig, = OHG. *gartja, gerta*, MHG. *G. gerte*, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. *gart*, a rod, yard, = Goth. *gazds*, a goad, = Icel. *gádr* = AS. *gād*, E. *goad* (the AS. *gād*, if = Goth. *gazds*, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*, *gad¹*, and *hastate*.] 1. A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

The *yard* of a tre that is haled adown by myhty strengthe bowith redly the crop adoun.

Chaucer, Boethius, III. meter 2.

The cros I kalle the heerdys [shepherd's] *gerde*;

Therwith the deuyll a dent he gaf.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

Ther-fore on his *gerde* skore shalle he [the marshal]

Alle mossys in halle that seruet be.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Whan Joseph offeryd his *gerde* that day,

Anon ryth forth in present

The ded styk do flouris ful gay.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 6.

Hence—2. Rule; direction; correction.

"Hoste," quod he, "I am under your *gerde*;

Ye han of us as now the governance."

Chaucer, Prologue to Clerk's Tale, l. 22.

3. A measuring-rod or -stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

You would not, sir: had I the *yard* in hand,

Ide measure your pate for this delusion.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 40).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weights and Measures conforms, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of bronze or gun-metal known as *Baily's metal*. It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 38 inches long. But at 1 inch from each end a well is drilled into one of its surfaces so that the bottom is in the central plane of the bar, and into the bottom of the well is sunk a gold plug, upon whose flat surface is engraved one of the two defining lines. The *yard* is defined as the distance between these lines at 62° F., with the understanding that the bar is to be supported in a particular manner, and that the thermometers are to be constructed according to certain rules. The lines are designed to be looked at with the microscopes of a comparator; but they are not so free from blur that their middles can be determined more nearly than to a millionth part of the distance between them. This standard was made after the practical destruction of the previous legal prototype, that of 1760, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, October 16th, 1834, and was legalized as a new prototype because its length agreed with what had been recognized in 1819 by the Standards Commission as the scientific standard yard—namely, with a certain scale, or rather with Captain Kater's measures of that scale, known as *Shuckburgh's scale*, having been made in 1794 by Troughton for Sir George Shuckburgh, who in his comparisons of it first introduced the comparator with micrometer microscopes. This scale was a copy of another which had been made for the Royal Society in 1742, from which the standard of 1760 was copied. This was a bar having upon one side two gold studs, each with a dot pricked upon it; and it was used by bringing the points of a beam-compass into these dots, which had thus soon become badly worn. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry VII. The latter is shorter than the present yard by one thousandth part of its length, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. It is said that the yard was made to be of the length of Henry I.'s arm—doubtless a fable, even if believed by that monarch himself. Customary units are not changed so easily. Yet it is true that there appear to be no traces in the measures of buildings earlier than the twelfth century of the use of a yard equal to ours, nor of its subdivisions; while in the later Norman and Gothic structures a foot equal to the third of our yard has often clearly been used. But the

Gothic architects of England more usually employed a foot of 18½ modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest works show a foot of 12½ modern inches, no doubt the old Saxon foot, agreeing very nearly with the Rhineland foot of modern Germany. Some British remains, as Stonehenge, were evidently constructed with Roman measures. The Standards Commission of 1819 reported that 37 inches of cloth were frequently given for each yard, which is almost precisely Rhinish measure. They also found local yards of 38 and 40 inches. As a cloth measure, the yard is divided into 4 quarters = 16 nails. (See *cloth-measure*, under *measure*.) A square yard contains 9 square feet, and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet. Contracted *yd*.

A good oke staffe, a *yard* and a halfe,

Each one had in his hande.

Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 244).

That there might be no Abuse in Measures, he [Henry I.] ordained a Measure made by the Length of his own Arm, which is called a *Yard*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 38.

5. *Naut.*, a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either *square* or *lateen sails* according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the *yard-arm*; the *quarter* of a yard is about half-way between the sheave-hole and the slings. Going upward from the deck, the yards are known as the *lower yards, topsail, topgallant, and royal-yards*, except where double topsails are used, when the topsail-yard is replaced by the lower and upper topsail-yards. Lower yards and topsail-yards are sometimes made of iron, and hollow. See cuts at *aboz, a-cockbill, cockscomb*, and *ship*.

I boarded the king's ship . . . on the topmast,

The yards, and bowsprit would I flame.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 200.

Three new topsails, . . . with stops and frapping-lines, were bent to the yards, close-reefed, sheeted home, and hoisted.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 280.

6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. *Oxford Glossary*.—7. In *her.*, a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.—8. The virile member; the penis.

After-yards (*naut.*), the yards on the mainmast and mizenmast.—Golden Yard or Yard and Ell, a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion.—Slings of a yard. See *slings*.—To man the yards, to place men on the yards of a ship—a form of saluting a distinguished person visiting the vessel. They stand on the yards, each with his inner arm over the life-line, and the other arm outstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—To point the yards of a vessel. See *point*.—To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards. See the verb.—With spur and yard. See *spur*.—Yard of ale, beer, or wine. (a) A slender glass, a yard in length, and capable of holding a pint. Hence—(b) A pint of ale, beer, or wine served in a *yard* glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare *ale-yard*. [Prov. Eng.]

At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a *yard of wine*—i. e., a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., X. 49.

Yard of flannel. Same as *egg slip*.—Yard of land. Same as *yard-land*.

yard¹ (yärð), *v. t.* [*< yard¹, with ref. to the yards or stakes of office carried by the coron- er.*] To summon for hiring: a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market.

An oblation both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of *yarded* Servants. Statute (1607), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 450.

yard² (yärð), *n.* [*Also dial. (Sc.) yaird; < ME. yerd, gerd, < AS. gearð, an inclosure, court, yard, = D. gearð, a garden, = OHG. gart, a circle, ring, = Icel. gardhr, an inclosure, yard (> E. garth¹), = Dan. gaard, a yard, court, farm, = Norw. gaard, a yard, farm, = Sw. gård, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. gardo = OFries. garda = OHG. garto, MHG. garte, G. garten, garden, = Goth. garda, inclosure, stall, = L. hortus, a garden, = Gr. ὄρος, a yard, court, = Russ. gorod, a town (as in Norgorod, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by gird: see gird¹. Cf. cohort, court. The word exists disguised in orchard. From the G. or LG. forms, through OF., comes also E. garden, and, from the Scand., E. garth¹.]*

1. A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front yard; a court-yard; a dooryard; a churchyard; an inn-yard; a barn-yard; a vineyard.

A col-fox . . . thursh-out the heggas brast

In-to the yerd ther Chantheclere the faire

Was wont, and eek hise wyves, to repaire.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 399.

I found her seated in a little back parlor, the window of which looked out upon a *yard* about eight feet square, laid out as a flower-garden. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 147.

In the precincts of the chapel-yard,

Among the knightly brasses of the graves.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Most of the houses [at Concord, Mass.], especially the newer ones, stand in their own well-kept grounds or *yards*, facing the road, with no fence or hedge to sever them from the highway. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 679.

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-yard; a wood-yard; a tan-yard; a dock-yard; a stock-yard; a navy-yard.

The *yards*, great fenced-in portions of the place opening into one another, the largest covering a few acres, conveying into smaller and smaller pens, which finally permit only one sheep abreast to pass up the narrow lane, at the top of which stands a swing gate and two series of pens distinct from one another.

Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all sidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant switch or signal-post in one direction of the line to the most distant signals in the opposite direction.

4. A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-yard. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Vnto ane plesand grund cumlin ar thay, . . .

The lusty orchartis and the halesum *gardis*

Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 187.

He [Christ] said himself, quhen he was in the *yard* afore he was takin, Tristis est anima mea usque mortis. *Abp. Hamilton*, Catechism (1552), fol. 102 b. (*Jamieson*.)

Lang syne, in Eden's bonnie *yard*,

When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd.

Burns, Address to the De'il.

5. The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard. [U. S. and Canada.]—6. A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an acre. Compare *yard-land*.

yard² (yärð), *v.* [*< yard², n.*] I. *trans.* To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to *yard* cows.

II. *intrans.* 1. To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer. [U. S.]

It [the caribou] never *yards* in winter as do the deer and moose, nor does it show the same fondness for a given locality. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 608.

2. To shoot deer in their winter yards. [Local, U. S.]

"Pot-hunters" have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as *yarding* and establishing salt licks. In the former case, the deer are traced to their winter herding grounds and are then shot down.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 482.

yardage (yär'däj), *n.* [*< yard² + -age.*] 1. The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading cattle, etc., from railroad-cars.—2. The charge made for such use or convenience.—3. In coal-mining, cutting coal at so much per yard or fathom.

yard-arm (yärð'ärm), *n.* See *yard¹, n.*, 5.—Yard-arm and yard-arm, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Compare *block and block*, under *block*.

The Bulldog engaged the Friseur *yard-arm* and *yard-arm*, three glasses and a half; but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 7.

yardel (yär'del), *n.* [*< yard¹.*] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel*.

W. Taylor, 1804 (Roberts's Memoir, I. 498). (*Davies*.)

yard-grass (yärð'gräs), *n.* Same as *wire-grass*, 2.

yardkeep (yärð'kēp), *n.* Same as *yardhelp*.

yard-land (yärð'land), *n.* The area of land held by a tenant in villeinage in early English manors, consisting usually of an aggregate of some 30 strips in the open fields with a messuage in the village. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres. See *holding*, 3 (a). Also *yard of land*.

Now I am come to my living, which is ten *yard land* and a house; and there is never a *yard land* in our field but is as well worth ten pounds a year as a thiel is worth a halter.

Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

The number of farmers had much diminished, and some had as much as three *yard lands* (a *yard land* is thirty acres).

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 902.

A very simple man . . . obtained the reversion of a messuage in Alkton Sutton, Somersetshire, consisting of 1 cottage, 8 acres of land, 10 acres of arable, 1 *yard-land*, and a meadow.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, III.

yard-limit (yārd'lim'it), *n.* On a railway, the extreme end of the yard-space occupied by sidings and switches: usually indicated by a sign beside the track.

yardman (yārd'man), *n.*; pl. *yardmen* (-men). 1. The laborer who has the special care of a farm-yard. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who is employed in a railway-yard under the yard-master, to assist in switching cars and making up trains. Also *yardman*.

Labourers (including yardmen and stokers). *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 432.

yard-master (yārd'mās'tēr), *n.* A man employed under the manager of a railway to superintend a terminal yard, whose duty it is to see to the proper switching and distribution of cars coming into the yard, and to the proper making up of trains to be sent out of the yard.

yard-measure (yārd'mezh'ūr), *n.* A measure 3 feet in length, made of either rigid or flexible material.

yard-rope (yārd'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope leading through a block or sheave at the masthead to send a topgallant- or royal-yard up or down.

yard-slings (yārd'slingz), *n. pl.* Short lengths of chain extending from the middle of a lower yard to the lower masthead, to aid in supporting the weight of the yard.

yardstick (yārd'stik), *n.* 1. A stick or rod exactly 3 feet long, generally marked with subdivisions, as quarters and eighths of the yard on the one side, and inches, or perhaps feet and inches, on the other. See *yard*, *n.*, 3, 4.

The yardstick is divided in its practical use into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 423.

Let the yardstick dispute heraldic honors with the sword.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 147.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a standard of measurement in general.

Senator Thurman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the yardstick of the constitutional lawyer, and, finding full measure by that standard, to give it his approval. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 607.

yard-tackle (yārd'tak'l), *n.* A large tackle used on the lower yards, in connection with the stay-tackles, for getting the boom-boats in and out, purchasing anchors, etc. *Lucie, Seamanship*, p. 77.

yard-wand (yārd'wond), *n.* 1. A yardstick.

The smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home. *Tennyson, Maud*, l. 13.

2. [*cap.*] See *Orion*, 1.

yare¹ (yār), *a.* [*<* ME. *yare*, *gar*, *<* AS. *gearu*, *gearw*-, ready, quick, prompt, = OS. *garu* = D. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat), = OHG. *garo* (*garaw*-), MHG. *gar* (*garu*-), *G. gar*, ready, complete, = Icel. *görr*, *gerr*, perfect (Goth. not recorded); cf. AS. *earu* = OS. *aru*, ready, forms appar. related to the preceding, which must then contain a prefix, namely AS. *gearu*, *<* ge-, a collective or generalizing prefix, *<* earu, ready. For another supposed instance of this prefix absorbed with the following vowel, see *go*. The prefix is contained also in *yearn*.] 1. Ready; prepared.

Which schip was yarest,
To fare forth at that flood.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2729.

This Tereus let make his shippes yare.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2270.

But afore ye ha'e your bow weel bent,
And a' your arrows yare,
I will flee till anther tree,
Where I can better fare.
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

The gunner held his thrustock yare,
For welcome-shot prepared.
Scott, Marmion, l. 9.

2. Prompt; active; brisk; sprightly.

To offry luke that ye be yore. *York Plays*, p. 36.

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me yare. *Shak., M. for M.*, iv. 2. 61.

The Spaniard was as yare in slipping his chained Grapnalls as Merham was in cutting the tackling. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, l. 53.

3. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm; manageable; swift: said of a ship.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is yare, whereas the other is slow. *Raleigh*.

Their ships are yare; yours, heavy.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 39.

Like a new-rigg'd ship, both tight and yare.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, II. 2.

[Now provincial in all uses.]

yare¹ (yār), *adv.* [*<* ME. *yare*, *gar*, *<* AS. *gearwe*, readily, quickly (= D. *gaar* = OHG. *garo*, *garawo*, MHG. *gar*, *gar*, *G. gar* = Icel. *görr*, *ger*, *görr*-, wholly, quite), *<* gearu, ready: see *yare¹*, *a.*] Briskly; dexterously; yarely. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

Oure old lawes as now thei hatte [hate],
And his kepis [keep] yare. *York Plays*, p. 213.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: . . .
Yare, yare, good Iras; quick. *Shak., A. and C.*, v. 2. 236.

yare², *a.* See *yar²*.

yarely (yār'li), *adv.* [*<* *yare¹* + *-ly²*] Readily; dexterously; skilfully.

Speak to the mariners; fall to't, yarely, or we run ourselves aground; bestir, bestir. *Shak., Tempest*, l. 1. 4.

yar¹ (yärk), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *garken*, *gerken*, *<* AS. *gearcian*, make ready, prepare, *<* gearu, ready.]

1. To make ready; prepare. [*Prov. Eng.*]

But gif we loue hym trowe,
Houre peyns ben in helle,
Jarkyd euee newe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

For wite ge neuere who is worthil, ac god wote who hath nede,
In hym that taketh is the trecherye, if any tresoun wawe,
For he that gluoth, zeldeth, and zarketh hym to reate.
Piers Plouman (B), vii. 80.

In a night and a day would he haue yarkit vp a Pamphlet as well as in seauen yore.
Nashe, Strange Newes, quoted in *Greene's Works* (ed. Dyce), p. xxxix.

2†. To dispose.

Thai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh,
With zep men at the yatys zarkit full thik.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11264.

3†. To set open; open.

They golden hym the brode gate, zarked vp wyde,
& he hem rayzed rekenly, & rod ouer the bygge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 820.

yar² (yärk), *v. and n.* A variant of *yerk²*.

Still yarking never leaves until himself he fling
Above the streamful top of the surrounded heap.
Drayton, Polyolion, vi. 24.

yark² (yär'ke), *n.* The black white-headed saki, *Pithecia leucocephala*, or other member of the same genus.

yarly (yär'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *early*.

What, is he styrrynge so yarly this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte?
Palegrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell*).

yarm (yärm), *n.* [*<* ME. *garm*, an outcry: see *yarm*, *v.*] An outcry; a noise. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Such a gomery yarm of gelling they ryed,
Ther-of clattered the cloudes that kryst mygt haf rawthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 971.

yarm (yärm), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *garmen*, *germen*, *<* AS. *gyrman*, make a noise, cry out.] 1. To cry out; make a loud unpleasant noise. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The fend began to erie and yarm.

MS. Lincoln. (Halliwell).

2. To scold; grumble. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

yarn¹ (yärn), *n.* [*<* ME. *yarn*, *garn*, *gern*, *<* AS. *gearn*, thread, yarn, = D. *garen* = OHG. MHG. *G. garn* = Sw. Dan. *garn*, thread, net; akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, *G. garn*, one of the stomachs of a ruminant, Gr. *χορδή*, a cord, chord: see *chord*, *cord*, *haruspez*, etc.] 1. Originally, thread of any kind spun from natural fibers, vegetable or animal, or even mineral; now, more usually, thread prepared for weaving, as distinguished from sewing-thread of any sort. The term is also applied to stout woolen thread used for knitting, etc.

All the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill
Ithaca full of moths. *Shak., Cor.*, l. 3. 93.

With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, l. 63.

2. Rope-yarn.—3. A story; a tale: often implying the marvelous or untrue: applied to a long story, with allusion to spinning yarn: as, do you expect us to believe such a yarn as that?

a sailors' yarn. [*Colloq.*]

It is n't everybody that likes these sea-yarns as you do, Eve. No, I'll bolay, and let my bettors get a word in now.

C. Reade, Love Me Little, III.

Connaught yarn, a soft and elastic yarn produced in Connaught, Ireland.—**Cop-yarn**, the technical name for yarn as removed from the spindle.—**Half-worsted yarn**. Same as *sayette*, 2.—**Haul of yarn**. See *haul*.—**Lamb's-wool yarn**. See *lamb's-wool*.—**Mixed yarn**, a yarn in which two or more fibers are combined, as in a poplin, cashmere, tweed, etc.—**Norwegian yarn**, lamb's-wool yarn from the Scandinavian peninsula. It comes in the natural colors, both black and gray.—**Random yarn**. See *random*.—**Rogue's yarn**. See *rogue*.—**Saxony yarn**, a variety of Berlin wool.—**Spun yarn**, to spin a yarn, to spin street-yarn. See *spin*.—**Turkey yarn**. See *Angora goat*, under *goat*.—**Worsted yarn**, yarn made from long-haired or combed wool, and consisting either entirely

of wool, or of wool combined with mohair and alpaca, or of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk. Such yarns are called *fancy yarns*, and are used in the manufacture of tibat, merino, etc.—**Yarn-assorter**, a weighing-scale for indicating the fineness of yarn by the weight of a skein; a yarn-scale.—**Yarn-docking machine**, a machine for twisting foreign materials, as feathers, into yarn, to produce unique effects.—**Yarn-washing rollers**, an apparatus for washing yarn by the agency of a pair of pressure-rollers.

yarn¹ (yärn), *v. t.* [*<* *yarn¹*, *n.*] To tell stories; spin yarns. [*Colloq.*, and originally nautical.]

The time was the second dog-watch, and all the crew would be forward on the fore-castle, *yarning* and smoking and taking sailors' pleasure.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxx.

The first Lieutenant is *yarning* with me under the lee of the bulwarks.

Scribner's Mag., VIII. 465.

yarn² (yärn), *v. t.* Same as *yearn²*, a dialectal variant of *earn¹*.

When rain is a let to thy doings abroad,
Set threshers a threshing to lale on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid them, though lesser they yare,
And looking to thirue haue an eie to thy barnie.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 57. (*Davies*.)

yarn-beam (yärn'bēm), *n.* In *weaving*, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound. Also called *yarn-roll*.

yarn-clearer (yärn'klēr'er), *n.* A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove buris or unevenness from yarn passing between them. *E. H. Knight*.

yarn-dresser (yärn'dres'er), *n.* A machine for sizing, drying, and polishing yarns.

yarnent (yär'nen), *a.* [*<* *yarn¹* + *-en²*] Made of yarn; consisting of yarn.

A paire of yarnen stocks to keepe the colde away.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

yarn-meter (yärn'mē'tēr), *n.* In *spinning*, an attachment to a slubber, fly-frame, spinning-frame, or mule, for measuring the yarns as they are made. It indicates the amount in hanks and decimal parts of a hank.

yarn-printer (yärn'prin'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for applying color to yarns designed to be used in certain styles of carpets and in tapestry; a yarn-printing machine for distributing the color at regular intervals on the yarn, for the purpose of producing certain decorative patterns in weaving.

yarn-reel (yärn'rēl), *n.* A reel which winds the yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-roll (yärn'rōl), *n.* Same as *yarn-beam*.

yarn-scale (yärn'skāl), *n.* A scale for weighing certain lengths of yarn.

yarn-spooler (yärn'spōl'ēr), *n.* A winding-machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes. *E. H. Knight*.

yarn-tester (yärn'tes'tēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks, that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn in pounds, and another dial records the elastic limit.

2. A device for reeling yarn on a blackened cylinder, to throw it into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

yarnut, *n.* See *yernut*.

yarn-winder (yärn'win'dēr), *n.* A yarn-reel or a yarn-spooler.

yarpha (yär'fā), *n.* A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. [*Orkney and Shetland*.]

We turn pasture to tillage, and barley into alfa, and heather into greensward, and the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into battie grass-land.

Scott, Pirate, xxxv.

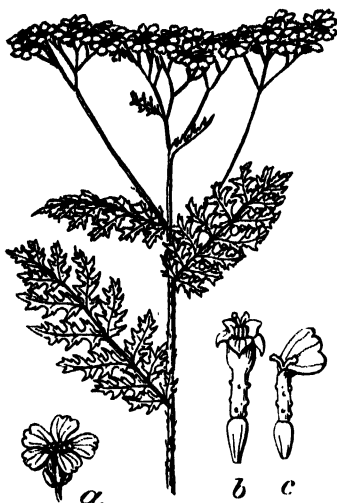
yar¹ (yär), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yarrow*.] The corn-spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. See *spurry*.

yar², *v. i.* See *yar¹*.

yarringle (yar'ing-gl), *n.* [Also *yarwingle*; *<* ME. **garwinygyl*, *garwinygyl*, *garwinydyl*, *garwinydyl*, *garnewyndel*; *<* *yarn* + *windle*.] An old-fashioned instrument for winding yarn by hand into balls. Also called a *pair of yarring-gles*. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 188 and 536. (*Halliwell*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

yarrish (yär'ish), *a.* [*<* *yar²* + *-ish¹*] Having a rough, dry taste. *Bailey*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

yarrow (yar'ō), *n.* [*<* ME. *yarowe*, *garowe*, *garwe*, *garwe*, *<* AS. *gearwe*, *gearwe*, *garwe*, *garwe*, *<* D. *gerw* = OHG. *garawo*, *garba*, MHG. *garwe*, *G. garbe*, *yarrow*; origin unknown. Connection with AS. *gearcian*, make ready (*<* *gearu*, ready, *yare*), is improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] The milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. See *milfoil*, and cut on following page.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*). a, head; b, disk-flower; c, ray-flower.

yarwhelp (yär'hwelp), *n.* [Also *yarwhip*, *yard-keep*: see *quot.*] A godwit—either the black-tailed, *Limosa xiphioides*, or the bar-tailed, *L. lapponica*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note. *Browne*, Birds of Norfolk.

yarwhip (yär'hwip), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp*.

yashmak (yash'mak), *n.* [Ar.] The veil worn by Moslem women in public—that is, when not in their own apartments.

The *yashmak* is a sort of double veil. The first brought round the forehead and gathered neatly up behind and on the head; the second, pinned on behind to the first, falls sufficiently in front to uncover the eyes.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 10.

A bevy of Turkish women, who, in their white *yashmaks*, shone like a bed of lilies. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 276.

yati (yat), *n.* An obsolete form of *gate*¹.

yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* [Also *ataghan*, and formerly *attaghan*; < Turk. *yatagan*.] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspiece, but usually a large and often decorative pommel. A common form has a straight back and the edge curving, first concavely, then convexly, and again backward to the point; another form follows the same general shape, but has the back slightly curved to correspond to the edge; and a third is curved in one direction only, with the edge on the convex side.

The pistol and *yataghan* worn in the belt, a general costume essentially the same as that of the Montenegrins.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.

yate (yät), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gate*¹.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

yate-stoop (yät'stöop), *n.* A gate-post. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

yate-tree (yät'trē), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough elastic wood considered equal to ash and used for similar purposes. The flat-topped *yate-tree*, *E. occidentalis*, is an allied and equally valuable tree of the same region. *Von Mueller*, Select Extra-trop. Plants.

Yataghan, North African type.

yaud (yäd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*¹.

The Murray, on the auld gray yaud,
Wi' winged spurs did ride. *Burns*, Election Ballads, iv.

I will content me with . . . the haunch and the nimbles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the *yauks*. *Scott*, Monastery, xvii.

yaul, *n.* See *yawl*².

yauld, *a.* See *yald*².

yammering, *n.* See *yammering*.

yaup (yâp), *v.* and *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *yelp*.—2. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*, more fully called *blue yaup*. [Prov. Eng.]

yaup (yâp), *v. i.* [Also *yap*, *yape*, *yaip*; prob. a particular use of *yape* for *gape*.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

yaup (yâp), *a.* [Perhaps for **ayaup*, var. of *agape*.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

yaupon (yâ'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yaver. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*¹.

yaw (yâ), *v.* [Cf. Norw. *gagu*, bend backward, < *gagr* (= Icel. *gagr*, bent back); G. dial. *gagen*, rock, move unsteadily.] I. *intrans.* To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight course: chiefly nautical.

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but *yaw* neither, in respect of his quick sail. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 120.

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies*.)

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremost, for *yawing*, and for not minding the helm without some ten minutes' notice in advance, that he must be a great sailor indeed who can safely make it the vehicle for anything but imperishable commodities.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

The sun flashed on her streaming ebony black sides as she *yawed* to the great ocean swell that chased her. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

II. *trans.* To move aside; move from one side to the other. [Rare.]

My eyes! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . .
And *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways. *Hood*, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

yaw (yâ), *n.* [*yawl*¹, *v.*] *Naut.*, a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make!
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, III. 5.

He did not see a light just before us, which had been hid by the studding-sails from the man at the helm, but by an accidental *yaw* of the ship was discovered.

B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 204.

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman, . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovially, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a beery *yaw* in the saddle. *R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, i. 4.

yaw (yâ), *n.* [Said to be from African *yaw*, a raspberry.] 1. One of the tubercles characteristic of the disease known as *yaws*.

In some cases a few *yaws* will show themselves long after the primary attack is over; these are called "memorial *yaws*" (from "remember"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

2. A thin or defective place in cloth.

yaw (yâ), *v. i.* [*yaw*², *n.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

yawd (yäd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*¹.

yaway (yâ'i), *a.* [*yaw*² + *-ey*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *yaws*.

That *yaws* is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of *yawey* matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

yawl (yâl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl*; formerly also *yole* and *gowl*; < ME. *goulen*, < Icel. *gaula* = L.G. *gauln* = G. *jaulen*, howl, yell; an imitative word, like *howl*; it may be regarded as a more sonorous form of *yell*.] To cry out; howl; yell.

He hurtez of the boundez, & thay

Ful gomely *yaulde* & zelle.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. F. T. S.), l. 1451.

My little legs still crossing

His: either kicking this way, that way sprawling,

Or, if hee but remov'd me, straitwales *yawling*.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 201).

Then yelp'd the cur, and *yawl'd* the cat.

Tennyson, The Goose.

yawl (yâl), *n.* [Sometimes also *yaul*; < MD. *jolle* (in dim. *jolleken*), D. *jol*, a yawl, skiff, = Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle*, a yawl, jolly-boat. (Cf. *jolly-boat*.)] 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. See *cut* under *rowlock*.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short main-boom.

yawn (yân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *yane*, dial. *gaun*, *goan*; < ME. *ganon*, *gonen*, *ganen*, *gonen*, < AS. *gānan* = LG. *janen* = OHG. *geinan*, MHG. *geinen*, *yawn*; a secondary form, parallel to AS. *gīnian* = OHG. *ginēn*, MHG. *gīnen*, *genen*, G. *gähnen*, *yawn*; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. *gīnan* (pret. **gān*), in comp. *tō-gīnen*, gape apart, = Icel. *gīna*, gape; see further under *begin*. The form *yawn*, < AS. *gānian*, instead of **yone* (yōn), is irreg., but is parallel with *broad* (brōd), < AS. *brād*. The initial *y* for *g* is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. **geānian*, or to conformation with *yare* for *gare*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the *yawning* wound with fury tore
The spear, pursu'd by gushing streams of gore. *Pope*, Iliad, xii. 470.

Crowds that stream from *yawning* doors.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

The cracks and rents that had fissured their [the kilns'] walls, from the fierce heat that once blazed within, were *yawning* hideously. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

Specifically—2. To open the mouth wide. (*a*) Voluntarily.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 794.

(b) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare *yawning*.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.

At every line they stretch, they *yawn*, they doze.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 390.

And, leaning back, he *yawned* and fell asleep,

Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, The Sicilian's Tale.

3. To gape, as in hunger or thirst for something; hence, to be eager; long.

The chiefest thing which lay-reformers *yawn* for is that the clergy may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § 3.

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To *yawn*, be still, and wonder,

When one but of my ordinance stood up

To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 2. 11.

II. *trans.* 1. To open; form by opening. [Rare.]

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake,
A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . .
Tearing her Rocks, Vntill she *Yawn* a way

To let it out, and to let-in the Day.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

2. To express or utter with a yawn.

"Helgho," *yawned* one day King Francis,

"Distance all value enhances!"

Browning, The Glove.

yawn (yân), *n.* [*yawn*, *v.*] 1. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,

Opens a dismal passage to the dead.

Addison, tr. from Silius Italicus's Punica, II.

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See *yawning*.

From every side they hurried in,

Rubbing their sleepy eyes with lazy wrists,

And doubling overhead their little fists

In backward *yawns*. *Keats*, Endymion, II.

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning *yawn*.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 20.

3. An opening; a chasm. *Marston*.

But June is full of invitations sweet,

Forth from the chimney's *yawn* and thrice-read tomes.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

Through the *yawns* of the back-door, and sundry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow. *S. Judd*, Margaret, l. 17.

yawner (yâ'nér), *n.* One who yawns.

yawning (yâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *yawn*, *v.*] Gaping; oscitation; the taking of a deep inspiration, followed by a slight pause, and then a prolonged expiration, the mouth being more or less widely open. The act is reflex and involuntary in character, though it can often be partially repressed by a strong effort of the will. It is the physiological expression of fatigue and of a desire to sleep, but is also excited by insufficient oxygenation of the blood, and occurs therefore in conditions of lowered vitality, in the prodromal stage of many diseases, and after profuse losses of blood. The sight of another person yawning is also provocative of the act.

yawningly (yâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye . . . that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers.

Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. III. 5.

Many were merely attracted by a new face, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without saying a word; while others lingered *yawningly* through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 358.

yawp (yâp), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *yelp*.

yaws (yâz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *yaw*².] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as *frambesia*.

yaw-weed (yâ'wöd), *n.* A shrubby West Indian plant, *Morinda Royce*, used as a remedy for the yaws or frambesia.

Yb. In chem., the symbol for ytterbium.

Y. B. An abbreviation of *year-book*.

Y-branch (wî'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (c).

Y-cartilage (wî'kür'ti-lāj), *n.* The ypsiliform cartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

ychonet, **ychoonet**. Middle English forms of *each one*.

With myrthe and with mynstraye thei pleseden hir *ychone*. *Piers Plowman* (A), III. 98.

yclad. An obsolete form of *clad*, a preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

Yclad in costly garments fit for tragick Stage.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 3.

Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1. 88.

yclept, ycleped. Forms of the preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

Y-cross (wī'krōs), *n.* 1. A Y-shaped cross, suggesting the position of Christ as crucified with the arms raised: often an ornament on chasubles.—2. A Y-branch or Y; a three-way joint or connection.

yd. A contraction of *yard*.

ydlet, a. An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

ydrad. A form of *draad*, obsolete past participle of *dread*.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

ye¹, you (yē, yō), *pron. pl.* (used also instead of *sing.*); *poss. your or yours*, *obj. you*, sometimes *ye*. [Two forms of the same word, representing historically the nom. and obj. respectively of the personal pronoun used as the plural of *thou* (see *thou*): (a) Nom. (and voc.) *ye*, early mod. E. also *yea*, < ME. *ye*, < AS. *gē*, < OS. *gi*, < OFries. *gi*, < i = MD. *ghy*, D. *gij* = LG. *ji* = OHG. MHG. *ir*, G. *ih* = Icel. *ér*, *ier* = Sw. *Dan. i* = Goth. *jus*, *ye*, = (with additional suffix) Gr. *hēic*, *hēic* = Skt. *yūyam*, *ye*; a pron. used as the pl. of *thou*, with which it is not etymologically related. (b) Nom. *you*, orig. obj. (dat. and acc.), taking the place of the nom. *ye*, because of the much greater frequency of the dat. and acc., and the tendency to make the three cases *ye*, *your*, *you*, conform to one base, a tendency assisted also by the fact that *ye* and *you* are usually unaccented, and therefore have the vowel more or less obscurely pronounced; < ME. *you*, *gou*, *yow*, < AS. *cōw*, dat., *cōw* (poet. *cōwic*), acc., = OS. *iu* = OFries. *iwee*, *iwe* = D. *u* = OHG. *iu* = Sw. *Dan. i* (prop. nom.) = Goth. *i*, *twis*, *you*; cf. Gr. *hūiv*, dat., *hūac*, acc. The confusion of the two forms, and the use of *you* as nom., began in early mod. E., and is conspicuous in the Elizabethan dramas. In the authorized version of the Bible (1611), in which many usages already regarded as archaisms were purposely retained, the distinction between *ye*, nom., and *you*, obj., is carefully preserved. *Ye* still survives in religious and poetical use, while in ordinary colloquial and literary use *you* has superseded it. In provincial use, as in Irish, *ye* occurs for *you* both in nom. and obj., but in the obj. it is to be regarded rather as a shortening of the eulitic *you*: thus, *I tell you, I tell ye*. The *ye* may be further reduced, as in *thank you* > *thank ye* > *thankee* or *thanky*; *how do you do* > *how do ye do* > *how d'ye do* > *howdy do* > *howdy*, etc.] The personal pronoun of the second person, in the plural number: now commonly applied also (originally with some notion of distinction or compliment, as in the case of the royal *we*) to a single individual, in place of the singular forms *thee* and *thou*—a use resulting in the partial degradation of *thou* to a term of familiarity or of contempt. *Ye* is archaic, and little used except in exalted address and poetry. (a) As carefully discriminated, especially in the older English, the nominative and vocative being *ye* and the dative and accusative *you*.

He swor forment (first)
That *ye* schuld haue no harm, but hendely for gode
He praide *you* com speke with him.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 260.

He gaue *you* fyue wittes
For to worshopen hym ther-with while *ye* lyuen here.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 15.

And he said unto the elders, Tarry *ye* here for us, until
we come again unto *you*.

Ex. xxiv. 14.

Wherefore, brethren, look *ye* out among *you* seven men
of honest report.

Acts vi. 3.

Yee Mannins, arme your selues, for feare of afterclaps.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 16.

Speed, Pegasus!—*ye* strains of great and small,
Ode, epic, elegy, have at *you* all!

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(b) As used without discrimination of case-form between
nominative and objective.

Ye a great master are in your degree.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 540.

You lie, *ye* rogue.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2. 59.

The more shame for *ye*, holy men I thought *ye*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 1. 102.

You meaner beauties of the night, . . .

What are *you* when the moon shall rise?

Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

They have, like good sumpters, laid *ye* down their hors
load of citations and fathers at your dore.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Int.

(c) As used for a single subject.

The *ye* count me still the child,

Sweet mother, do *ye* love the child?

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

To *you*. See *to*.—*You're* another, a familiar form of
the *tu* quogue argument. See *tu quogue*.

I find little to interest and less to edify me in these in-
ternational bandings of "*You're* another."

Lowell, Democracy.

You-uns (literally, you ones), *you*. Compare *we-uns*, un-
der *we*. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Mirandy Jane," the old woman interrupted, . . .

"pears like I hev hed the trouble o' raisin' a idjit in *you-uns*!"

M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, I.

But I'll tell the yarn to *youans*.

John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

ye², adv. A Middle English form of *yea*.

yea³, n. An obsolete variant of *yeal*.

yea⁴ (yā), adv. [< ME. *ye*, < *ge*, *yai*, *yo*, < AS. *gēd* = OS. *ja* = OFries. *iē*, *gē* = D. *ja* = LG. *ja* = OHG. MHG. *jā*, G. *ja* = Icel. *jā* = Dan. Sw. *ja* = Goth. *ja*, *yes*, *jai*, truly, verily; perhaps = Lith. *ja* in *ja sakyti*, say yes, and Gr. *h*, truly. Connection with AS. *ge* = Goth. *jah*, also, and, and with L. *jam*, now, Skt. *ya*, who, is uncertain. Hence ult. *yes*.] 1. Yes; ay: a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of *no*: as, Will you go? *Yea*.

Swear not at all; . . . but let your communication be

Yea, *yea*; *Nay*, *nay*.

Mat. v. 37.

You promise to bear Faith and Loyalty to him: Say

Yea. And King Edward said *Yea*, and kissed the King of

France on the Mouth, as Lord of the Fee.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 117.

2. Indeed; verily; truly; it is so, or is it so?

used to introduce a subject.

Yea, hath God said, *Ye* shall not eat of every tree of the

garden?

Gen. III. 1.

Yea, mistress, are you so peremptory?

Shak., Pericles, II. 5. 73.

Him I loved not. Why?

I deem'd him fool? *yea*, so?

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Used to intimate that something is to be

added by way of intensiveness or amplification:

Not this alone; not only so but also; what is

more. Compare the similar use of *nay*.

Confess Christ and his truth, not only in heart, but also

in tongue, *yea*, in very deed, which few gospellers do.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1869), II. 202.

I therein do rejoice; *yea*, and will rejoice.

Phil. I. 18.

One that composed your beauties, *yea*, and one

To whom you are but as a form in wax.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 48.

Many of you, *yea* most,

Return no more.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

4. In the authorized version of the Bible, so;

thus; true; real; consistent.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him

Amen.

2 Cor. I. 20.

Yea is now used only in the sacred, solemn, or formal

style. *Yea*, being mainly a word of assent, was formerly

used chiefly in answer to questions framed affirmatively:

yea, a stronger term, was chiefly used in answer to ques-

tions containing a negative or otherwise implying a doubt.

But the distinction does not appear to have been rigidly

maintained; and the assertions of the following quotations

about *yea* and *yes*, like those about *nay* and *no* (see *no*),

must be taken with some allowance.

I would not here note by the way that Tyndal here

translates *tho* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking

of the english words, saying that *ye* should see that

he, which in two so plain english words, and so common

as *is* *nay* and *no*, cannot tell when he should take the

tone, and when the tother, is not, for translating into

english, a man very mete. For the use of those two

wordes in answering to a question is this. *No* [read *nay*]

answerseth the question framed by the affirmatiue. As,

for ensample, if a manne should aske Tyndall hymselfe:

"*ys* an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into

english?" Lo, to this question, if he will answer trew

english, he muste answer *nay*, and not *no*. But and

if the question be asked hym thus, lo: "*is* not an here-

tyque mete to translate holy scripture into english?"

To this question, lo, if he will answer true english, he

muste answer *no*, & not *nay*. And a lyke difference is

there betwene these two aduerbs, *ye* and *yes*. For if the

questioun bee framed vnto Tyndall by the affirmatiue in

this fashon: "If an heretike falsly translate the newe

testament into english, to make hys false heresyes seeme

the worde of Godde, he hys bookes worthy to be burned?"

To this question asked in this wyse, wy he wyl answer

true english, he muste answer *ye*, and not *yes*. But nowe

if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negatiue:

"If an heretike falsly translate the newe testament

in-to english, to make hys false heresyes seme the word

of God, he not hys bookes well worthy to be burned?"

To this question in this fashon framed, if he wyl answer

trew english, he maye not answer *ye*, but he must

answer *yes*, and say "*yes*, mary, be they, bothe the

translacioun and the translatur, and al that wyll holde

with them." And this thing, Jo, though it be no great

matter, yet I haue thought it good to geue Tyndall warn-

ing of, because I would haue him write true one way or

other, that though I can not make him by no meane to

write true matter, I would haue him yet at the lest wryte

true english.

Sir T. More, The Confutation of Tyndales Aunswere, made

(Anno 1532, book III., Works, p. 448.

There is an example of the rejection of a needless sub-
tlety in the case of our affirmative particles, *yes* and *yea*,
nay and *no*, which were formerly distinguished in use, as
the two affirmatives still are in our sister-tongues, the
Danish and Swedish. The distinction was that *yes* and
nay were answers to questions framed in the affirmative;
as, Will he go? *Yea* or *Nay*. But if the question was
framed in the negative, Will he not go? the answer was
Yes or *No*. G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xxvi.

"What? sone," seide the couherde, "seidestow i was
here?"

"Ja, sirc, sertes," seide the childe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 268.

"Whi carestow," seide the queene, "knew thou nougt the
sothe . . .?"

"Jis, madame," seide the maide.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3184.

Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these
things? They say unto him, *Yea*, Lord.

Mat. xlii. 51.

yea (yā), *n.* [*yea*, *adv.*] 1. An affirmation.—

2. An affirmative vote; hence, one who votes

in the affirmative: as, to call the *yeas* and *nays*.

—To call for the *yeas* and *nays*, in parliamentary use,

to demand that a vote be taken on any measure by

the calling of the roll, each member's answer being re-

corded.

yead¹, v. i. See *yeed²*.

yead² (yed), n. A dialectal form of *head*. *Halli-*

well.

yea-forsooth (yā'fōr-sūth'), *a.* Noting one say-

ing to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which later

was not a phrase of genteel society.

A rascally *yea-forsooth* knave.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 41.

yeaghet, n. A yacht.

We saw there a barke which was of Dronton, & three or

four Norway *yeaghes*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 294.

yeen (yēn), *v. t.* and *i.* [*yeen*, *yeen*, *yeen*, *yeen*,
< AS. **ge-ēdnian*, *ge-ēdnian*, bring forth, be-

come pregnant, < *ēdean*, *ge-ēdean*, gravid, teem-

ing: see *ean*.] To bring forth young, as a goat

or sheep; lamb.

That wherein the courteous man takes most saucour is

. . . to sell his wine deare, . . . his ewes to haue good

yeaning, not to raine in Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 254.

So many weeks are the poor fools will *yeen*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), II. 5. 30.

Yon's one hath *yeen'd* a fearful prodigy,

Some monstrous mishappen balladry.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 80.

Weak as a lamb the hour that it is *yeaned*.

Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

Trenchant time behoves to hurry

All to *yeen* and all to bury.

Emerson, Wood-notes, II.

yeantling (yēn'ling), *n.* [*yeen* + *ling*]. Cf.

canling.] The young of sheep or goats; a

lamb; a kid; an eanling: sometimes used at-

tributively.

To their store

They add the poor man's *yeantling*, and dare sell

Both fleece and carcass, not g'ing him the fell!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Lambs, or *yeantling* kids.

Milton, P. L., III. 484.</

At the *series* end thei comen asen, and founden the same letters and figures, the whiche thei hadde writen the *year* before, withouten any defaulte.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not retorne with-inne two *year*, lesse than thei myght fynde the seide child.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

5. *pl.* Period of life; age; as, he is very vigorous for his *years*: often used specifically to note old age. See *in years*, below.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave *years* too, And doughty of complexion.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young *Years* either in whole or in part.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himselfe affected ease and quiet, now growing into *years*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1678.

What is there quite so profoundly human as an old man's memory of a mother who died in his earlier *years*?

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The older plural *year* still remains in popular language: as, the horse is ten *year* old.

And threescore *year* would make the world away.

Shak., Sonnets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
Once you have come to forty *year*.

Thackeray, Age of Wisdom.

Anomalistic year. See *anomalistic*.—**Astral year.** Same as *sidereal*.—**Astronomical year.** See *def. 1*.

—**A year and a day.** the lapse of a year with a day added to it: in law constituting a period which in some cases determines a right or liability: as, where one is fatally wounded with murderous intent, the killing is murder if death ensues within a *year and a day*. See *day 1*.

I suere to you be the oth that I made to you when ye made me knyght that I shall seehe hym a *year and a day*, but with-yune that space I may knowe trewe tidings.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

A year's mind. See *mind 1*.—**Bird of the year.** See *bird 1*.—**Bisextile year, leap-year.** See *bisextile*.

—**Canicular year.** See *canicular*.—**Civil year.** the year in use in the ordinary affairs of life; the year recognized by the law: a year according to the calendar. It is either solar, like the civil year of Christian countries, or lunar, like the Mohammedan year, or lunisolar, like the Hebrew year.

—**Climacteric years.** See *climacteric*.—**Common year, a year of 365 days.** as distinguished from a leap-year. Same as *solis year*.—**Ecclesiastical year.** the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar. For details of it see *Sunday*.—**Eighty years' war.** See *war 1*.—**Emblematic year, a year of thirteen months, occurring in a lunisolar calendar, like that of the Jews.** See *emergent*.—**Emergent year.** See *emergent*.—**Enneatecal year.** See *enneatecal*.—**Estate for years.** See *estate*.—**Fiscal year.** See *fiscal*.—**Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation*.—**Gregorian year.** See *Gregorian*.—**Hebrew year, a lunisolar year, composed of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days.** In every cycle of nineteen years, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th are *embolismic years* and have 13 months, while the rest are *ordinary years* and have 12 months. Both the *embolismic* and the *ordinary years* are further distinguished as *regular, defective, and abundant*.—**Hundred years' war.** See *war 1*.—**In years, advanced in age.**

I am honest in my Inclinations,

And would not, wert't not to avoid Offence, make a Lady a little in *Years* believe I think her young.

Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Men in *Years* more calmly Wrongs resent.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady, who was a little in *years*, having parted with her fortune to her dearest life, he left her.

Goldsmith, Register of Scotch Marriages.

Julian year. (a) A period of 365½ days. (b) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.—**Leap year.** See *leap-year*.—**Legal year, the year by which dates were reckoned, which until 1752 began March 25th:** hence it was usual between January 1st and March 25th to date the year both ways, as February 19th, 1745-6 (that is, 1746 according to present reckoning).—**Lunar year, a period consisting of 12 lunar months.** The *lunar astronomical year* consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—**Lunisolar year.** See *lunisolar*.—**Mohammedan year, a purely lunar year of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, except that in certain years the last month has 30 days instead of 29.** These years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years. The years are counted from the *hejira*, A. D. 622, July 15th.

—**Natural year.** Same as *tropical year*.—**Planetary year.** See *planetary*.—**Platonic year, a great cycle of years at the end of which it was supposed that the celestial bodies will be found in the same places they were in at the creation.** Also called *great or perfect year*.—**Regnal, sabbatical, sidereal year.** See the adjectives.

—**Seven years' war.** See *Silenian wars*, under *Silenian*.—**Solar year.** See *def. 1*.—**Solistic year.** See *Solistic*.—**Tenancy from year to year.** See *tenancy*.—**Term of years, term for years.** See *term*, 6 (c).—**Theban year.** See *Theban*.—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty*.—**To be struck or stricken in years.** See *strike*.—**Tropical year.** See *def. 1*.—**Vague year, an Egyptian year of 365 days.** Called *vague*—that is, wandering—because in the course of 1507 years it begins at all seasons.—**Year by year, from one year to another; with each succeeding year.**

Disease, augmenting *year by year*.

Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near.

Crabbe, Works, i. 102.

Year, day, and waste, part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wast-

ing them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—**Year in, year out, always; from one year to another.**

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, *year in, year out*, across the clear darkness of the broad water floor.

C. F. Woolson, East Angels, xxviii.

Year of confusion, the 707th year of the Roman era, ending with 47 B. C., being the year before the first introduction of the Julian calendar. It had 445 days.—**Year of grace, year of the Christian era.—Year of jubilee.** See *jubilee*, 1.—**Year of our Lord, year of the Christian era.—Years of discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Young of the year.** See *young*.

years, n. See *poison-oak*.

year-bird (yēr'berd), *n.* The djolan: said to have been so called from a notion that it annually added a wrinkle to the plicated skin at the base of the beak.

year-book (yēr'būk), *n.* 1. A book giving facts about the year, its chief seasons, festivals, dates, etc., or other kindred subjects: as, Hone's *Year-Book*.—2. A book published every year, every annual issue containing new or additional information; a work published annually and intended to supply fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place: as, a parish *year-book*.

A new *year-book*, specially prepared for business-men, will be issued, . . . under the title of *The Year-Book of Commerce*.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

3. One of a number of books containing chronological reports of early cases adjudged or argued in the courts of England. The series first printed and long known as *The Year Books* contains cases from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of Henry IV. down to near the end of Henry VIII. Others later published are Maynard's *Edward I. and II.*, and Horwood's translation from MS. which presents cases in various years of Edward I. from 11 to 36 inclusive.

yeard, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *yard* and of *earth*.

year-day (yēr'dā), *n.* [*ME. gereday* (cf. *AS. geardagas*, pl., days of yore); *< year + day 1*.] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. *Halliwel*.

We have ordeyned . . . to kepe the *sereday* of Jon Iystor of Cambrige yerely, on mydelentoun sonday, . . . because he gafe vs iij Marc. in the begynnynge and to the forthraunce of our gyldo.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

yeard-fast, a. Fast in the earth or ground.

O about the midst of Clyde's water

There was a *yeard-fast* stane.

Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 214).

yeared (yērd), *a.* [*< year + -ed 2*.] Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best feature, of high race,

Yeared but to thirty. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, i. 1.

yearlily (yēr'li-li), *adv.* [*< yearly + -ly 2*.] Yearly. [*Rare*.]

The great quaking grass sown *yearlily* in many of the London gardens.

T. Johnson, Herbal.

yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [= *i. jährling*; as *year + -ling 1*. Cf. *L. vitulus*, a calf, lit. a 'yearling': see *veal*.] *I. n.* 1. A young beast one year old or in the second year of its age.—2. Under racing and trotting rules, a horse one year old, dating from January 1st of the year of foaling.

He was buying *yearlings*, too, and seemed keen about racing, but as yet not a feather had been plucked from the pigeon's wing.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vi.

II. a. A year old; of a year's age, duration, or date: as, a *yearling* heifer.

As *yearling* brides provide lace caps, and work rich clothes for the expected darling.

Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

yearlong (yēr'lóng), *a.* Lasting or continuing a year.

"From *yearlong* poring on thy pictured eyes,

Ere seen I loved." *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

Accepting *year-long* exile from his home.

The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yēr'li), *a.* [*ME. yerly*, *< AS. gearlic* (= *G. jährlich*); as *year + -ly 1*.] 1. Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year: as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphrates and Tigris] are famous for their *yearly* overflowing. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 340.

2. Lasting or continuing for a year: as, a *yearly* plant; a *yearly* tenant or tenancy.—3. Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year: as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about

Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Whose cheerful tenants bless their *yearly* toil.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 183.

yearly (yēr'li), *adv.* [*ME. yerly*; *< yearly, a.*] Annually; once a year: as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower Vahors, every of them being yerely allowed for the same 20th.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak., Much Ado*, v. 2. 28.

yearn¹ (yern), *v. i.* [*ME. yernen, gernen*, *< AS. giernan, gýrnan, geornian*, yearn, desire, = *lecl. girna* = *Goth. gairnan*, desire, long for; from an adj., *AS. georn*, *ME. gern* = *OS. gerna* = *OHG. MHG. gern* = *lecl. gjarn* = *Sw. gerna* = *Dan. gjærne* = *Goth. gairns* (in comp. *faihu-gairns*), desirous, eager (see *yearn 1*); with formative *-n*, from the root seen in *OHG. MHG. ger*, eager, *OHG. gerôn*, *MHG. geren*, *G. be-geren*, long for.] 1. To long for something; desire eagerly; feel desire or longing.

Angels euer see and euer thy *gerne* for to see.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable drynke, and thou shalt do the better; Meaure is medecyne, thoug thou moche *gerne*.

Piers Plowman (B), i. 35.

O, Juvonal, lorde, trewe is thy sentence,

That litel witen folk what is to *gerne*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 108.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother.

Gen. xliii. 30.

All men have a *yearning* curiosity to behold a man of heroic worth.

Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still *yearn* for the sound of the waves That sing as they flow by my forefathers' graves.

O. W. Holmes, The Hudson.

2^d. To cry out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog. When Foxes and Badgers haue yong cubbes, take all your olde Terryers and put them into the grounde; and when they beginne to baye (which in the earth is called *yearnyng*), you muste holde your yong Terryers, . . . that they may heare and heare their fellows *yearne*.

Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1678), p. 181.

yearn² (yern), *v.* [*Also earn*; prob. an altered form, due to confusion with *yearn 1*, with which it is generally merged, of **erm*, *< ME. ermen*, grieve, vex, *< AS. yrman*, also *ge-yrman* (whence perhaps *yearning*, as distinguished from *earn*, like *yearn* as distinguished from *earn*), grieve, vex, *< earn* = *D. G. arm* = *lecl. armr* = *Dan. Sw. arm* = *Goth. arms*, poor, miserable.] *I. intrans.* To grieve; mourn; sorrow.

Falstaff he is dead,

And we must *yearn* therefore.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

Some of those French . . . Assay the English carriages to burn, Which to defend them scarcely had a man. . . . Those *yearning* cries, that from the carriage came, His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.

Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 290.

II. trans. To grieve; trouble; vex. It *yearns* my heart to hear the wench misconstrued.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Nor care I who doth feed upon my coat;

It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 28.

Alas, poor wretch! how it *yearns* my heart for him!

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

yearn³ (yern), *v. t.* [*A form of earn 1*, simulating *yearn 1*, *yearn 2*, etc.] Same as *earn 1*. [*Provincial or vulgar*.]

My due reward, the which right well I deeme

I *yearned* have. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. vii. 15.

She couldn't afford to pay for schooling, and told me I must look out and *yearn* my own living while I was a mere chick.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, i. 397.

yearn⁴ (yern), *v.* [*A var. of earn 4*, or *< ME. geyrnen*, *< AS. geyrnan*, run together: see *earn 4*, *run 1*.] Same as *earn 2*.

His Honour the Duke will accept one of our Dunlop cheeses, and it shall be my fault if a better was ever *yearned* in Lowden.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

yearn⁵ (yern), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *earn 3*.

Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing *yearns*!

Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

yearnful (yern'fúl), *a.* [*Also yernful, ernful*; *< yearn 2 + -ful*.] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their *yearnful* note; their foode was the peoples almes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

But, oh mudeke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did borrow,

So now lend mee thy *yearnful* tunes, to utter my sorrow. *Damon and Pith.*, Old Plays, i. 195. (*Nares*.)

yearning¹ (yēr'ning), *n.* [*< ME. geyrnyng*; verbal *n.* of *yearn 1*, *v.*] The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

All the herte fastenede in the *gerynyng* of Ihesu es turned in-to the fyre of lufe.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

The reveries of youth, in which so much energy is wasted, are the *yearnings* of a Spirit made for what it has not found but must forever seek as an Ideal.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 176.

yearning² (yér'ning), *n.* [Var. of *earning*².] Kennet. [Scotch.]

yearningly (yér'ning-li), *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast (yést), *n.* [Formerly also *yest*; also dial. *east*; < ME. *geest*, < AS. *gist*, *gyst* = D. *gest*, *gist* = MHG. *gest*, *jest*, G. *gäsch*, *giest* = Icel. *jast*, *jastr* = Sw. *jäst* (cf. Dan. *gjær*), yeast; from a verb seen in OHG. *jesan*, MHG. *jesen*, *gesen*, *gern*, G. *gähren*, ferment, = Sw. *jäsa*, ferment, froth; akin to Gr. *ζέω*, boil, seethe, (> *ζεράω*, boiled, boiling); Skt. *√ yas*, boil, froth.] 1. A yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (*top* or *surface yeast*), and partly falling to the bottom (*bottom* or *sediment yeast*). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a distinct plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The yeast-plant is a saprophytic fungus of uncertain systematic position, being regarded by some as a degenerate ascomycete, by others as representing a distinct class. It exists under two conditions. In the first it is in the form of transparent round or oval cells, averaging .08 mm. (.003 inch) in diameter, which increase in countless numbers by budding—that is, by the formation of a small daughter-cell by the side of the mother-cell, from which it sooner or later separates. The other form consists of larger cells, which, by a division of their protoplasm, form four new cells within the parent-cell. These endogenously formed cells have been likened to the ascospores of the *Ascomycetes*, with which, as stated above, they are frequently classed. The former notion that the yeast-plant was only the immature condition of a mold has been effectually exploded by Brefeld's elaborate researches. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer-yeast possessing the property of setting up fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at from 65° to 77° F., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at from 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. Sediment yeast is reproduced by spores, and not by buds. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast-merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Yeast is employed to induce fermentation in the manufacture of beer and ale, and of distilled spirits, and is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation, whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer-yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible. See *barm*², *Saccharomyces*, *fermentation*.

She consented that the village maiden should manufacture yeast, both liquid and in cakes.



a, yeast plant (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), showing increase by budding; *b*, a cell, showing the formation of the spores; *c*, a cell, containing four mature spores; *d*, the spores; *e*, germinating spores.

Yeast

with which, as stated above, they are frequently classed. The former notion that the yeast-plant was only the immature condition of a mold has been effectually exploded by Brefeld's elaborate researches. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer-yeast possessing the property of setting up fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at from 65° to 77° F., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at from 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. Sediment yeast is reproduced by spores, and not by buds. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast-merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Yeast is employed to induce fermentation in the manufacture of beer and ale, and of distilled spirits, and is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation, whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer-yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible. See *barm*², *Saccharomyces*, *fermentation*.

She consented that the village maiden should manufacture yeast, both liquid and in cakes.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, v.

2. Spume or foam of water; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with yeast and froth.

Shak., *W. T.*, iii. 3. 94.

They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.

Byron, *Child Harold*, iv. 181.

Artificial yeast, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast, made into small cakes and dried. Kept free from moisture, it long retains its fermentative property. — **Beer-yeast**, the common yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which is added to the wort of beer for the purpose of effecting fermentation. See *def. 1.* — **Bottom or sediment yeast**. See *def. 1.* — **German yeast**, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry. It can be so kept for several months, and is much used by bakers. — **Patent yeast**, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hops, and treated similarly to German yeast. — **Press-yeast**, yeast freed from water and other impurities, mixed with about 15 per cent of starch, and pressed in bags as a preparation for storing. — **Surface or top yeast**. See *def. 1.*

yeast (yést), *v. i.* [*< yeast, n.*] To ferment.

Yeasting youth

Will clear itself and crystal turn again.

Keats, *Otho the Great*, iii. 2. (Davies.)

yeast-beer (yést'bör), *n.* See *beer*¹.

yeast-bitten (yést'bit'n), *a.* In brewing, too much affected by yeast.

When the progress of the attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become yeast-bitten.

Ure, *Dict.*, i. 317.

yeast-cell (yést'sel), *n.* The single cell which constitutes a yeast-plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

yeast-fungus (yést'fung'gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

yeastiness (yést'ti-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yeasty.

yeast-plant (yést'plant), *n.* The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a minute plant producing alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids; also, any one of several other species of the genus *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast*, 1 (with cut).

yeast-powder (yést'pou'dér), *n.* A substitute for yeast used for leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder; a baking-powder.

yeasty (yést'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *yeathy*; < *yeast* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of or resembling yeast.

We have then [in June] another dun, called the Barmfly from its yeasty color.

Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, ii. 261.

2. Foamy; frothy; spumy.

Though the yeasty waves

Confound and swallow navigation up.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 53.

The sands and yeasty surges mix

In caves about the dreary bay.

Tennyson, *Sailor Boy*.

3. Light; unsubstantial; trifling; worthless.

Thus has he—and many more of the same breed that I know the drowsy age doates on—only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter: a kind of yeasty collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain

Above the compass of his yeasty brain.

Dryden, *Moon-Calf*.

yeat, *n.* Same as *yate*, *gate*¹.

And, or the porter was at the yeat,

The boy was in the ha'

Lady Maury (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

yeddi, *v. i.* [ME. *zedden*, *zeddien*, < AS. *geddian*, *gyddian*, *giddian*, speak, sing, < *gedd*, *gidd*, a song.] To speak; sing. *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 138.

yedding, *n.* [ME., also *yeddyng*, < AS. *geddyng*, *giddung*; verbal *n.* of *geddian*, sing: see *yeddi*, *v.*] A popular tale or romance, or a song embodying a popular tale or romance.

Of yeddynges he bar utterly the pry.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., i. 237.

yede¹, **yode**¹. [ME. *yede*, *gede*, *gode*, < AS. *eode* (= Goth. *iddja*), pret. of *gān*, go: see *go*.] Obsolete irregular preterites of *go*.

Sethen *yede* to sitte same to solas & to pleie

At a wid windowe that was in the chaumber.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3672.

Two or three of his messages yeden

For Pandarus. Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 936.

To mete hir gode mani baroun,

with grete and faire processoun.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

His army dry-foot through them yod.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. x. 53.

One while this little boy he yode,

Another while he ran.

Child Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

Along the banks of many silver streames

Thou with him yodest.

L. Bryskett, *Pastorall Aeglogue*.

In other pace than forth he yode,

Return'd Lord Marmion.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 81.

yede², *v. i.* [Also *yead*; a false pres. tense and inf. formed from the pret. *yede*, *yode*: see *yede*¹.] To go; proceed. [Rare and erroneous.]

Then badd the knight this lady yede aloof,

And to an hill herselfe withdraw asyde.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. xi. 6.

Years yead away, and faces fair deflower.

Drant.

yeder, *a.* [ME. *geder*; cf. AS. *ædre*, *edre*, quickly.] Quick. *Wars of Alexander*, i. 5042.

yederlyt, *adv.* [ME. *gederly*, *zederly*; < *yeder* + *-lyt*.] Quickly; at once.

For I gelde me *yederly*, & geze after grace,

& that is the best, he my dome, for me by-houez nede.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1215.

yeel (yél), *n.* A dialectal form of *cel*.

yeld¹, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *yield*.

yeep, *a.* Same as *yep*.

yefelt, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *evil*.

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" cryed Roßlyn,
"Y loffe yeffell thes to stonde."

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 24).

yelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *gift*.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth he went anon,

Of whom he hadde his thank right specially,

And grete *yeltys* as he was wele worthy.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 3094.

yeld¹ (yeld), *a.* [Also *yeald*, *yald*, *yell*; var. of *geld*¹.] Barren; not giving milk: same as *geld*¹, 2. [Scotch.]

Thence country wives, wi' toil and pain,

May plunge and plunge the kiru in vain; . . .

And dawit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow]'s gane

As *yell*'s the bill [bull].

Burns, *Address to the De'il*.

A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk-cows, *yeld* beasts, and sheep.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxix.

Few owners of deer forests will adopt the author's suggestion of themselves beginning to shoot the *yeld* hinds on the 15th of October, instead of leaving it to their keepers.

Athenaeum, No. 3079, p. 560.

yeld², *n.* A Middle English form of *gild*².

This statute is made by the comyne assent of all the bretherne and susterne of alhallowe *yelde*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we find the citizens in their "yeld merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations which imply that they had full authority over them.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 485.

yeldet, *v.* A Middle English form of *yield*.

yeldhallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *gild-hall*.

To sitten in a *yeldhalle* on a days.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., i. 370.

yeldring (yel'dring), *n.* [Also *yeldrin*, *yoldring*, *yoldrin*, *yorling*, etc., in numerous variant forms based on *yellow*.] Same as *yowley*. [Scotch.]

yeldrock (yel'drok), *n.* Same as *yowley*.

[Prov. Eng.]

yelk (yolk), *n.* A variant of *yolk*.

yell¹ (yel), *v.* [ME. *yellen*, *gellen*, *gullen*, *gollen*, < AS. *gellan*, *giellan*, *gyllan*, cry out, yell, resound, = D. *gillen*, shriek, scream, = G. *gellen*, resound, = Icel. *gella*, also *gjalta* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjælle*, *gjalde*, resound, ring; prob. akin to AS. *gulan*, sing: see *gale*¹. Cf. *yawel*¹, *yowl*.] I. *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or ferocity.

Thay *yelled* as feendes doon in helle.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 569.

Tho com the denel *gollynge* north, [and] loud he gan grede Alas nou is my nyzte ido ewerno he sede.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The night raven that still deadly *yells*.

Spenser.

The dogs did yell.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 60.

The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more;

Yells the mad crowd o'er entralls freshly torn.

Byron, *Child Harold*, i. 68.

All the men and women in the hall

Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled

Yelling as from a spectre.

Tennyson, *Géraint*.

II. *trans.* To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out

Like syllable of dolour.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 7.

Some boy, galloping for life upon the road, *yells* to him the sudden news, and is gone.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 288.

Again the Apaches were summoned to surrender, . . . and again they *yelled* their defiant refusal.

The Century, XLI. 659.

yell¹ (yel), *n.* [*< yell*¹, *v.*] 1. A sharp, loud outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call aloud.

Iago. Do, with like timorous accent and dire yell

As when, by night and negligence, the fire

Is spied in populous cities.

Shak., *Othello*, i. 1. 75.

A loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, however, . . . the yell of mortal agony was distinctly heard.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxxi.

A yell the dead might wake to hear

Swell'd on the night air, far and clear,—

Then smote the Indian tomahawk

On crashing door and shattering lock.

Whittier, *Pentucket*.

Specifically—2. A call or cry peculiar to a special body of persons: as, a class yell; the yell of Columbia '91.

The young men, in brilliant tennis-blazers and negligée costumes, are giving the mountain calls or *yells*—cries adopted according to the well-known college custom, and uttered with more energy than music.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 837.

yell² (yel), *a.* Same as *yeld*¹.

yell³, **yell-house**. Dialectal forms of *ale*, *ale-house*.

yelling (yel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. gellynge*; verbal *n.* of *yell*¹, *v.*] The act or the noise of one who or that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.

Yellings loud and deep.

Drayton.

Pale spectres grin around me,
And stun me with the yellings of damnation.

Johnson.

yelloch (yel'ôch), *v. i.* [A var. of *yell*, with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [Scotch.]

But an auld useless carline . . . flung herself right in my sister's gate, and yelloched and skried, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds.

Scott, Pirate, xxx.

yelloch (yel'ôch), *n.* [< *yelloch*, *v.*] A shrill cry; a yell. [Scotch.]

yellow (yel'ô), *a. and n.* [Also dial. *yulow*, *yallow*, *yaller*, etc.; < ME. *yellow*, *yelow*, *yelwe*, *gelwe*, *gelowe*, *yolwe*, *gelu*, etc.; also *galow*, *yalu*, etc.; < AS. *geolu*, *geolu* (*grolu*) = OS. *gelo* = MD. *ghelu*, D. *geel* = OHG. *gelo* (*gelu*), MHG. *gel* (*gelu*), G. *gelb* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, *yellow*, = L. *helvus*, light-yellow; akin to Gr. *χλόν*, verdure, *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, (Bulg. *zelenā*, yellow, green, Lith. *zalias*, green, Skt. *hari*, yellow: see *chlor*-, *gold*-. Perhaps also akin to Gr. *χολή* = L. *fel*, bile, gall, = E. *gall*: see *gall*!.]

I. a. Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See **II.** *Yellow* is sometimes used in the sense of 'jaundiced', 'jealous', etc., the color being regarded as a token or symbol of jealousy, envy, melancholy, etc.: a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to jaundice, the skin having a yellow hue in that disease.

His Nokke is *zallowe*, aftr colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynnyng.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

His here, that was *yalu* and bright,
Blac it become anonright.

Gy of Warwick, p. 220. (Halliwell.)

She gave it Cassio, but therat
Why roll your yellow eye?

Tragedie of Othello the Moor, quoted in *Furness's*
[Variorum *Othello*, p. 398 (App.).]

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell, l. 12.

Acute yellow atrophy of the liver, a disease characterized by a granular fatty degeneration of various tissues of the body, particularly of the glands and muscles, the changes being usually most evident in the liver.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler**. See *warbler*.—**Imperial yellow porcelain**. See *imperial*.—**King's yellow worm**. See *redia*.—**Order of the Yellow String**. See *order*.—**Spotted yellow flycatcher**. Same as *African warbler*. See *warbler*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**. See *warbler*, and cut under *spotted*.—**To wear yellow hose or stockings**, to be jealous.

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; he you neither; you wear yellow hose without cause.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 5.

Yellow adder's-tongue, admiral, antimony. See the nouns.—**Yellow ant**, a species of ant, *Lanius flavus*, common to Europe and North America.—**Yellow arsenic**. See *arsenic*, 1.—**Yellow ash, asphodel, avens**. See the nouns.—**Yellow baboon**, the wood-baboon. **Yellow bachelor's-buttons**. See *bachelor's buttons*.—**Yellow balsam**. (a) The touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. (b) See *balsam*.—**Yellow bark**. Same as *Bolivian bark* (which see, under *bark*).—**Yellow bass**, the brass-bass.—**Yellow bear**, the larva of a common hombycid moth, *Spilosoma virginica*, commonly called the *Virginia tiger-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow bedstraw**. See *bedstraw*, 2 (a).—**Yellow belle**, a rare British geometrid moth, *Apollates citraria*.—**Yellow berries**. Same as *Persian berries* (which see, under *Persian*).—**Yellow birch**. See *birch*.—**Yellow bird's-nest**, *Hypoxiphus multiflora* (*Monotropa Hypoxiphus*). See *bird's-nest*, 1 (b).—**Yellow box**, the yellow snake (see below).—**Yellow box**, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kinds of artisans' work, for ship building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the bloodwood, *E. corymbosa*, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and durable underground.—**Yellow boy**. (a) A gold coin. [Slang.]

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel.

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull, l. 6.

(b) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also *yellow girl*) both by whites and by negroes. [Southern U. S.]—**Yellow bream**. See *bream*, 1.—**Yellow broom**. See *broom*, 1.—**Yellow bugle**. Same as *ground-pine*, 1.—**Yellow bunting**, the yellowhammer.—**Yellow butterfly-wort**. See *Pinguicula*.—**Yellow camomile, candle**. See the nouns.—**Yellow canker-worm**, the larva of a common geometrid moth, *Hybernia tilisaria*, commonly called the *lime-tree winter-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow carmine**, a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or quercitron-bark.—**Yellow cartilage**, elastic or reticular cartilage; fibrocartilage containing yellow elastic fibers. See *cartilage* and *reticular*.—**Yellow cat**, a certain catfish, *Leptosteus oisaris*, one of the mud-cats. See *Leptosteus*.—**Yellow cedar**. Same as *yellow cypress*.—**Yellow cells**, in *zool.*, sarcoblasts; peculiar nucleated structures in the Radiolaria, containing yellow protoplasm (possibly parasites). *Passer*.—**Yellow centaury**. (a) Same as *yellow-wort*. (b) The yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*.—**Yellow chestnut**, the yellow chestnut-oak, *Quercus prinoides* (Q. *Castanea*). See *chestnut-oak*, under *oak*.—**Yellow cinchona bark**. See *Cinchona*.—**Yellow clover**. See *clover*, 1.—**Yellow colors**. See **II.**, 1.—**Yellow copper**. Same as *yellow ore*. See below.—**Yellow coppers**. Same as *copiapite*.—**Yellow coralline**, an orange-colored dye formed from rosolic acid, or aurin, which latter is produced by the

joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carbolic acid.

—**Yellow crane**, the yellow rail.—**Yellow cranberry-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Teras vaccinivorana*, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called *black-headed cranberry-worm*, in contradistinction to the *black-headed cranberry-worm*, which latter, also called *fire-worm*, is the larva of *Rhopobota vacciniana*.—**Yellow cress**, the winter-cress, *Barbarea*; also, either of two yellow-flowered species of water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*.—**Yellow cypress**, a tree, *Chamaecyparis nuteana*, of northwestern North America, the most valuable timber-tree of Alaska. Its wood is light, hard, and close-grained, easily worked, and very durable in contact with the soil; it receives a beautiful satiny polish, and is probably not surpassed as a cabinet-wood among North American trees. It is somewhat used in boat- and ship-building, and for furniture, inside finish, etc. Also *Sitka cypress*, *yellow cedar*.—**Yellow dead-nettle**. See *dead-nettle*, and *wasen-mout*.—**Yellow deal**. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*.—**Yellow dock**. See *dock*, 1.—**Yellow dog's-tooth violet**. See *violet*.—**Yellow dyes**. See **II.**, 1.—**Yellow dye-tree**, *Xylocopa* (*Calochortus*) *polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, a tree whose bark is bitter and contains verberine. It affords the natives a much-used yellow dye, and in Sierra Leone is used topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers.—**Yellow ebony**. See *ebony*, *n.*—**Yellow eglantine**. See *yellow rose*, under *rose*.—**Yellow elastic cartilage**. Same as *yellow cartilage* (see above).—**Yellow fever**. See *fever*.—**Yellow fibrous tissue**, a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow color and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligamentum nuchae of many quadrupeds, in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity, in the vocal cords of the larynx, and elsewhere.

—**Yellow fiddlewood**. Same as *spurge-tree*.—**Yellow finch**. See *finch*, 1.—**Yellow fir**. See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*.—**Yellow flag**. (a) See *flag*, 2. (b) See *flag* and *flag*.—**Yellow flower-de-luce**, the yellow flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**Yellow foxglove**, *Digitalis lutea*, of continental Europe; also *Gerardia flavo*, the downy false foxglove of North America.—**Yellow gentian**, the common gentian or bitterwort, *Gentiana lutea*.—**Yellow girl**. See *yellow boy* (b).—**Yellow goat**. Same as *dieren*.—**Yellow goat's-beard**, the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.—**Yellow gowan**, a name of various yellow-flowered plants, chiefly *Lamium album* and other butchers, and *Caltha palustris*, the marsh-marigold. [Scotch.]

—**Yellow gum**. (a) Same as *acacia-gum* (which see, under *gum*). (b) See *yellow-gum*.—**Yellow gunard, haw**. See the nouns.—**Yellow Hercules**. Same as *prickly yellow-rose* (see *yellow-wood*).—**Yellow honeysuckle**, one of the trumpet-honeysuckles, *Lonicera flava*, a rare plant of high lands in South Carolina and Georgia, somewhat in cultivation. The flowers are bright orange-red in terminal capitate clusters. The yellow Italian honeysuckle is a variety of *Lonicera Caprifolium*.—**Yellow iris**, Jack, jasmine, lady's-slipper, lake, lily, locust, lupine. See the nouns.—**Yellow lead ore**. Same as *galena*.—**Yellow lemur**, macacot, or macacot. Same as *leopard*.—**Yellow looserstrife**, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Yellow mackerel**, *Caranx piquatus*.—**Yellow mastwood**. See *Aanthozium*.—**Yellow melilot**. See *Melilotus*.—**Yellow metal, milk, oak**. See the nouns.—**Yellow mite**, *Tetranychus urticae*, the common six-spotted mite, which damages the orange in Florida. Also called *California spider*. [Fla. S.]—**Yellow ochre**, the ordinary ochre of commerce, which is usually yellow, as distinguished from certain special ochers which are red and brown. See *ocher*.—**Yellow ore**, yellow ore of copper; copper pyrites, a sulphuret of copper and iron, the most generally distributed of all copper ores. (Cornwall chiefly).—**Yellow oxye**. See *oxye*.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Yellow perch**. (a) See *perch*. (b) See *Micropterus*.—**Yellow phlox**, the western wallflower. See *wallflower*.—**Yellow pickerel, pike, pine**. See the nouns.—**Yellow pimperl**. See *Lupinus albus*.—**Yellow pitch**. Same as *Burgundy or white pitch* (which see, under *pitch*).—**Yellow plover**. See *plover*.—**Yellow plum**. See *wild plum*, under *plum*.—**Yellow pond-lily**. See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow poplar**. Same as *tulip-tree*.—**Yellow puccoon**. See *Hydrastis*, *Indian paint* (under *paint*), and *yellowroot*.—**Yellow quartz**, false topaz, or citrine. See *quartz*.—**Yellow races**, the Chinese, Mongolians, etc. See *Xanthochroa*.—**Yellow rail**, *Porzana noronboracensis*, a very small crane or short-billed rail of America, of a general yellowish coloration.—**Yellow rain**. See *rain*, 2 (a).—**Yellow rattle**. See *rattle*, 1 (a).—**Yellow redpoll**. See *redpoll*, 2, and *warbler*.—**Yellow remittent fever**. See *fever*, 1.—**Yellow robin, rose, sapphire**. See the nouns.—**Yellow sally**. See *sally*, 2.—**Yellow sculpin**. See *sculpin*, 1 and 4.—**Yellow sickness**. See *sickness*, and *hyacinth*, 1.—**Yellow snake**, the West Indian *Chilobothrus inornatus*, a boa 8 or 10 feet long, of a dull-yellowish color varied with black, common in Jamaica.—**Yellow snake-leaf, yellow snowdrop**, old names of the yellow adder's-tongue, or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.—**Yellow soap**. See *soap*, 1.—**Yellow sponge**. See *bath-sponge*.—**Yellow spot**. (a) In anat. See *macula lutea*, under *macula*. (b) In entom., Peck's skipper, *Polites peckius*, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing.—**Yellow starch**. See *starch*, 2, n. 2.—**Yellow star-of-Bethlehem**. See *Gagea*.—**Yellow star-thistle, starwort, suckling, sweet-wood**. See the nouns.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water**. See *water*.—**Yellow sweet-sultan**. See *sultan*, 4.—**Yellow tamarind, tanager, thistle**. See the nouns.—**Yellow thrush**. Same as *oriole*, 1.—**Yellow tit**, one of several species of Indian titmouse birds of the genus *Meleotophus*, having the head crested and the plumage chiefly yellow or green.—**Yellow toad-flax**, the common toad-flax.—**Yellow trout, ultramarine, underwing, wagtail**. See the nouns.—**Yellow viper**, the fr-de-lance.—**Yellow wall-lichen**, a species of lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*, which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow coloring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.—**Yellow warbler**, wash, water-cress, water-crowfoot, wolf's-bane, wood-sorrel, wren. See the nouns.—**Yellow water-lily**. See *pon-lily*, 1.—**Yellow willow**, the golden osier, a variety of the white willow (which see, under *willow*).—**Yellow yoldring, yoring**, or *yowley*, the European yellowhammer.

II. n. 1. The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassa, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron. It has some remarkable properties, which are due to the fact that by far the greater part of the visible spectrum consists of two regions, in either of which any three colors being taken a suitable mixture of the extreme ones will match the middle one, and that the yellow is about the middle of one of these regions which contains four fifths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the emerald-green; the other by the emerald-green and the violet-blue. These three colors are thus the only ones which cannot be matched by mixtures of others. They are also more chromatic or high-colored than those which fall between them in the spectrum; for which reasons physicists regard these three colors as the elementary ones. (See *color*.) A remarkable property of yellow is that an increase of light merely intensifies the sensation with a slight heightening of the color, without changing the hue; white blue, on the other hand, is rendered pale by increased illumination, and all other colors are rendered yellowish. The name *yellow* is restricted to highly chromatic and luminous colors. When reduced in chroma, it becomes buff; when reduced in luminosity, a cool brown. Mixed with red, yellow goes over into orange; mixed with green, into yellow-green. Lemon-yellow and canary-yellow may be taken as pure yellows, the latter being a little greener. Sulphur-yellow is a little greenish; primrose is a little greenish and pale; gamboge is a very slightly orange yellow. By chroma-yellow is usually meant a little more orange and most intensely chromatic color. Indian, cadmium, and saffron yellows are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow are pale orange-yellows. Other-yellow, clay-yellow, and wax-yellow are of somewhat diminished chroma, the first a little orange, and the last a little green. It is impossible to describe the yellows more precisely, as the slightest causes—for example, a little thicker layer of paint, or illumination from another part of the sky—change their hues decidedly.

The circles of his eyes in his head

They gloweden bitwix yellow and red.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1274.

Your French-crown-colour beard, your perfect yellow.

Shak., M. N. D., l. 2. 98.

2. The yolk of an egg; the vitellus; opposed to the *white*, or the surrounding albumen.—**3. pl.** Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see *jaundice*); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

His horse, . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the yellow.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 54.

Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, yellows has not tainted it.

Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 27. (Halliwell.)

4. *pl.* Dyer's-weed. **Halliwell.** [Prov. Eng.]

— 5. Same as *peach-yellows*.

The yellows is its [the peach's] most fatal disease.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 282.

6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the *speckled yellow*.—**7.** Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See *sulphur*, *n.*, 3.—**Antimony yellow**, yellow antimony. See *antimony*.—**Cassel yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Chinese yellow**. Same as *king's yellow*.—**Cobalt yellow**, a pigment used by artists, composed of the double nitrate of potassium and cobalt. It is permanent, and more closely resembles the yellow of the spectrum than any other pigment.—**Fast yellow**. Same as *acid yellow*.—**Felt's yellow**, a color formerly used in dyeing, made by heating carbolic acid and arsenic in a pot. It dyes wool and silk yellow, and gives red shades with blue.—**Imperial yellow**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court; also, by extension, porcelain of any make supposed to resemble this in color.—**Indian yellow**, a bright yellow pigment obtained in India. It is supposed to be the earth dug up from the stables where cows have been housed during the winter and fed on mango-leaves. In its crude form it comes in commerce in balls of from 3 to 5 inches, having an offensive urinous odor. It is an impure magnesium salt of exanthatic acid. For artistic purposes it is washed and levigated, the foreign material being carefully separated. Thus purified it gives an orange-yellow of great depth and beauty. It is quite permanent, and is used both as an oil and as a water color.

King's yellow, a pigment formed by subliming a mixture of arsenious acid and sulphur. It consists of arsenious acid and arsenic trisulphide, or orpiment. Also *Chinese yellow*.—**Madder-yellow**, a lake prepared from madder-root. It is bright in tone, somewhat similar to Indian yellow, but more transparent.—**Manchester yellow**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium or calcium salt of dinitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lemon to deep orange. It is not fast to light. It is also known as *Marsian's yellow*, *naphthol yellow*, *golden yellow*, *saffron yellow*, *naphthalene yellow*.—**Mars yellow**, an artificially prepared oxide of iron, resembling the natural yellow ochre. It is used by artists as a pigment.—**Martius's yellow**. Same as *Manchester yellow*.—**Mineral yellow**. See *mineral*.—**Montpellier yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Naples yellow**, a light yellow pigment of various shades and of varying composition. The true pigment is a basic antimonate of lead, but it is imitated by mixtures, as of cadmium-yellow and zinc-white, or of white lead and chrome-yellow. It has a good body, and is quite permanent.—**Paris yellow**. Same as *chrome-yellow*.—**Patent yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Perfect yellow**, chromate of zinc, used as a pigment by artists. It is a light, bright yellow, and is quite permanent.—**Resorcinol yellow**. Same as *tropaeolum*.—**Speckled yellow**. See *speckled*.—**Strontian yellow**. See *strontian*.—**Turner's yellow**, an oxychloride of lead employed as a yellow pigment: same as *mineral yellow*.

yellow (yel'ô), *v.* [< *yellow*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To render yellow.

yellow

So should my papers, yellow'd with their age,
Be scorn'd. *Shak., Sonnets, xvii.*

While the morning light
Was yellowing the hill-tops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

II. intrans. To become yellow; grow yellow.

The noisy flock of thievish birds at work
Among the yellowing vineyards.

Browning, Sordello, l.

yellowhammer (yel'ô-am'êr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellow-backed (yel'ô-bakt), *a.* Having the back yellow, or having yellow on the back: specific in some phrase-names of animals: as, the blue *yellow-backed* warbler, *Parula americana* (which see, under *Parula*).

yellow-barred (yel'ô-bârd), *a.* Barred with yellow: as, the *yellow-barred* brindle, *Lobophora viretata*, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on privet.

yellow-beak (yel'ô-bêk), *n.* Same as *bejan*.—**Abbot of yellow-beaks.** See *abbot*.

yellow-bellied (yel'ô-bel'id), *a.* Having the belly yellow, or having yellow on the abdomen: specific in phrase-names of many different animals: as, the *yellow-bellied* flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*; the *yellow-bellied* woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus varius*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

yellowbelly (yel'ô-bel'i), *n.* A sole-like flounder, *Rhombosolea leporina*. *Science*, XV. 141.

yellowbill (yel'ô-bil), *n.* The American black scoter, *Idemia americana*: from the yellow lump on the bill. Also called, for the same reason, *butter-bill*, *butter-nose*, *copper-nose*, and *pumpkin-blossom* coot. [*New Eng.*]

yellow-billed (yel'ô-bild), *a.* Having the bill or beak more or less yellow: specific in phrase-names of various birds.—**Yellow-billed cuckoo**, *Coccyzus americanus*, the common rain-crow of the United States. See cut under *Coccyzus*.—**Yellow-billed loon**, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *adamsi*, a very large loon of arctic North America, having the bill mostly dull horn-yellow, and of a different shape from the black bill of the common loon. **Yellow-billed magpie**, *Pica nuttalli*, or *Nuttall's* magpie, the common magpie of California, whose bill is bright-yellow, instead of black as in most other magpies.—**Yellow-billed tropic-bird**, *Phaethon flavirostris*.

yellowbird (yel'ô-bêrd), *n.* One of several different birds of a yellow or golden color. (a) In Great Britain, the golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. *Montagu*. See first cut under *oriole*. (b) In the United States, the summer warbler, or summer yellowbird, *Dendroica aestiva*, a small dendrostrual insectivorous bird of the family *Miniotitidae*, of a bright-yellow color, obscured on the back, the male streaked on the under parts with reddish. It is one of the most abundant and familiar birds of the country, inhabiting nearly the entire continent in summer, and much of Central America in winter. See cut under *warbler*. (c) In the United States, the American goldfinch or thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris*, *Astragalinus*, or *Spinus tristis*, a conirostral granivorous bird of the family *Fringillidae*. The male in summer is clear-yellow, with black on the head, wings, and tail; in winter the yellow is exchanged for pale flaxen-brown. It is very abundant in the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *goldfinch*.

yellow-breasted (yel'ô-bres'ted), *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow: specific in phrase-names of various animals, especially birds: as, the *yellow-breasted* chat (see cut under *chat*2).

yellow-browed (yel'ô-broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a yellow superciliary line: as, the *yellow-browed* warbler, *Phylloscopus superciliosus*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-browed shrike**. See *shrike*2.

yellow-covered (yel'ô-kuv'êrd), *a.* Covered with yellow; especially, covered or bound in yellow paper.—**Yellow-covered literature**, trashy or sensational fiction, periodicals, etc.: in allusion to the form in which such matter was formerly commonly issued. [*Colloq.*]

yellowcrown (yel'ô-kroun), *n.* The yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, *Dendroica coronata*.

yellow-crowned (yel'ô-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow, or yellow on the crown, as various birds; yellow-polled: as, the *yellow-crowned* night-heron. See *night-heron*.—**Yellow-crowned thrush**. See *Trachycomus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler**. See *warbler*.—**Yellow-crowned weaver**. See *weaver-bird*.

yellow-duckwing (yel'ô-duk'wing), *a.* Noting a variety of duckwing game-fowls whose distinguishing color-mark on the wing of the cock is golden or yellow. The back of the cock is orange or crimson. Compare *silver-duckwing*.

yellow-eyed (yel'ô-id), *a.* Having yellow eyes, or a yellow eye, in any sense; also, yellow around the eyes.—**Yellow-eyed grass**. See *Xyris*.

yellowfin (yel'ô-fin), *n.* Same as *redfin*, 2.

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yellowfish (yel'ô-fish), *n.* A chiroid fish of the coast of Alaska, *Hexagrammus* (*Pleurogrammus*) *monopterygius*. This is one of the rock-trout, and a food-fish of some importance, locally known as *Atka mackerel*. It is dark-olive above and yellowish below, cross-banded on the sides with the color of the back; the fins are nearly plain dusky, the pectorals with blackish margin, and the dorsal fin is continuous or but slightly emarginate.

yellow-footed (yel'ô-fût'ed), *a.* Having yellow feet: as, the *yellow-footed* armadillo, the poyou; the *yellow-footed* rock-kangaroo, *Petrogale xanthopus*: specific in phrase-names of various animals.

yellow-fronted (yel'ô-frun'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the front (of the head) yellow, or having yellow there: as, the *yellow-fronted* warbler.—**Yellow-fronted warbler**. See *warbler*.

yellow-golds (yel'ô-göldz), *n.* A golden-flowered plant, probably the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*. See *gold*, 6.

yellow-gum (yel'ô-gum), *n.* 1. The jaundice of infants (*icterus infantum*).—2. Same as *black-gum*.

yellowham (yel'ô-ham), *n.* The European yellowhammer.

Yellow hammer, with its abbreviation *yellow Ham*. *Farrell, Brit. Birds* (4th ed.), II. 43, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yellowhammer (yel'ô-ham'er), *n.* [*Cf. dial. yellowhumber, yellowomber; < yellow + hammer*3, prop. *ammer*: see *hammer*3.] 1. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest birds of the western Palearctic region. It is about 7 inches long; the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail-coverts are of a bright yellow; the upper surface is partly yellow, but chiefly brown, the feathers on the top of the back being blackish in the middle, and the tail-feathers also blackish. The yellowhammer is a resident in Great Britain, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well-known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the roadside hedge. Also called *goldhammer*, *yellowammer*, *yellowham*, *yellow-*



Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

omber, *yellow yoldring*, *yellow yorling*, *yellow yowley* (and with variants *yeldring*, *yeldrock*); also *scribbling lark* and *writing lark* from the scratchy markings of its eggs; and by various other local or provincial names, as *yite*.

2. In the United States, a local misnomer of the flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus* (see cut under *flicker*2). No bird much like or congeneric with the true yellowhammer exists in North America; but popular ignorance would have it otherwise, and pitched upon this woodpecker as a subject for the name, or perhaps the name was given because the bird is extensively yellow and "hammers" trees. The European yellowhammer resembles and is congeneric with the ortolan of that country, *Emberiza hortulana*; and the United States bird which really looks something like the yellowhammer is the bobolink in the fall, when it is called *reed-bird*, *rice-bird*, and *ortolan*.

3†. A gold coin; a yellow boy. [*Old slang.*]

Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his *yellow-hammers*! *Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, II. 1.

yellow-headed (yel'ô-hed'ed), *a.* Having the head yellow, or yellow on the head: as, the *yellow-headed* blackbird. See cut under *Xanthocephalus*.—**Yellow-headed tit** or *titmouse*, the gold tit, *Auriparus flaviceps*.

yellow-horned (yel'ô-hôrnd), *a.* Having yellow antennae: as, the *yellow-horned* moth, *Cymatophora flavicornis*, a British noctuid.

yellowing (yel'ô-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of yellow*, *v.*] In *pin-manuf.*, the operation of boiling the pins in an acid solution preparatory to nurling or tinning.

yellowish (yel'ô-ish), *a.* [*< yellow + -ish*1.] Tending to be yellow; somewhat yellow; yellowy: as, the *yellowish* monitor, *Varanus flavescens*.

In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion (*yellowish*). *Aubrey, Lives* (Thomas Hobbes).

yellow-rocket

yellowishness (yel'ô-ish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yellowish. *Boyle*.

yellow-jack (yel'ô-jak), *n.* See *yellow Jack*, under *jack*1.

yellow-jacket (yel'ô-jak'et), *n.* Any one of several species of true social wasps or hornets of the genus *Vespa*, which have the body more or less marked with yellow; any hornet, as *V. crabro*. See cut under *hornet*. *Vespa vulgaris*, an importation from Europe, is the common yellow-jacket of the United States.

The mellow, perfumed apples dropped heavily on the grass, and the busy *yellow-jackets* rioted among them.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 775.

yellowleg, yellowlegs (yel'ô-leg, -legz), *n.* A tattler of the family *Scolopacidae* and genus *Totanus* (section *Gambetta*); the *T.* or *G. flavipes*: so called from the color of its legs. The form *yellowlegs* is the more common. It inhabits the greater part of North America, migrating in winter



Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).

into Central and South America, and is an abundant and well-known game-bird, especially during the autumnal migration, when it is found in flocks about the marshes, feeding upon fish-fry, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., and becoming fat and highly prized for the table. It is about 11 inches long, the bill 1½ inches, the tarsus about 2 inches. The name extends to a similar but larger species, the *T.* or *G. melanoleucus*, the two being distinguished as the *lesser* and *greater yellowlegs*. The latter is decidedly larger, beyond dimensions ever reached by the former, as length 18 to 14 inches, bill 2 or more, tarsus 2½, etc. These birds are also called *lesser* and *greater yellowhanks* and by various other names. See *tattler* and *Totanus*.

yellow-legged (yel'ô-leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having yellow legs: as, the *yellow-legged* clearwing, a British hawk-moth, *Sesia cymipiformis* or *Trochilium cymipiforme*. The yellow-legged herring-gull is *Larus cachinnans* of Pallas. The so-called yellow-legged plover of the United States is the lesser yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes*.—**Yellow-legged goose**. See *goose*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**. See *sandpiper*, and cut under *ruff*.

yellow-legger (yel'ô-leg'er), *n.* 1. The yellow-legs.—2. A fisherman from Eastham. [*Provincetown, Massachusetts.*]

yellow-line (yel'ô-lin), *a.* Having yellow lines or streaks: as, the *yellow-line* quaker, *Orthostia macilenta*, a British noctuid moth.

yellowly (yel'ô-li), *adv.* [*< yellow + -ly*2.] In a yellow manner; with an appearance of yellowness.

The town of Asterabad, with its picturesque towers and ramparts gleaming *yellowly* in the noonday sun.

O'Donovan, Merv, v.

yellow-necked (yel'ô-nekt), *a.* Having the neck yellow: as, the *yellow-necked* caterpillar, the larva of a common North American bombycid moth, *Datana ministra*, which feeds in communities on the foliage of apple, hickory, and walnut in the United States.

yellowness (yel'ô-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being yellow.

The Purifying Pills, which kept you alive, if they did not remove the *yellowness*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xlv.

2†. Jealousy. See *yellow*, *a.*

I will incense Page to deal with poison; I will possess him with *yellowness*. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, I. 3. 111.

yellowomber (yel'ô-om'êr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellowpoll (yel'ô-pöl), *n.* The male widegeon or goldenhead, *Mareca penelope*. [*Ireland.*]—**Yellowpoll warbler**. Same as *yellow-polled warbler*.

yellow-polled (yel'ô-pöld), *a.* In *ornith.*, yellow-crowned: as, the *yellow-polled* warbler. See *warbler*.

yellow-ringed (yel'ô-ringd), *a.* Ringed with yellow: as, the *yellow-ringed* carpet, *Larentia flavicincta*, a British geometrid moth.

yellow-rocket (yel'ô-rok'et), *n.* The common winter-cress, *Barbarea vulgaris*. Also called *bitter winter-cress* and *winter rocket*.

yellowroot (yel'ô-rôt), *n.* 1. Same as *shrub-yellowroot*.—2. An American herb, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, named also *orange-root*, *yellow puccoon*, *Indian paint*, *turmeric-root*, and especially (in medicine) *goldenseal*. Its rootstock contains hydrastine and berberine, and is an official remedy of an unquestioned tonic property and with various powers less settled, applied in dyspepsia, in jaundice and other disorders of the liver, as a laxative, alterative, etc. See *Hydrastis* and *hydrastine*.—**Shrub yellowroot**. See *Xanthorrhiza* and *shrub-yellowroot*.

yellowrump (yel'ô-rump), *n.* The yellow-rumped warbler, *Dendroica coronata*, the yellow-crowned warbler, or myrtle-bird. See *warbler* and *myrtle-bird*.—**Western yellowrump**, Audubon's warbler, *Dendroica auduboni*. See *warbler*.

yellow-rumped (yel'ô-rumpt), *a.* Having the rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) yellow, as various birds. (See *yellowrump*.) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain finch, *Crithagra chrysopyga*.

yellow-sally (yel'ô-sal'i), *n.* See *yellow sally*, under *sally*, 2.

yellowseed (yel'ô-séd), *n.* A species of peppergrass, *Lepidium campestre*, native in the Old World, introduced in North America; mithridate pepperwort.

yellow-shafted (yel'ô-sháf'ted), *a.* Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow, as the yellow-shafted flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*, 2, and compare *red-shafted*.

yellowshank, yellowshanks (yel'ô-shangk, -shangs), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs*. Compare *greenshank, redshank*.

yellowshell (yel'ô-shel), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Camptogramma bilineata*, whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

yellowshins (yel'ô-shinz), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs*.

yellow-shouldered (yel'ô-shôl'derd), *a.* In ornith., having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the carpal angle of the wing: as, the yellow-shouldered amazon, a South American parakeet, *Chrysotis chrysopetra*.

yellow-spotted (yel'ô-spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with yellow: as, the yellow-spotted tortoise of the Ganges.—**Yellow-spotted willow-slug**. See *willow-slug*.

Yellowstone trout. See *trout*, 1.

Yellowtail (yel'ô-tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1†. An earthworm yellow about the tail. *Topsell*, *Serpents*, p. 307. (*Hallivell*.)—2. One of various fishes. (a) A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*, as *S. dorsalis*. See cut under *amber-fish*. [U. S.] (b) A carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus*. [Florida.] (c) A carangoid fish, *Caranx georgianus*. [Auckland, New Zealand.] (d) A scleroid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, the silver perch. [U. S.] (e) A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, the plinfish. See cut under *Lagodon*. [U. S.] (f) A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastesichthys flavus*, one of the rockfishes. [California.] (g) A clupeoid fish, *Brevortia tyrannus*, the menhaden. See cut under *Brevortia*. [U. S.] (h) A clupeoid fish, *Loatris heateia*, the trumpeter. (i) A gadoid fish, *Lotella baccus*. [New Zealand.]

II. *a.* Yellow-tailed.—**Yellowtail moth**, *Liparis auriflua*, a British species.—**Yellowtail warbler**. See *warbler*.

yellow-tailed (yel'ô-tāld), *a.* Having the tail more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals.

yellowthroat (yel'ô-thrôt), *n.* Any bird of the old genus *Trichas* (of Swainson), now *Geothlypis*: as, the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

yellow-throated (yel'ô-thrô'tod), *a.* Having the throat more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals: as, the yellow-throated finch, warbler, etc.—**Yellow-throated greenlet** or *vireo*, *Vireo flavifrons*, a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout-billed, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

yellow-top (yel'ô-top), *n.* A variety of turnip: so called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-vented (yel'ô-ven'ted), *a.* Having the vent-feathers yellow, or being yellow on the crissum: as, the yellow-vented bulbul, *Pycnonotus crocorrhous*.

yellow-weed (yel'ô-wéd), *n.* 1. Same as *weld*.—2. A common name of coarse species of goldenrod. See *Solidago*.

yellow-winged (yel'ô-wingd), *a.* Marked with yellow on the wing, as various birds, etc.—**Blue yellow-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysopetra*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Yellow-winged locust**, a North American locust, or short-horned grasshopper, *Tomonotus sulphureus*: so called from its yellow hind wings. *T. W. Harris*.—**Yellow-winged sparrow**, a grasshopper-sparrow, *Coturniculus passerinus*. See cut under *Coturniculus*.—**Yellow-winged sugar-bird**, a common gulltuit, *Cassida cyanea*. See cut under *Cassida*.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**, the yellow-shaft-

ed flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See cut under *Michigan*.

yellow-wood (yel'ô-wûd), *n.* 1. Same as *fustic*.—2. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as *Virgilia lutea*, also called *gopher-wood* and *yellow ash*. In the wild state it is a rare tree, found locally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and



Yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). a, pod.

North Carolina. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high, and bears pinnate leaves with seven to ten leaflets, and ample racemes of white pea-like flowers drooping from the ends of the branches. It is highly ornamental for both flowers and foliage. It has a hard yellow wood, which is used for fuel and to some extent for gun-stocks, and yields a clear yellow dye. For another American yellow-wood, see *Schæfferia*. The orange, *Machura aurantiaca*, of the same genus as the fustic, is sometimes so named, as is also the shrub-yellowroot, *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*.

3. Same as *white teak*. See *teak*.—**Australian yellow-wood**. See *light yellow-wood* and *Australian yellow-wood*. *Acronychia laevis*, of the Rutaceae, found at Moreton Bay, is also called *yellow-wood*, as are *Ilawa longipes*, a tall leguminous shrub, and *Xanthostemon pachysperma*, of the Myrtaceae.—**Cape yellow-wood**, *Podocarpus Thunbergii*, a small tree with bright-yellow fine-grained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare *Natal yellow-wood*.—**East Indian yellow-wood**, the satin-wood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*; also, *Podocarpus latifolia*, an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatic wood.—**Light yellow-wood**, a tree, *Rhus rhodantha*, of New South Wales, growing 70 or 80 feet high, peculiar in its genus in bearing large and durable, close-grained, and taking a fine polish; it is one of the best cabinet-woods of its locality. The Queensland yellow-wood has also been called by this name.—**Natal yellow-wood**, *Podocarpus elongata*, a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, with a close-grained wood extensively used in building and for furniture, though not bearing exposure. The bastard yellow-wood of the Natal region is *P. pruriens*, with the wood pale-yellow, tough, and durable, extensively used for building.—**Prickly yellow-wood**, the West Indian *Xanthoxylum Caribaeum* (A. *Clava-Herculis* of some authors), a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying, the prickly young stems are made into walking-sticks. Also called *prickle-yellow*. Other West Indian *xanthoxylums* are also called *yellow-wood*.—**Queensland yellow-wood**, *Flindersia Ozleyana* (*Ozleya xanthoxyla*), also called *white teak* (which see, under *teak*) and *light yellow-wood*. *F. Scottiana*, of the same region, is a valuable shade-tree of the same name.

yellow-wort (yel'ô-wért), *n.* A European annual plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, of the gentian family. It is a very glaucous plant, about a foot high, the stem-leaves in pairs and connate-perfoliate, the flowers bright-yellow in loose terminal cymes. Also called *yellow centaury*.

yellow-wrack (yel'ô-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of Linnaeus). **yellowy** (yel'ô-i), *a.* [*< yellow + -y*.] Somewhat yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient yellowy lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn." *R. Broughton*, *Joan*, II. 2.

yelm (yelm), *n.* [*< ME. *yelm*, *< AS. gēlm, gilm*, a handful. Cf. *gleam*.] A handful; a sheaf of straw or grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

yelm (yelm), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< yelm, n.*] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A woman *yelming* 14 days, is 9d. *H. Hall*, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, App. II.

yelp (yelp), *v. i.* [*< ME. dial. yaup, yawp*; *< ME. yelpen, gelpen*, boast, *< AS. gylpan, gelpian, gylpan* (pret. *gealp*) (MHG. *gelfen*), boast, exult, = Icel. *gjálpa*, yelp; perhaps ult. akin to *yell*. The mod. sense 'yelp' as a dog is prob. due to Scand. Cf. *yawp*.] 1†. To boast; cry up a thing; exult; brag.

This zennu is ybounde ine than [the one] that be his ogene moutho him *yelpth* other of his wytte, other of his kenne, other of his workes. *Ayenbite of Inuyt*, p. 22.

I kepe noght of armes for to *yelp*. *Chaucer*, *Knights Tale*, I. 1890.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

The moment Wolf entered the house his crest fell, . . . and at the least flourish of a broom-stick or ladle he would fly to the door with *yelping* precipitation. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 49.

Let the wild
Lean-headed Eagles *yelp* alone.
Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.
Now a hen *yelps* on the other side, and he [a turkey-cock] pauses between the two calls, then struts and gobbles again. *Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 762.

yelp (yelp), *n.* [*< ME. yelp, gelp*, *< AS. gēlp, gylp*, boast; from the verb.] 1†. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

The dog
With inward *yelp* and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

He put the dog's nose in and patted him, and Spike gave a *yelp*, as if a rat were in prospect.

R. D. Blackmore, *Kilt and Kitty*, xxiv.

yelper (yel'pér), *n.* [*< ME. yelpero*; *< yelp + -er*.] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

The *yelpere* is the cockou, thet ne kan nazt singe bote of him-zelue. *Ayenbite of Inuyt*, p. 22.

2. One who or that which yelps. Specifically—(a) A young dog; a whelp. *Hallivell*. (b) In ornith.: (1) The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*: so called from its cry. [*Local, Eng.*] (2) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *Shore Birds*, p. 37. (c) A whistle or call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of the wild turkey-hen.

We now take our *yelper*, and give a few sharp yelps; he [a wild turkey] hears the call.

Sport with Rod and Gun, II. 762.

yelping (yel'ping), *n.* [*< ME. yelping, gelping*; verbal *n.* of *yelp*, *v.*] 1†. Boasting.

The uerthe [fourth], . . . whereby the proude meaweth prede of his herte is *yelpinghe*. *Ayenbite of Inuyt*, p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp cry or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

yelt (yelt), *a.* A contraction of *yeldeth*, third person singular present indicative of *yeld*.

yelting (yel'ting), *n.* The glass-eyed snapper, *Lutjanus caxis*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 399.

yemant, yemanyr. Obsolete variants of *yeman, yemanyr*.

yemet, *n.* [*ME. yeme, yeme, yome, yome*, *< AS. *gēime*, OS. *gōma* = MD. *goom* = MLG. *gōm* = OHG. *gouma, gauma*, MHG. *goume, goum* = Icel. *gaumr*, also *gaum*, heed, care, observance. Cf. *gaum*, *gaum*, a var. of *yeme*, due to the Scand. forms.] Notice; care; heed; attention.

ge trowlyle toke *yeme*
In worlde with me to dwell,
There shall ge sitte be-deme
Xij kyndis of Israell. *York Plays*, p. 238.

This was the tixte trowly, I toke ful rode *yeme*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 12.

yemet, *v.* [*ME. yemen, yemen, yemen*, *< AS. gēman, gēman*, *gēman* = OS. *gōmean* = OHG. *goumjan, goumon, goumen*, MHG. *goumen* = Goth. *gaumjan*, take care of, observe; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To care for; guard; take care of; protect.

Two gentlemen ther were that *yemede* the place. *Tale of Gamelyn*, I. 267.

The cheuyteyns cheef that ge chesene euer
Weren all to yonge of geris to *yeme* awyche a rawme.
Richard the Redeless, I. 89.

II. *intrans.* To take care; be careful.

Ensample of me take ge schall,
Rise for to *yeme* in gouth and elde,
To be buxome in boure and hall,
Ikone for to bede chthr belde. *York Plays*, p. 235.

yemert, *n.* [*ME. gemere*; *< yeme + -er*.] A guardian.

Do kyngs and queene and alle the comune after
gyue the alle that thei may glue as for the best *gemere*,
And as thou demest wil thei do alle here dayes after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 170.

yemola (ye-mō'lā), *n.* [Japanese.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta*. See *Perilla*.

yen¹ (yen), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yon*.

yen², *n. pl.* A variant of *eyen*, plural of *eye*.
yen³ (yen), *n.* [Jap., *< Chinese yuen*, round, a round thing, a dollar.] The monetary unit of Japan since 1871, represented (a) by a gold coin weighing 1.666 grams, .900 fine, and thus practically equal in value to the United States gold dollar; and (b) by a silver coin weighing 26.956 grams (416 grains), .900 fine, and thus about equal to the silver dollar of the United States. The yen is divided into hundredths called *sen*, and into mills called *rin*. One, two, five, ten, and twenty-yen pieces are coined, and the fractional silver currency consists of five, ten, twenty, and fifty-sen pieces. See cut on following page.

yender (yen'dér), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yonder*.

yenet, *v.* An obsolete form of *yawn*.

yeni (yen'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste yeni*.

Yeniseian, Yeniseian (yen-i-sē'an, -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a large river in Siberia.

yenite (yen'it), *n.* [Also *jenite*; < *Jena*, a town in Germany, + *-ite*.] In mineral., same as *thoite*.

yeoman (yō'man), *n.*; *pl.* **yeomen** (-men). [Early mod. E. *yoman*; < ME. *yoman*, *yomon*, *ghoman*, *yeman*, *seman*, *gheman*; not found in AS., but prob. existent as **gāman*, **gōdman*, *gāman* (= OFries. *gāman*, *gāmon*, a villager (cf. *gāfolk*, people of a village), = MD. *goymannen*, arbitrators, = Icel. *gæimadr*, a franklin—rare, and prob. < AS.); < AS. **gā*, **gēd*, **gē*, a district or village, as in comp. *gē-gē*, 'province of eels,' *Ohtra-gā*, *Nozga-gā* (= OFries. *gā*, *gō* (pl. *gāe*), a district village, = MD. *gouwe* (in comp. *gou*, *goy*, *go*), a village, field, D. *gouwe*, *gouwe*, a province, = MLG. *gō*, LG. *goē*, *gohe*, in comp. *go*-, a district, = OHG. *gowi*, *gouwi*, *gewi*, MHG. *gou*, *gōu*, G. *gau*, a province, G. dial. *gāu*, the country, = Goth. *gawi*, a district), + *man*, *man*. The word has been erroneously explained otherwise: (a) A contraction of a supposed ME. **yeme-man*, 'a person in charge,' < *yeme*, care, + *man*. (b) < AS. *īuman*, a forefather, ancient, < *iu*, of yore, + *man*. (c) < AS. *iung man*, *geong man*, young man. (d) < AS. *guma*, man. (e) < AS. *gōmēne*, common. These attempts are all wrong. That which refers to AS. *iung man*, *geong man*, finds some color in the use of *iung men* as a quasi-technical name for a body-guard; but while the sense might seem to suit, it is impossible to derive ME. *go*- or *ge*- from AS. *geong*, *iung*. The proper modern spelling is *yoman*, the *eo* being appar. due to an attempt to represent in one spelling the two variants *yeman* and *yoman*; the *eo* has no etymological justification, as it has to some extent in *people*.] 1†. A retainer; a guard.

Yomen than dede the gates schette,
& wigtill than went the walles forto fende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3649.

A *yeman* hadde he and servaunt namo.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 101.

2†. A gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: as, *yeoman* for the month, a butler; *yeoman* of the crown; *yeoman* usher: applied also to attendants of lower grade: as, *yeoman* feuterer (see *feuterer*); *yeoman* of the chamber; *yeoman* of the wardrobe. See also phrase *yeoman of the guard*, below.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to sette bourdes, . . . and suche other service as the . . . ushers of chambfe command or assigne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313, note.

Now of marshalle of halle wille I spelle, . . .
yomon vashere, and grome also,
Vadur hym ar thes two.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

Timochares, whose soune was *yoman* for the monthe with the kynge, promysed to Fabricius, thaune beinge consull, to sle kynge Pyrrus.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 5.

The lady of the Strachy married the *yeoman* of the wardrobe.
Shak., T. N., II. 5. 45.

Four persons, who had been *yeomen* of the crown to Edward IV., were taken in Southwark and hanged at Tyburn.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., IV.

Hence—3†. One holding a subordinate position, as an attendant or assistant, journeyman, etc.

Master Fang, have you entered the action? . . . Where's your *yeoman*? Is't a lusty *yeoman*? Will a't stand to't?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 4.



Obverse.

Reverse.
Silver Yen. (Size of original.)

Enter Master Tenterhook, Sergeant Ambuah, and Yeoman Clutch.

Ten. Come, Sergeant Ambuah, come, Yeoman Clutch, yon's the tavern; the gentlemen will come out presently.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, III. 2.

The reason for calling the journeymen of the craft *yeomen* and bachelors, was probably that they were at that time in England, as was the case in Germany, not allowed to marry before they were masters.

English Guide (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlvi., note.

4. In old Eng. law, one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five nobles), who was thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knights of the shire, and do any other act for which the law required one who was "probus et legalis homo" (*Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.); hence, in recent English use, one owning (and usually himself cultivating) a small landed property; a freeholder.

I press me none but good householders, *yeomen's* sons.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 2. 16.

Now do I smell th' astrologer's trick: he'll steep me
In soldiers blood, or boil me in a caldron
Of barbarous law French; or anoint me over
With supple oil of great men's services;
For these three means raise *yeomen* to the gentry.

Tomkis (?), Albumazar, II. 2.

The *yeomen* or Common People, . . . who have some Lands of their own to live upon; For a Carn of Land, or a Plough Land, was in ancient Time of the yearly Value of five Nobles, and this was the Living of a Stokeman or Yeoman; And in our Law they are called Legales Homines, a Word familiar in Writs and Inquests.

Gullim, Display of Heraldry (ed. 1724), II. 274.

After the economical changes which marked the early years of the fifteenth century, the *yeoman* class was strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller freeholders, and who shared with them the common name of *yeoman*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

5. In the United States navy, an appointed petty officer who has charge of the stores in his department. The ship's *yeoman* has charge of the boatswains', carpenters', sailmakers' stores, etc., and the engineer's *yeoman* has charge of all stores in the engineer's department, while the paymaster's *yeoman* takes care of provisions, clothing, and small stores, and issues them as directed.

6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. See *yeomanry*, 4. *Aytoun*.—**Yeoman bedel**. See *bedel*.—**Yeoman of the guard**, in England, a member of the body-guard of the sovereign. See *beef-eater*, 2.

There came a country gentleman (a sufficient yeoman) up to towne, who had severall sonnes, but one an extraordinary proper handsome fellowe, whom he did hope to have preferred to be a *yeoman* of the guard.

Aubrey, Lives (Walter Raleigh).

Yeoman's service, powerful or efficient aid, support, or help: in allusion to the strength and bravery of the yeomen in the English armies of early times.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A busenes to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning, but, sir, now
It did me *yeoman's service*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 36.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), *a.* [*< yeoman + -ly*.] Of yeoman's rank; hence, plain; homely; simple; humble.

It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats to make his son a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 1.

The simplicity and plainnesse of Christianity, which to the gorgeous solemnities of Paganisme and the sense of the Worlds Children seem'd but a homely and *Yeomanly* Religion.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), *adv.* [*< yeoman + -ly*.] Bravely; as with the strength of a yeoman.

"Saint George strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight; "do the false yeomen give way?" "No!" exclaimed Rebecca, "they bear themselves right *yeomanly*."

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

yeomanry (yō'man-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeomandrie*; < ME. *yemanny*, *gemanny*; < *yeoman + -ry* (see *-ery*).] 1. The collective estate or body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

Gentyllys and *gemanny* of goodly lyff lad,
Covenstry Mysteries, p. 1.

God haffe mersey on Robyn Hodys solle,

And safe all god *yeomanry*!

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 32).

Next after the gentry, in respect of that political weight which depends on the ownership of land, was ranked the great body of freeholders, the *yeomanry* of the middle ages.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

2†. Service; retainers; those doing a vassal's service.

Then Robin Hood took those brethren good

To be of his *yeomandrie*.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 257).

3†. That which befits a yeoman.

"Be mey trowet, thou seys soyt," seyde Roben,

"Thow seys god *yeomanry*."

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

4. A volunteer cavalry force originally embodied in Great Britain during the wars of the French revolution, and consisting to a great

extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They undergo six days of training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive a money allowance. They must furnish their own horses, but have a small allowance for clothing—the government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry may be called out to aid the civil power, in addition to being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy.—**Yeomanry Act**, an English statute of 1804 (44 Geo. III., c. 54) consolidating and amending the laws relating to the corps of yeomanry and volunteers and regulating them.

yep (yep), *a.* [Also *yap*; Sc. *yap*, *yarp* (E. dial. *yepper*); < ME. *yepe*, *gepe*, *gep*, *step*, *geap*, shrewd, prudent, fresh, brisk, eager, < AS. *geap* (*geapp*), *gedp*, crafty, cunning, shrewd, subtle, bent, curved, open, spread out.] Fresh; brisk; lively; vigorous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For hit is gol & nwe ger [Yule and New Year], & here ar *sep* mony.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Whil thow art zong and *sep*.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 287.

yepty, *adv.* [= Sc. *yapty*; < ME. *geply*, *gapliche*, *gepliche*, < AS. *geaplice*, shrewdly, < *geap*, *gedp*, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowest the couenauntes kest vs by-twene,
At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled,
& I schulde at this nwe gere *geply* the quyte.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2244.

We muste *yappely* wende in at this yate,

For he that comes to courte to curtesye muste vae hym.

York Plays, p. 270.

yer (yè or yu), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

Bimeby, fus' news you know, *yer* come Brer Rabbit.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

-yer. [(a) A var. of *-ier*1, < ME. *-ier*, *-yer*, *-iere* (see *-ier*1). (b) Formerly also *-ier*; < ME. *-yer*, *-yere*, *-gere*, being the suffix *-g* with *g*, orig. *g*, belonging to the root (see *bowyer*, etc.).] A termination of nouns of agent, as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*, and formerly in *loyer*, etc. See *-ier*1 and *bowyer*, etc.

yerba (yer'bā), *n.* [Sp., lit. herb, < L. *herba*, herb; see *herb*.] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See *mate*4. Abbreviated from *yerba de mate* or *yerba-mate*.—**Yerba buena**. See *Micromeria*.—**Yerba de colubra**. See *Herpestis*.—**Yerba del oso**, a shrub, *Rhamnus Californica*. See *Rhamnus*.—**Yerba de mate**. See def. above.—**Yerba mansa**, a Californian herb, *Anemopsis Californica*, of the *Piperaceae*. The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involucre, the whole having the aspect of an anemone. The rootstock has a pungent, aromatic, and astringent taste.—**Yerba reuma**, a weed, *Frankenia grandifolia*, of Texas, California, etc., whose leaves are used as an astringent stimulant application for catarrhs.—**Yerba santa**. Same as *bear's-weed*.

yerba-mate (yer'bā-mā'te), *n.* [*< Sp. yerba*, herb (see *yerba*), + *mate*, a cup; see *mate*4.] Same as *yerba*.

yerbua, *n.* Same as *jerboa*.

yercurum (yer'kum), *n.* [E. Ind. (Madras): Tamil *erukku*, *errukam*.] 1. An East Indian shrub or small tree, *Calotropis gigantea*. The fiber of its inner bark is extremely tough and durable, and is made into bow-strings, fish-lines, and nets. The name belongs also to *C. procera*, which, in common with this species, has a medicinal root-bark. Also called *madar*.

2. The fiber obtained from this plant.

yercurum-fiber (yer'kum-fi'bér), *n.* Same as *yercurum*, 2.

yerdt, **yerdet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *yard*1, *yard*2.

yerelt, *n.* An old spelling of *year*.

yeret (yēr), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

yerga (yer'gā), *n.* [Cf. Russ. (Cossack) *ergakū*, skin of a horse or camel.] A woolen material made for horse-blankets.

yerk1, *v.* A Middle English form of *yark*1.

yerk2 (yerk), *v.* [Also *yark*; a var. of *yerk*1.] 1. *trans.* 1. To lash; strike smartly; beat; hence, to rouse; excite. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Yerk him soundly;

'Twas Rhadamanth's sentence; do your office, Furia.
Massinger, A Very Woman, II. 3.

Stripes justly given *yerk* us with their fall,
But causeless whipping smarts the most of all.
Herrick, Smart.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie noddle's working prime,
My fancy *yerk*it up sublime
Wi' hasty summon. Burns, To James Smith.

2. To throw, thrust, or pull sharply or suddenly; jerk; move with a jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yerked* up his trousers. S. Judd, Margaret, l. 5.

3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—my own nephew—our flesh and blood—and his hands and feet are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, III.

II. intrans. 1. To lash out, as a horse; kick. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I holde him not for a good beest that when they lade him will stand stock still, and when they unlade him will yerke out behinde.

Gusvara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 81.

The horse, being mad withal, yerked out behind.

North.

2. To move with sudden jerks; jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i., Prol.

yerk² (yérk), *n.* [*< yerk², v.*] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow. Also *yark*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A yarks of a whip.

Florio, p. 98.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into mummy by terrible yarks from their hinder hoofs.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

yeri (yérí), *n.* A Scotch form of *earl*.

yern¹, *v. i.* An old spelling of *yearn¹*.

yern¹, *a.* [ME., *< AS. georn*, eager: see *yearn¹*, *v.*] Brisk; lively; sprightly; eager.

But of hir song it was as loud and yerne

As any swalwe sittynge on a berne

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 71.

yern², *v. i.* [ME. *girn*, *gernen*, *< AS. geyrnan*, *gesernan*, run, tr. run for, gain by running, *< ge- + yrn*, *ærnan*, run: see *run¹*, *ren¹*, and cf. *earn²*, *yearn³*.] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus gírnz the gere in gísterdayz mony, & wynter wyndez agayn.

Str Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 529.

yern³, *n.* and *a.* An old form of *iron*.

yernet, *adv.* [ME., *< AS. georne*, eagerly, *< georn*, eager: see *yarn¹*, *yearn¹*, *a.*] 1. Soon; early.

If I late or yerne

Wold it biwreie, or dorst, or shoide, or konne.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 876.

2. Quickly; promptly.

What neile were it this preyere for to werne, Syne ye shul both han folk and toun as yerne.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 112.

yerneyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *irony¹*.

Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smyten out without handis, which smitte the image vpon his yerney & erthen feete, bruking them al to powder.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

yernful, *a.* A spelling of *yearnful*.

yernut, **yarnut** (yér'nut, yár'nut), *n.* [See *arnot*, *earthnut*.] The earthnut or hawknut, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*).

yes (yes), *adv.* [Also dial. *yis*; *< ME. zis, zus*, *< AS. gise, gese*, yes; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from *geð se*, 'yea, be it (so)': *geð*, yea; *si, sij* (= *G. sei* = *L. sit*, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of *beon*, be: see *be¹*.] It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of *swā*, so; cf. *F. Sp. Pg. It. si*, yes, *< L. sic*, so. A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*. It is also used, like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition something which precedes.

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt

To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.

L. Bard. Yes, if this present quality of war,

Indeed the instant action: a cause on foot

Lives so in hope as in an early spring

We see the appearing buds.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 36.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 1.

May. See, see! what's he walks yonder? is he mad? Full. That's a musician: yes, he's besides himself.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

Will spring return? . . .

Yes, prattlers, yes. The daisy's flower

Again shall paint your summer bower.

Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

[For distinction between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*, see *yea*.]

yesk (yesk), *v. i.* A variant of *yez*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

I yeaks, I gyue a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . When he yeuketh next, tell hym some straunge newes, and he shall leave it.

Palsgrave, p. 786.

yeat, *n.* An obsolete form of *yeast*.

yester- (yes'tér). [*< ME. yester-, yister-, guster-, guster-, yhistre-, gersten-, girsten-* (only in comp.), *< AS. geostran-, giestran-, gys-tran-, gystran-* (only in comp., *geostran-dæg*, etc.) = *D. gisteren* (*dag van gister*) = *OHG. gesteron, gester, MHG. gester, gester, G. gestern*, *adv.*, yesterday (*OHG. ē-gestern*, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday) = *Goth. gistra* (in *gistradagis*, to-morrow) = *L. hesternus*, of yesterday; with orig. compar. suffix *-tra*, from a base (Teut. *yes-*) seen in *Ice. gær, gôr* = *Dan. guar* (in

comp. *gaersdagen, tgaar*) = *Sw. går* = *L. heri* = *Gr. xēis* = *Skt. hyas*, yesterday. *Yester-* prop. occurs only in comp., yesterday, -eve, -night, etc., where it represents an orig. adj. in the abl. or acc., agreeing with its noun. Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: used in the compounds given below, and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom yester sun beheld
Mustering her charms.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

yesterday (yes'tér-dā), *adv.* [Also dial. *yister-day*; *< ME. yesterday, gisterdai, gusterdai, ghistredai, gurstendai*, *< AS. geostrandæg, giestrandæg, gystrandæg* = *D. gisteren dag, dag van gister*, yesterday, = *Goth. gistradagis* (found only once, in the alternative sense 'to-morrow') = *L. hesternus*, yesterday; as *yester- + day¹*.] On the day preceding this day; on the day last past.

Thei seiden to hym, For [Pro] gisterdai in the seuenthe our the feurer leste him.

Wyclif, John, iv. 52.

I saw him yesterday, or t' other day.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 56.

yesterday (yes'tér-dā), *n.* [*< yesterday, adv.*] The day last past; the day next before the present: often used figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of yesterday, and know nothing.

Job, viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day

To the last syllable of recorded time,

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reluctantly, and hates to be called yesterday so soon.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

yestereve (yes'tér-ēv), *adv.* and *n.* [*< ME. gisterneve*; a later form of *yesteren*.] Same as *yesteren*.

In hope that you would come here

Yester-eve.

B. Jonson, The Satyr.

yestereven (yes'tér-ē'vn), *adv.* [*< ME. gister-even, guster-even*; *< yester- + even²*.] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

yestereven (yes'tér-ē'vn), *n.* [*< yestereven, adv.*] The evening last past.

And dim grows Atli's roof-sun

O'er yesteren's feast.

William Morris, Sigurd, iv.

yesterevening (yes'tér-ēv'ning), *n.* [*< yester- + evening*.] Same as *yesteren*.

The Village . . . had been seized and fired

Late on the yester-evening.

Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

yesterfangt (yes'tér-fang), *n.* [*< yester- + fang*.] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the previous day or former occasion.

Although millions and infinite numbers of them [fish] be taken, yet on the next [day] their losses will be so supplied with new store that nothing shall be missing of the yesterfang.

Boethius, Descrip. of Scotland (trans.), ix. (Holinfshed's [Chron.], i.).

yestermorn (yes'tér-mörn), *n.* [*< yester- + morn*.] The morn or morning before the present; the morning last past.

And a dozen seagars are lingering yet

Of the thousand of yestermorn

Halleck, Epistles, etc.

yestermorning (yes'tér-môr'ning), *n.* [*< yester- + morning*.] Same as *yestermorn*.

yesternight (yes'tér-nit), *adv.* [*< ME. gesternight, gisternight, gusternight, yersteneight*; *< yester- + night*.] On the night last past.

My lord, I think I saw him yesternight.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 180.

I was invited yesternight to a solemn supper.

Howell, Letters, ii. 13.

yesternight (yes'tér-nit), *n.* [*< yesternight, adv.*] The night last past.

I saw their boats, with many a light,

Floating the livelong yesternight.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 9.

Come not as thou camest of late,

Mingling the gloom of yesternight

On the white day.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

yester-year (yes'tér-yēr), *n.* Last year. [Rare.]

But where are the snows of yester-year?

D. G. Rossetti, Ballad of Dead Ladies.

jestreen (yes-trēn'), *adv.* [Contracted from *yestereven*.] Last evening; last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

The bridegroom may forget the bride,

Was made his wedded wife jestreen.

Burns, Lamert for Glencairn.

yesty, *a.* An obsolete form of *yeasty*.

yet¹ (yet), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also dial. *yit*; *< ME. yet, get, git*, *< AS. gīt, get, giet, gyt, gita, geta* = *OFries. ieta, eta, ita*, *Fries. jette* = *MHG. iezuo, iezo*, *G. ictz*, now *jetzt*, archaic *jetzo*; also *MHG. iezunt*, *G. jetsund*, now; origin uncertain; the *MHG. iezuo* is appar. *< ie*, ever (or a form cognate with *AS. ge*, and), + *zuo*, to; but it may merely simulate *zuo*. For a similar case in which an orig. significant terminal syllable or independent word has probably been reduced, see *yes*.] **I. adv.** 1. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; at present; now: as, shall the deed be done yet? is it time yet?

You have often

Begun to tell me what I am, but stopp'd, . . .

Concluding, "Stay: not yet."

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 87.

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry — "A young man, not yet; an elder man, not at all."

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

2. In addition; over and above; in repetition; further; besides; still; even: used especially with comparatives.

Yet more quarrelling with occasion!

Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 60.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, . . .

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 1.

3. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period.

And it [Jaffa] was oon of the fyrst Cityes of the world founde by Japheth, Noes sonne, and bereth yett hys name.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travels, p. 24.

While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.

Rom. v. 8.

I see him yet, the princely boy!

Scott, L. of the L., ii. 82.

4. At or before some future time; before all is done.

Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him.

Ps. xlii. 11.

He'll be hanged yet,

Though every drop of water

. . . gape . . . to glut him.

Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 61.

5. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already: usually with a negative.

The Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.

John vii. 39.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,

Which is not yet performed me.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 244.

Opportunity hath balked them yet.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

The Island, not yet Britain but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable.

Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

Yet is often accompanied by *as* in this sense: as, I have not met him *as yet*.

Unreconciled *as yet* to heaven.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 72.

6. Though the case be such; at least; at any rate.

Madam, If your heart be so obdurate,

Vouchsafe me yet your picture for my love.

Shak., T. of V., iv. 2. 121.

An unhappy François who, after passing eighteen years in prison, yet won the grace and love of Joan of Naples by his charms.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 380.

Yet is sometimes used with adjectives or participles (with or without a hyphen) to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to *still*.

He rose, and saw the field deform'd with blood,

An empty space where late the couriers stood,

The yet-warm Thracians panting on the coast.

Pope, Iliad, x. 612.

Lavaine

Returning brought the yet-unblazon'd shield.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. conj. 1. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

He restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; . . . yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him.

Gen. xl. 23.

Blasted, and burnt, and blinded as I was, . . .

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Though.

I cannot speak to her, yet she urged conference.

Shak., As you Like It, i. 2. 270.

3. But.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet Death, I did but jest;

Yet, pardon me, I felt a kind of fear."

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 908.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimming in boundless seas, yet unable to assuage their thirst.

Irvine, Granada, p. 45.

yet² (yet), *v. t.* [See also *yit*; *< ME. yeten, yeten*, *< AS. yrotan*, pour; see *quash*.] To melt; found; cast, as metal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

To yett; fundere, fusare.

Cath. Ang., p. 426.

yetynge of metelle, as bellis, pannys, potys, and other lyke.

Prompt. Parv., p. 588.

Perfumed with saours of the metalles by him *yoten*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

yet² (yet), *n.* [*< yet², v.*] A metal pan or boiler.
See *yetling*, 2. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yetle* [in the brewhouse] and two shovelles [ibid].
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. 1.

yet³ (yet), *n.* [African.] A West African volute of the genus *Cymbium*; a boat-shell. See cut under *Cymbium*.

Called *yet* by Adanson, who tells us that the high winds sometimes drive shoals of them on shore.

P. P. Carpenter, Lectures on Mollusca (1861).

yetapa (yet'a-pä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Cybernetes* or *Gubernetes* (which see, with cut), having a deeply forkeate tail longer than the body. Also called *gypera*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus including these birds. Lesson, 1831.

yetet, *r.* and *n.* Same as *yet²*.

yetent. A Middle English form of the past participle of *gett*.

yetling, yetlin (yet'ling, -lin), *n.* [*< yet² + -ling¹*.] 1. Cast-iron. [Scotch.]—2. A small iron pan with a bow-handle and three feet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

yett (yet), *n.* Another form of *gate*. [Scotch.]

And when he came till the castell *yett*.

His nuther she stood and leant thereat.

Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 300).

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
An' come na unless the back *yett* be a Joe.
Burns, Whistle an' I'll Come to You.

yevet, yevent. Middle English forms of *yvet*, *given*.

yew¹ (yö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, *yough*, *ewc*, *ewgh*, *ewgh*, *yowc*; *< ME. ew, n.* *< AS. iwe* (in an early gloss. *iwe*), also *eow* = D. *yf* = OHG. *üwa*, MHG. *üw*, G. *eibe* = Icel. *yir*, yew (MHG. and Icel. also a bow of yew); also, in another form, AS. *eoh* = OldG. *ieh* = OHG. *ih*, G. dial. (Swiss) *iche*, *yge*; cf. F. *yf*, Sp. *ira*, ML. *rus*, yew (*< OHG.*); OIr. *eo* (mod. Ir. *iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar*, *iubhar*) = W. *yr*, *yuen* = Corn. *hirin* = Bret. *wen*, *uinnon*, yew; the Celtic forms being possibly original.] 1. A tree of the genus *Taxus*.

The common yew being *T. baccata* of temperate Europe and Asia. This is a slow-growing and long lived evergreen of moderate height and spreading habit, with a thick irregular trunk and dark thick foliage. In Europe the yew has long been planted in graveyards. There are several dwarf, weeping, and variegated varieties. The golden yew has the edge of the leaves in spring of a bright-golden yellow. The Irish yew (var. *fastuata*) has erect branches, and is more hardy than the typical form, which will not endure the winter in the northern United States.

The wood of the yew is heavy, fine grained, and elastic, and was formerly much used for bows, the supply being protected by government. It is considered a very choice cabinet wood, the heart being of a fine orange-red or deep brown, and the sap-wood white. The leaves of the tree are poisonous.

The shelter *ere*, the asp for shaftes pleyne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The twigs and leaves of *yew*, though eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, and that in a few minutes.

Gilbert White, Antiquities of Selborne, v.

2. The wood of the yew-tree.

A bow made of the best foreign *yew*, six shillings and eightpence.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 121.

3. A shooting-bow made of the wood of the yew.

Tubal (with his *Yew*

And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Handy-Crafts

Wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew*.

Gay, The Fan, i.

American yew, specifically, *Taxus Canadensis*, or, as often classified, *T. baccata*, variety *Canadensis*, a prostrate shrub with struggling branches, common in dark woods, ground-hemlock. There are three other American yews, for which see *short-leaved yew* and *Taxus*.—**California yew**, the short-leaved yew.—**Golden yew**, Irish yew. See def. 1.—**Japan yew**, a tree of the genus *Cephalotaxus*. There is also a true yew in Japan. See *Taxus*.—**Mexican yew**, *Taxus obtusa*.—**Short-leaved yew**, *Taxus brevifolia*, of Pacific North America, a not abundant tree, at its best from 50 to 70 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy, and very fine-grained, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and very durable in contact with the soil; it is used for fence-posts, and by the Indians for paddles, bows, etc. *Sargent*.

—**Stinking yew**. See *stink*.—**Western yew**, the short-leaved yew.—**Yew family**, the suborder *Taxaceæ* of the *Coniferae*.

yew² (yö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar having a handle extending over the mouth.

yew³ (yö), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To rise as scum on brine in boiling; yaw.

yewen (yö'en), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eughen*; *< ME. *ewen*, *< AS. iwen*, *< iir*, yew; see *yew¹*.] Made of yew.

Or his stiffe armes to stretch with *Eughen* bowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 747.

yew-pine (yö'pin), *n.* The black spruce, *Picea nigra*. See *spruce*. [West Virginia.]

yew-tree (yö'trē), *n.* [*< ME. *ewtre, utree, utree*; *< yew¹ + tree*.] Same as *yew¹*.

In it throve an ancient evergreen.
A *yew-tree*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

yex (yeks), *v. i.* [Also *yesk*, *q. v.*; *< ME. zexen, zuren, zoxen, zesken, hiecup*, *< AS. giscian* (= MLG. *gischen*), sob, sigh.] To hiccup. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yexeth* (var. *yozeth*), and he speketh thurgh the nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 231.

yex (yeks), *n.* [*< ME. zexen, zoxen, zoxen*, *< AS. geocsa, gicra*, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup. Holland. [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barking, illuminated giggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (Nares.)

yexing (yök'sing), *n.* [*< ME. zexyng, zoring*, *< AS. giscung, gicsung*, verbal *n.* of *giscian*, sob; see *yex, v.*] Same as *yex*.

The juice of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket, or *yexung*.
Johnson's Gerard, p. 1027. (Nares.)

Singultus—the hicket, or *yexung*.
Abr. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 b. (Nares.)

Yezidi, Yezidee (yez'i-dē), *n.* [*< Yezid*, their reputed founder.] A member of a sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly called *devil-worshippers*.

yferet, *n.* Same as *feer¹*.

Horn com binore the kinge,
Mid his twelf *yfer*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 497.

yferet, *adv.* Same as *yfer*, in *fer*. See *feer¹*.
Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil), *n.* [Also *Ygdrasil*, *Ygdrasil*, *Yggdrasil*; Icel. *Yggdra Syl* (not in Cleasby); cf. *Ygg*, *Ygg*, a name of Odin (see *yg*); *Syll*, sill.] In *Scand. myth.*, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost giants, and the third to the under world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhogg gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratasokk runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the Universe*.

ygot. An obsolete past participle of *go*.

The fayrest floure our gyrdill all among
Is faded quite, and into dust *ygoe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

ygraver. A Middle English past participle of *gravel*.

yherdt, *a.* A Middle English form of *haired*.

yholder. A Middle English form of *holden*, a past participle of *hold*.

Yid, Yiddisher (yid, yid'ish-ēr), *n.* [*< G. jüdisch, jüdischer*, Jewish.] A Jew. Leland. [Slang, London.]

Yiddish (yid'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*< G. jüdisch, Jewish*.] 1. *a.* Jewish. Athenæum, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang, London.]

II. *n.* A dialect or jargon spoken by the Jews in various localities.

yield (yeld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *yeld*; *< ME. yelden, gelden* (pret. *yald, yolde*, pp. *yolden, golden*), *< AS. geldan, gildan, gyltan, gieldan* (pret. *geald*, pl. *guldun*, pp. *golden*), give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. *geldan* = OFries. *jelda* = D. *gelden* = OHG. *geltan*, MHG. *gelten* = Icel. *gjalda* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gælde*, be worth, be of consequence, avail, = Goth. **gildan*, in comp. *fragildan* (= AS. *for-geldan*), pay back, *ungildan* (= AS. *ægeldan*), pay back. Cf. Lith. *gauti*, be able, have power; W. *gallu*, be able. Hence ult. *gild², guilt¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give in payment; pay; repay; reward; requite; recompense.

Lord, what may I for that *yilde* thee?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

God *yelde* the, frend.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 1055.

Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse; and God graunte me power that I may yow this gerdoun *yelde*.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 227.

King. How do you, pretty lady?
Oph. Well, God 'd you!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 41.

The good mother holds me still a child!
Good mother is bad mother unto me!
A worse were better; yet no worse would I.
Heaven *yield* her for it.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense; produce, as a reward or return for labor performed, capital invested, or some similar output.

Rememberynge him that love to wyde yblowe
Yelt bitter fruyt, though swete sode he sowe.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 885.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth
yield unto thee her strength.
Gen. iv. 12.

It was never made, sir,
For threescore pound, I assure you; 'twill *yield* thirty.
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, l. 2.

Strabo tells us that the Mines at Carthage *yielded* the Romans per diem the value of twenty-five thousand Drachms.
Arbutnot, Ancient Coins, p. 194.

The only fruit which even much living *yields* seems to be often only some trivial success.

Thoreau, Letters, p. 19.

3. To produce generally; bring forth; give out; emit; bear; furnish.

Many things doth Asia *yeld* not elsewhere to be had.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

No one Clergie in the whole Christian world *yields* so many eminent scholars, learned preachers, grave, holy, and accomplish'd Divines as this Church of England doth at this day.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ammoniated alum *yields* a reddish yellow precipitate.
Ure, Dict., III. 365.

Air-sweet lindens *yield*

Their scent. M. Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy.

4. To afford; confer; grant; give.

In hast themperour hendely his gretynge him *zelde*,
and a-nou rightes after askes his name.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Nathelless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, *yald* to Ulixes joy by his sorrowful teeres.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgundy will *yield* him help,
And we shall have more wars before 't be long.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 90

Where the holy Trinity did first *yelde* it-self in sensible apparition to the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 104.

And slowly was my mother brought
To *yield* consent to my desire.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. To give up, as to a superior power or authority; quit possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, or duty; relinquish; resign; surrender; often followed by *up*.

To *zelde* his lone haue y no myzte,
But lone him herthill therfore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The people were so overcome with their enemies that many of them were *yulden*, and took part againe their owne neighbours.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), l. 62.

The fierce Hon will hurt no *yilden* things.
Wyatt, To His Lady, Cruel over Her Yielding Lover.

Generals of armies, when they have finished their work, are wont to *yield up* such commissions as were given them for that purpose.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

My life, I do confess, is hers;
She gives it; and let her take it back; I *yield* it.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

6. To give up or render generally.

The thief . . . *zette* hym cressant to Cryst on the crosse.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.

If it is bad to *yield* a blind submission to authority, it is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

To give it up to heal no city's shame
In hope of gaining long-enduring fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 318.

7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of; allow; concede; grant.

Pensive I *yeld* I am, and sad in mind,
Through great desire of glory and of fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 38.

'Tis a grievous case this, I do *yield*, and yet not to be despaired.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
Milton, P. L., xi. 526.

This was the fourth man that we lost in this Land-Journey; for those two men that we left the day before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we *yielded* them also for lost.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 17.

God *yield* (or *yild*) you. See *God*, and def. 1 above.—To *yield* (or *yild*) up the breath. Same as to *yield up* the ghost.

O thou, whose wounds become hard-favour'd death,
Speak to thy father ere thou *yield* thy breath!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 24.

To *yield up* the ghost. See *ghost*. = Syn. 3. To supply, render.—7. To accord.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce; bear; give a return for labor; as, the tree *yields* abundantly; the mines *yielded* better last year.—2. To give way, as to superior physical force, to a con-

queror, etc.; give up a contest; submit; succumb; surrender.

Sir knight, thou art take; *yield* thou to me, for ye have don I-nough. *Morlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 461.

Thus *yields* the cedar to the axe's edge. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I stand desperately to my arms, like the foot whon deserted by their horse; not in hope to overcome, but only to *yield* on more honourable terms. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy, Ded.

3. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, or a request; cease opposing; comply; consent; assent.

Ne hadde I er now, my swote herte deere, Ben *yolde*, ywis I were now noht here. *Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 1211.

But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee *yelled* to let him go to the General. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 287. Guendolen the Daughter [of Corneus] *yields* to marry. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield*: Ask me no more. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi. (song).

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. Their mutton *yields* to ours, but their beef is excellent. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*. *Pope*, Spring, i. 90.

yield (yeld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeold*; < ME. *yeld*, *geld*, *gilde*, < AS. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, payment, = OS. *geld* = OFries. *geld* = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, money, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, etc.; from the verb: see *yield*, *e.*, and cf. *gild*², *gelt*².] 1. Payment; tribute. That every man's wif, after the deth of hur husband, beyng a tailor, shall kepe as many servants as they wille, to werke w^t hur to hur use during hur widowhede, so she here scotte and lotte, yewe and *yeld*, w^t the occupation. *Ordinance of Hen. VIII.* (1531), in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), [p. 329].

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or care; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufacturing. He shall be like the fruitful tree, . . . Which in due season constantly A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring. *Bacon*, Ps. i. Some surprising information about the *yield* of beet-root-sugar in France. *E. C. Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 25. The *yield* of the machine is the quantity of electricity put in motion in each unit of time. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under pressure. [Rare.] After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal stress consists of a sliding combined with an increase of volume, the author showed that the *yield* is caused by the limit of elastic resistance (*p*) parallel to one particular direction in the bar (generally at 45° to the axis) being less than along any other direction. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 707.

yieldable (yēl'dā-bl), *a.* [*< yield* + *-able*.] 1. That may or can be yielded.—2. That may or can yield; inclined to yield; complying. **yieldableness** (yēl'dā-bl-nes), *n.* A disposition to yield, comply, or give in. The Second Private Way of Peace: The Composing ourselves to a Fit Disposition for Peace; and therein, . . . (4.) A *Yieldableness* upon Sight of Clearer Truths. *Ep. Hall*, Peace-Maker, II. § 2.

yieldance (yēl'dāns), *n.* [*< yield* + *-ance*.] The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender. He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's *yieldance* as for his own life. *Ep. Hall*, Ahaziah Sick.

yieldent, *p. a.* Same as *golden*. **yielder** (yēl'dér), *n.* [*< ME. geldere*; < *yield* + *-er*.] 1. One who pays; a debtor.—2. One who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in. *Doug.* Yield thee as my prisoner. *Blunt*. I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 11.

yielding (yēl'ding), *n.* [*< ME. geldinge*; verbal *n.* of *yield*, *v.*] 1. Payment. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 537.—2. Compliance; assent; surrender. Immaculate and spotless is my mind; That was not forced; that never was inclined To accessory *yieldings*. *Shak.*, Lucrèce, I. 1658. It lies in the bosom of a sweet wife to draw her husband from any loose imperfection . . . by her politic *yielding*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, II. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a settling. Vauls in sleepers, irregular *yieldings* on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked. *Nature*, XLIII. 154.

yielding (yēl'ding), *p. a.* Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting. 441

A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell*.

By nature *yielding*, stubborn but for fame. *Pope*, To Miss Blount, with Voltaire's Works.

The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd Upon the *yielding* herbage. *Conper*, Taak, iv. 521.

yieldingly (yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance. **yieldingness** (yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yielding; disposition to comply. Bismarck wrote, there was only "one voice of regret on the subject in the Federal Assembly," which in the opinion of many "had given itself a death-blow by its *yieldingness* in the question of Holstein." *Lower*, Bismarck, I. 225.

yieldless (yēl'dles), *a.* [*< yield* + *-less*.] Unyielding. Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm. *Rowe*, Ulysses, III.

yift, *conj.* An obsolete form of *if*. **yill** (yēl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ale*. Her bread it's to bake, Her *yill* is to brew. *Ronnie Earl o' Murry* (Child's Ballads, VII. 122).

The clachan *yill* had made me canty. *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

yin (yēn), *n.* A Scotch form of *one*. **yince** (yēns), *adv.* A Scotch form of *once*. **yiperu** (yip'e-rō), *n.* Same as *yetape*, 1.

yird (yērd), *n.* A Scotch form of *earth*. **yirkt**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yerk*. **yirr** (yir), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *yur*.

yis, yisterday. Dialectal forms of *yes, yesterday*. **yit** (yit), *adv.* and *conj.* A dialectal form of *yet*.

yite (yit), *n.* [Also *yoit*; said to be imitative.] The yellow hunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, British.]

-yl. [*< Gr. ὕλη*, wood, matter.] In chem., a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, methyl, CH₃, is the fundamental radical of wood alcohol, CH₃OH, methylic ether, (CH₃)₂O, methylaniline, CH₃NH₂, etc.

ylang-ylang, *n.* A tall tree of the custard-apple family, *Cananga odorata*, native in Java and the Philippines, cultivated throughout India and the tropics. It bears drooping yellow flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfumers.—**Ylang-ylang oil**. See oil.

ylet, *n.* An obsolete form of *isle*, *isle*, *cel*, etc. **Y-level** (wī'lev'el), *n.* The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on "Y's." In the Y's the telescope can be rotated at pleasure. The Y-level has been to a certain extent superseded by the so-called "dumpy-level," or Gravatt level, and by other improved instruments combining more or less completely the peculiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also written *ye-level*.

The dumpy level differs from the *ylet level* in being attached to the level bar by immovable upright pieces, in having the level tube firmly secured to the uprights of the level bar; in being provided with an inverting eye-piece (unless ordered otherwise); and in the absence of the tangent and slow-motion screws. *Buff and Berger*, Hand Book and Ill. Catalogue, 1891.

The most perfect form [of level] now in use being the improved Dumpy Level, resting on Y's, and named the improved dumpy Y-level. It appears to unite in itself all the good qualities of the others, retaining few of their imperfections. *Gen. France*, Outline of Method of Conducting a Trigonometrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

ylighet, yliket, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *alike*. **Y-ligament of Bigelow**. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrous band attached above to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and below to the trochanter major and to a point just above the trochanter minor: it serves to strengthen the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

ylket, *a.* An old spelling of *alike*. **ymasked**, *a.* A Middle English form of *meshed*. **ymell**, *adv.* Same as *imell*. Lo, while a complying is *ymel* hem alle. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 251.

Y-moth (wī'mōth), *n.* The gamma, *Plusia gamma*, a noctuid moth common in Europe, whose larva is a notable pest: so called from a shining silver Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. The name extends to others of the genus. Also *Y*. See cut under *Plusia*. **ympt, ympet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *imp*. **ympnet**, *n.* An old spelling of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

ynambu (i-nam'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, *Rhynchotus rufescens*. See cut under *Rhynchotus*.

ynca, *n.* See *inca*.

ynoght, ynought, ynowt, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *enough*.

yo¹ (yo), *interj.* An exclamation noting effort: usually joined with *ho* or *O*. Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here.

For the *yo*-heave-o, and the heave-away, and the sighing seamen's cheer. *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

yo² (yō), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *you*.

yoakt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yoke*¹.

yoatt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yote*.

yochell¹, yochle (yōch'el), *n.* Scotch spellings of *yokel*¹. **yochel², yockel** (yō'kel, yok'el), *n.* Same as *yokel*, *hickwall*. [Prov. Eng.]

yodel. See *yodel*.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *v. t.* and *i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *yodeted, yodelled, yodled*, *ppr.* *yodeling, yodelling, yodling*. [Also *yodel*; < G. dial. *jodeln*.] To sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, after the manner of the mountaineers of Switzerland and Tyrol. A single voice at a great distance was heard *yodling* forth a ballad. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, III. 3. Mules braying, negroes *yodling*, axes ringing, teamsters singing. *G. W. Cable*, Dr. Sevier, IV.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *n.* [*< yodel, v.*] A song or refrain in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also sometimes called *warble*.

yodeler, yodler (yō'del-er, -dlēr), *n.* One who sings yodels. Also *yodeller*.

yof, *conj.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *though*. My-selfe *yof* I saye itt. *York Plays*, p. 272.

yoga (yō'gā), *n.* [Hind. *yoga*, < Skt. *yoga*, union, devotion, < *√ yuj*, join: see *yoker*¹.] One of the branches of the Hindu philosophy, which teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and explains the means by which the human soul may obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and effect a junction with the universal spirit. Among the means of effecting this junction are comprehended a long continuance in various unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central truth, and the like, all of which imply the leading of an austere hermit life.

yogi (yō'gī), *n.* [Hind. *yogi*, < *yoga*: see *yoga*.] A Hindu ascetic and mendicant who practises the yoga system, and combines meditation with austerity, claiming thus to acquire a miraculous power over elementary matter. See *yoga*. Also *yogee* and *yogi*.

Then Ravana, the giant, assuming the shape of a pilgrim *Yogi* rolling to the caves of Elora with Gayatrie in his hand, on his lips and the shadow of Shiva's beard in his soul - rolls to Rama's door, and cries "Alma! alma!" *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 316.

yogism (yō'gizm), *n.* [*< yoga* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and practices of the yogis; yoga.

yogle (yō'gl), *n.* Same as *oght*². [Shetland Isles.]

yoh (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] An ancient Chinese reed, shaped like a flute but shorter, having three to seven holes, and played with one hand.

yo-ho (yo-hō'), *interj.* [Cf. *yo!*.] A call or cry, usually given to attract attention.

yoick (yoik), *v. t.* [*< yock-s.*] To urge or drive by the cry of "Yoicks."

Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away. *Fied*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

yoicks (yoiks), *interj.* [Cf. *hocks*.] An old fox-hunting cry. Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! *yoicks! yoicks!* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, II.

Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . . Bravo! . . . Or, if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that I said *Yoicks*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, III. 10.

yoit (yoit), *n.* Same as *yete*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

yojana, yojan (yō'jā-nā, yō'jan), *n.* [Hind. *yojan*, < Skt. *yojana*, < *√ yuj*, join: see *yoker*¹.] In Hindustani, a measure of distance, varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally valued at about five.

yoke¹ (yōk), *n.* [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME. *yok*, *zok*, < AS. *geoc*, *gloc*, *zoc* = OS. *juc* = D. *juk*, *jok* = M.G. *jock*, *juck*, L.G. *jok*, *jog* = OHG. *joh*, MHG. *G. joch* = Icel. *ok* = Sw. *ok* = Dan. *aug* = L. *jugum* (> It. *giogo* = Sp. *yugo* = Pg. *jugo* = P. *joug*) = Gr. *ζυγόν* = W. *iau* = (Bulg. *igo* = Bohem. *jho* = Russ. *igo* = Skt. *juga*, *yoke*; from a root seen in L. *jugere* (> *jug*), join (> E. *join*, *junction*, etc.), = Gr. *ζυγίβαιναι* (> *ζυγ*), join, = Skt. *√ yuj*, join.] 1. A contrivance of great antiquity, by which

The tother [man] was galowers thene the yolk of a naye [an egg].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3284.

2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.—3. The greasy sebaceous secretion or unctuous substance from the skin of the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

Is not the yolk, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious?

Agria, Surv. of Galloway, p. 288. (Jamieson.)

Food yolk. See food-yolk, meroblastic, and tropholecithus. — **Formative yolk,** germinal yolk, which enters into the formation of the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk, which does not undergo segmentation; morpholecithus; vitellus germinativus. See holoblastic. — **Glycerite of yolk of egg,** a mixture of yolk of egg (45 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

yolk², v. See yoke². *Halliwel.*

yolk-bag (yôk'bag), *n.* Same as yolk-sac.

yolk-cleavage (yôk'klâ'vâj), *n.* In *embryol.*, segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under *segmentation*). See cut under *gastrulation*.

yolk-duct (yôk'dukt), *n.* In *embryol.*, the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duct, which conducts from the cavity of the umbilical vesicle to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular cavity of the yolk-sac. See cut under *embryo*.

yolked (yôkt), *a.* [*< yolk + -ed²*.] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in composition: as, a double-yolked egg.

The effect of the loss of a large food-yolk . . . was shown to resemble a similar loss of food-yolk in the eggs of *Micrometrus* as compared with other large-yolked oviparous fish eggs.
Amer. Nat., XXXIII. 923.

yolk-gland (yôk'gland), *n.* Same as vitellarium.

yolk-sac (yôk'sak), *n.* The umbilical vesicle (which see, under *vesicle*). Also called *yolk-bag*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the yolk-sac is just as large.
Amer. Nat., XXXIII. 926.

yolk-segmentation (yôk'seg-men-tâ'shôn), *n.* Same as *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation* of the *vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cut under *gastrulation*.

yolk-skin (yôk'skin), *n.* The vitelline membrane; the delicate pellicle which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large.

yolky (yô'ki), *a.* [*< yolk + -y¹*.] 1. Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk.

In addition to the minute yolk-spherules scattered through the protoplasm, there are a few larger bodies, . . . probably of a yolky nature.
Microsc. Sci., XXX. 5.

2. Greasy or sticky, as unwashed wool. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Because of the yolky fleece.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1887.

yollt, *v.* An obsolete variant of *yell¹*.

yolling (yô'ling), *n.* See *yowley*.

yon (yon), *a.* and *pron.* [*Also dial. yon; < ME. yon, gon, geon, < AS. geon (rare) = OHG. MIIG. G. jener, that, = Icel. enn, inn, often written hinn, the, = Goth. jains, that; with adj. formative -na, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. ôg, who, orig. that, Skt. ya, who. Cf. yond¹, yonder.*] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly poetic.

Luke 36 attyre evenaunge be armeyde at-ryghter,
On bloukez by gone buccayle, by gone bythe stremez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 895.

O what hills are yon, yon pleasant hills,

That the sun shines sweetly on?

"O yon are the hills of heaven," he said.

The Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 208).

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord.

Burns, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field,

Yon solitary Highland Lass!

Wordsworth, The Solitary Reaper.

yon (yon), *adv.* [*An altered form of yond, conformed to yon, a.*] Same as *yonder*.

Him that yon soars on golden wing.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 52.

Hither and yon. See *hither*.

yond¹ (yond), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. yond, gond, gund, as prep. also geond, gend, < AS. geond = LG. giend = Goth. jaind, there; cf. yonder, beyond, and yon.*] *I. adv.* In or at that (more or less distant) place; yonder.

And to the yonder hills I gau hire gyde,

Allas! and ther I took of hire my levee,

And yonde I saugh hire to hire fader ryde.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest yond. *Shak., Tempest*, l. 2. 409.

II. prep. Through.

yond at the world.

Castell of Love, l. 1448.

yond¹ (yond), *a.* [*< ME. yond, gond, gund, gend; a later form of yon, made to agree with the adv. yond.*] Same as *yon* or *yonder*.

Is yond your mistress?

Middleton (and others), The Widow, III. 2.

And see yond fading Myrtle.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

yond² (yond), *a.* [*Appar one of Spenser's inventions, a forced use of yond¹, a.*] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [*Rare.*]

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and yond.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

yonder (yon'dér), *adv.* [*Also dial. yender; < ME. yonder, gonder, gunder, yender, gander = MD. ghender, ghinder = Goth. jaindre, there; a compar. form of yon, with suffix -der as in hither, AS. hider, under, AS. under, etc.*] At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

The fellshepe is youtrez that yender ye see.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2369.

Hold, yonder is some fellow skulking.

Sheridan, The Duenna, l. 4.

Chaucer uses the adverb frequently before the noun, and preceded by *that* or *the*: a use indicating the transition to the adjective use:

In that yonder place

My lady first me took unto her grace.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 580.

yonder (yon'dér), *a.* [*< yonder, adv. Cf. yon.*] Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.

Our pleasant labour to reform

Yon flowery arhours, yonder alleys green.

Milton, P. L., iv. 626.

Sweet Emma Moreland of yonder town

Met me walking on yonder way.

Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yongt, **yonghedet**, **yongtht**, etc. Obsolete forms of *younge*, etc.

yonkert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *younker*.

yook (yôk), *r.* and *n.* Same as *yuck*.

yoop (yôp), *n.* [*Imitative; cf. whoop¹, cloop, etc.*] A word imitative of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. [*Rare.*]

There was such a scuffling, and huzzling, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical yooops of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

yopon (yô'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yore¹ (yôr), *adv.* [*< ME. yore, gore, < AS. gedra, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years.' gen. pl. of gear, year: see year.*] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase of *yore* — that is, of old time; long ago.

A man may serve het and more to pay

In half a yer, althow it were no more,

Than sunn man doth that hath served ful yore.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 476.

When Adam had synnyd, thou seydest yore

That he xulde deye and go to helle.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 107.

In Times of yore an ancient Baron liv'd.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Instead of the great tree that used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn of yore, there now was reared a tall naked pole.
Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

yore² (yôr), *a.* Same as *yare¹*. *Halliwel.*

Yoredale rocks. In *Eng. geol.*, the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this — as in the Pennine area — the massive limestone (the Thick, Scaur, or Main limestone) is succeeded by a series of flagstones, grits, shales, limestones, with a few seams of coal, the whole varying greatly in thickness in localities not far distant from each other. This series was named from Yoredale, in Yorkshire, where it has a development of from 500 to 1,500 feet. In its paleontological features it does not differ much from the Carboniferous limestone series generally. In the Yoredale rocks are the celebrated lead-mines of Alston Moor and others. Also called *Yoredale group* and *Yoredale series*.

York-and-Lancaster rose. See *rose¹*.

Yorkish (yôr'kish), *a.* [*< York (see def.) + -ish¹*.] 1. Pertaining to the city of York or to the county of York, in England.—2. Adhering to the house of York. See *Yorkist*.

But if thy ruby lip it spy,

As kiss it thou mayest deign,

With envy pale 'twill lose its dye,

And Yorkish turn again. *The White Rose.*

Yorkist (yôr'kist), *n.* and *a.* [*< York (see def.) + -ist¹*.] *I. n.* An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their claims to the crown, especially in the Wars of the Roses.

The next Henry Percy, fourth earl, was, however, restored by Edward IV. and became a Yorkist.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 879.

II. a. In *Eng. hist.*, pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. The Yorkist kings were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461–85), and their claims to the crown rested on their descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York, respectively the third and fifth sons of Edward III. See *Lancastrian*, and *Wars of the Roses* (under *rose¹*).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin (Warbeck) . . . connects the Yorkist intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbreaks.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 548.

York pitch. See *pitch* of a plane, under *pitch¹*.
Yorkshire flannel. Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

Yorkshire pudding. A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to catch the drippings.

Yorkshire stone. Stone from the Millstone-grit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

Yorkshire terrier. See *terrier¹*.

yorling (yôr'ling), *n.* Same as *yolling*. See *yowley*.

Half a paddock, half a toad,

Half a yellow yorling. *Scottish Ballad.*

Yoshino lacquer. See *lacquer*.

yostregert, *n.* Same as *austringer*.

On of ye yostregere unto . . . Henry the VIII.

Kytlaph, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 108.

yot (yot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yotted*, ppr. *yotting*. [*Prob. a var. of yote, melt, hence weld: see yote.*] To unite closely; fasten; rivet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

yote (yôt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yoted*, ppr. *yoting*. [*< ME. yoten, var. of yeten, geten, geoten, < AS. geotan, pour: see yet².*] To pour water on; steep. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

My fowls, which well enough

I, as before, found feeding at their trough

Their yoted wheat. *Chapman, Odyssey*, xix. 760.

you, *pron.* See *ye¹*.

younk (younk), *v. i.* See *yuck*.

youtl, *v. i.* See *yowl*.

youlingt, *n.* A spelling of *yowling*.

young (yung), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also yong; < ME. yong, yung, zung, gong, ging, < AS. geong, giung, tung (in compar. also ging-, gyng-, geug-) = OFries. jung, jong = OS. jung = D. jong = MLat. junk, LG. jung = OHG. MHG. junc, (G. jung = Icel. jungur, ungr = Sw. Dan. ung = Goth. juggs (compar. juhiza?); Teut. *gunga, contr. of *yugwanga or *yugwaha = W. ieuanga = L. juvenis = Skt. yuvaga, young; an extension or derivative, with adj. suffix (L. -eus), of a simpler form seen in L. juvenis = O Bulg. junû = Russ. iunûi, etc., = Lith. jaunus = Iett. jauns = Skt. yuran, young; cf. Skt. yavishtha, young-est. From E. young is ult. E. youth. From the L. word are ult. E. juvenile, juvenal, juvenescent, rejuvenate, etc.*] *I. a.* 1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or full age; not old: said of animals: as, a young child; a young man; a young horse.

Thow art yonge and zepe, and hast zeres ynowe

Forto lunc longe and ludyen to lonye.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 17.

Let the young lambs bound

As to the labor's sound!

Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth: as, a young plant; a young tree.

He cropped off the top of his young twigs.

Ezek. xvii. 4.

I wish'd myself the fair young beech

That here beside me stands.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development; recent; newly come to pass or to be.

Rom. Is the day so young?

Ben. But new struck nine.

Shak., R. and J., t. l. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death

To his young hopes. *Corper, Task*, III. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

Thel that duellen there and drynken often of that Welle,

thel novere han Skenesse, and thel sem-n alle weys zonge.

Manderlye, Travels, p. 169.

He is only seven and-thirty, very young for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures.

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, vi.

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw; green.

We are yet but young in deed.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 144.

How for to sell he knew not well,

For a butcher he was but young.

Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 84).

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful: as, in his younger days he was very hot-headed.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my young days.

King Edward the sixt, being of young yeres, but olde in wit.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 158.

7. Junior: applied to the younger of two persons, especially when they have the same name or title: as, young Mr. Thomas Ray called with a message from his father. [Colloq.]—8. Newly or lately arrived. [Australia.]

So says I, "You're rather young there, a'n't you? I was by there a fortnight ago."

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 33.

The Young Pretender. See *pretender*, 3.—**Young America**, the rising generation in the United States. [Colloq.]—**Young beer.** See *schenk beer*, under *beer*.—**Young blood.** See *blood*.—**Young England**, a group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the supposed former condition of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners.—**Young food, fustic, hyson, ice.** See the nouns.—**Young Ireland**, a group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him through their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848.—**Young Italy**, an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini. Analogous republican groups in other countries were called *Young Germany*, *Young Poland*, and *Young France*, and these republican associations collectively were known as *Young Europe*.

II. n. Offspring collectively.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their callow young.
Milton, P. L., vii. 420.

The mother-linct in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd young.
Burns, A Mother's Lament.

With young, pregnant; gravid.

So many days my ewes have been with young.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

Young of the year, in *ornith.*, specifically, birds which have left the nest and acquired their first plumage. Most birds hatch in summer, and, after putting off the downy feathers characteristic of the nestling, acquire a special first feathering; and as long as this is worn, or until the first true molt, they are *young of the year*, without regard to the length of time this plumage may be worn, as it is always replaced by the following spring.

younger (yung'gér), n. [*ME. yonger, zonger, zungre, zingre*, etc., < *AS. gungra, gingra, gengra* (= *g. jinger*, etc.), a follower, disciple, lit. a younger person (as distinguished from *gldra*, an elder), compar. of *geong, giung, yung*, young; see *young*.] A young person; a disciple. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 14* (quartos).

youngerly (yung'gér-li), a. [*ME. younger*, compar. of *young*, + *-ly*, after *elderly*.] Somewhat young; below middle age. [Colloq., U. S.]

The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her youngerly men.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1888.

young-eyed (yung'id), a. Having the fresh, bright eyes or look of youth.

Still clinging to the young-eyed cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

younghead (yung'héd), n. [*ME. yonghede*; < *young* + *-head*.] Youth.

Elde was paynted after this,
That shorter was a fote, wys,
Than she was wont in her yonghede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 851.

Young-Helmholtz theory of color. See *color*.
youngling (yung'ling), n. and a. [*ME. yongling, gongling, gungling*, < *AS. geongling* (= *OHG. jungeling*), a young man, < *geong*, young, + *-ling*, E. *-ling*.] 1. A young person; a youth or child.

Due privilege allow'd, we all should go
Before, and she, the youngling, come behind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 10.

2. Any young thing, as an animal, a plant, etc.; anything immature, undeveloped, or recent.

More dear unto their God than younglings to their dam.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 57.

Speak, whelp'ring younglings, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep.
Herrick, To Primroses Fill'd with Morning Dew.

3. A novice; a new-comer; a beginner.

This Naaman was but an youngling in God's religion
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 338.

II. a. Youthful; young.

The mountain raven's youngling brood
Have left the mother and the nest
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-boys.

The frequent chequer of a youngling tree.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

youngly (yung'li), a. [*ME. gongly, gunglich*, < *AS. geonglic*, < *geong*, young, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] Youthful.

Sum men clepen it the Welle of Zouth: for thei that often drynken there of semen alle weys *youngly*, and liven with outen Skenese.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

youngly (yung'li), adv. [*ME. young* + *-ly*.] In youth; as a youth.

How *youngly* he began to serve his country.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 244.

youngness (yung'nes), n. [*ME. young* + *-ness*.] The condition of being young. *Cudworth.*

Young's modulus. See *modulus*.

youngster (yung'stér), n. [*ME. young* + *-ster*.] 1. A young person; a lad: sometimes applied also to young animals, especially horses.

For Adon's sake, a *youngster* proud and wild.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 120.

A *youngster* at school, more sedate than the rest.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

With the exception of her full sister, . . . this filly is considered the highest bred trotting *youngster* now on the American continent.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

2. A junior officer in a company, battery, or troop. [Familiar and colloq.]

youngth (yungth), n. [Early mod. E. *yongth*; < *ME. yongth, gongthe, gungthe*; < *young* + *-th*. Cf. *youth*, an older word of the same ult. elements.] Youth.

The lusty *yongth* of mans night.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1564), p. clxviii.

The mornefull Muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As shee was wont in *yongth* and somner dayes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

youngthly (yungth'li), a. [Formerly *yongthly*; < *youngth* + *-ly*.] Youthful.

He breathlesse did remaine,
And all his *yongthly* forces idly spent.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 431.

younger (yung'kér), n. [Formerly also *yonker* (= Sw. *Dan. junker*); < MD. *joncker*, D. *jonker* = MLG. *junker*, *juncker*, LG. *junker* = MHG. *junker*, *junkher*, *juncker*, *jonker*, G. *junker*, a young gentleman, a young man; contracted and reduced to the form of a derivative in *-er*, < D. *jonkheer* = LG. *jungher* = MHG. *juncherre*, *juncherre*, G. *jungherr*, *junger Herr*, young gentleman: see *young* and *herrel*, *herr*. Cf. G. *junger*, similarly reduced from *jungfrau*.] 1. A young man of condition; a young gentleman or knight.

Amongst the rest, there was a jolly knight; . . .
But that same *younger* some was overthrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 11.

Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *yonkers*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

2. A young person; a lad; a youngster.

Pagget, a school-boy, got a sword, and then
He vow'd destruction both to birch and men;
Who wou'd not think this *yonker* fierce to fight?
Herrick, Upon Pagget.

It was a pleasure to see the sable *yonkers* lick in the
unctuous meal.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

The juveniles and *yonkers* in the town.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.

3. A novice; a simpleton; a dupe.

What, will you make a *younger* of me? shall I not take
mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 8. 92.

Ang. Is he your brother, sir?
Fust. Yes.—Would he were buried!
I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younger*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

4. Same as *junker*.

youpon (yö'pon), n. Same as *yapon*.

your (yör), pron. [(a) < *ME. your, gour, zoure, zure, iour, cower*, < *AS. cower* (= OS. *iur* = OHG. *iur* = Goth. *izwara*, gen. of *gē* (dat. acc. *cōr*), you: see *ye*, *you*. (b) < *ME. your, zour, zoure, zure, iour, cower, our, coure, cower*, < *AS. cōwer* = OS. *iur*, *iura* = OFries. *iure*, etc. = Goth. *izwar*, poss. pron.: see (a), above.] At, pers. pron. Of you: the original genitive of *ye*, *you*.

Sithen I am *zoure* alre hefd [i. e. head of you all],
Ich am *zoure* alre hele [salvation].
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 478.

B. poss. pron. 1. Of you; belonging to you: used predicatively: now replaced by *yours*.

I wolde permute [change] my penance with *zoure*.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 110.

I . . . not ben *zoure* whil that my lyf may dure.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 642.

And she answerde, "I am *zoure* and the childe *zoure*, therefore do with me and with hym *zoure* will."
Melton (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

2. Belonging to you: possessive and adjective in use, preceding the noun. While plural in form and original meaning, it is now commonly also used, like the nominative *you*, in addressing an individual.

"I have no kynde knowyng," quod I, "to conceyne alle
zoure wordes."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 57.

Promise unto the Lord *your* God, and keep it, all ye that are round about him.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Pa. lxxvi. 11.

I leave it [the poem] to your honourable survey, and your honour to your heart's content.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded. to the Earl of Southampton.
[*Your* was used formerly to denote a class or species well known. This use survives as an archaism, and now often adds a stirring or humorous significance.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the operation of your sun.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 29.

Your great Philosophers have been voluntarily poor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 352.

yourn (yörn), pron. Yours. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

yours (yörz), pron. [*ME. youres, zoures*, etc.; with added poss. suffix, as in *ours*, *theirs*, etc.; see *your*.] That which belongs or those which belong to you: the possessive used without a following noun. Preceded by *of*, it is equivalent to the personal pronoun *you*: as, a friend of *yours*. Compare the similar phrases made with the other possessives in the independent form.

Ye cruell one! what glory can be got
In slaying him that would live gladly *yours*!
Spenser, Sonnets, livi.

What's mine is *yours* and what is *yours* is mine.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 543.

Yours is no love, Faith and Religion fly it.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 1.

If by Fate *yours* only must be Emptie, then of necessitie
ours among the rest must be subjection.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

[*Yours* is sometimes used in specific senses without reference to a noun previously mentioned: (a) Your property. (b) The persons belonging to you; your friends or relatives.

Bothe to me & to myne mykull vnrigh,
And to yow & also *yours* gomeryng [mourning] for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1722.

O God, I fear thy justice will take hold
On me, and you, and mine, and *yours* for this!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 132.

(c) Your letter: as, *yours* of the 16th inst. is at hand.
I have *yours* just now of the 19th.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.]

Abbreviated *yrs*.

Yours truly, yours to command, etc., phrases of conventional politeness immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter: hence sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

Yours truly, sir, has an eye for a fine woman and a fine horse.
W. Collins, Armada, II. 168. (Hoppe.)

yourself, yourselves (yör-'self', -selvz'), pron. [*ME. your selven*, etc.: see *your* and *self*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the second personal pronoun, *ye, you*. *Yourself* is used when a single person is addressed (compare *ye, your*), and *yourselves* when more than one. As nominatives, the words are used for emphasis, either in apposition with *you* or alone.

Ye as well *your-selvyn* the sothe at your egh,
Hit is no bote here to byde for baret with-out.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 12383.

I knowe yow alle as welc or beter than ye do *your-self*.
Melton (E. E. T. S.), ii. 141.

Conversation is but carving;
Carve for all, *yourself* is starving.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

In the objective case *yourself* or *yourselves* is commonly reflexive: when emphatic it is usually in apposition with *you*. Compare *himself, herself*, etc.

Call forth your actors by the scroll. Masters, spread
yourselves.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 16.

"Stay then a little," answered Julian, "here,
And keep *yourself*, none knowing, to *yourself*."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

yourta, yourte, n. French spellings of *yurt*.

youse (yöz), n. [E. Ind.] The cheetah or hunting-leopard, (*Guepardus jubatus*). Also *youze*. See cut under *cheetah*.

youth (yöth), n. [*ME. youthe, youkthe, iouth, gouth, yhouthe, zuwethe, zugethe, geozuthe, ingethe*, etc., < *AS. grógoth, grógoth, ingoth* = OS. *juguth, jugud* = D. *jeugd* = OHG. *jugund*, MHG. *jugent*, G. *jugend*, youth; with abstract formative *-th* (*-oth*, etc.), < *AS. geong*, etc., young: see *young*. A "restored" form appears in *youngth*.] 1. The condition of being young; youthfulness; youngness; juvenility.

These opinions have *youth* in their countenance; antiquity knew them not; it never thought nor dreamed of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

In fact, there's nothing that keeps its *youth*,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.

O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. The age from puberty up to the attainment of full growth. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to maturity; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood. Thus limited, youth includes that early period of manhood or womanhood upon which one enters at puberty, with the establishment of the sexual functions, and in which one continues until the skeleton is completely ossified by the consolidation of the epiphyses of the long bones, so that there is no further increase in stature, and all the teeth are in permanent functional position.

Therefore take hede bothe nyzt & day
How fast yowre dooth asawage.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

8. A young person; especially, a young man.
In this sense it has a plural.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 161.*

Seven youths from Athens yearly sent.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 27.

For what in nature's dawn the child admired,
The youth endeavoured, and the man acquired.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.

Scott, Marmion, li, Int.

I had hardly ever seen a handsome youth; never in my
life spoken to one. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xli.*

4. Young persons collectively.

Forget the present flame, indulge a now,
Single the loveliest of the am'rous Youth.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Even when our youth, leaving schools and universities,
enter that most important period of life.

Burke, Rev. in France.

O ye! who teach the ingenuous youth of nations, . . .
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.

Byron, Don Juan, li. 1.

5†. Recentness; freshness; brief date. [Rare.]

Welcome hither:
If that the youth of my new interest here
Have power to bid you welcome.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 224.

youthedest, *n.* A Middle English form of *youth-*
head.

youthful (yôth'fûl), *a.* [*< youth + -ful*.] 1.
Possessing or characterized by youth; not yet
aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being
in the early stage of life; young; juvenile.

It was a youthful knight

Lov'd a gallant lady.

Constance of Cleveand (Child's Ballads, IV. 226).

As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was
fond of feeling himself comparatively youthful, now, in
opposition with the patriarchal age of Uncle Venner.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Pertaining or belonging or suitable to the
early part of life: as, youthful days; youthful age.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

Shak., As you Like It, li. 7. 160.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful coronals, and lead the dance.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The discrepancy . . . between her age, which was about
seventy, and her dress, which would have been youthful
for twenty-seven.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxi.

Sometimes . . . the youthful spirit has come over me
in such a rush of young blood that it has surprised me
as much as the slaughtered Duncan's manifestation sur-
prised Lady Macbeth.

O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xli.

3. Fresh and vigorous, as in youth.

Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions of
ages is still youthful and flourishing.

Bentley.

4. Early in time.

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.

Nor of the larger stature & cubites of men in those
youthful times and age of the world.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

=*Syn.* 1-3. *Youthful, Juvenile, Boyish, Puérile.* *Youth-*
ful is generally used in a good sense: as, youthful looks
or sports; *juvenile* indifferently, but if in a bad sense
not strongly so: as, the poem was a rather juvenile per-
formance; *boyish* rather more often, but not necessarily,
in some contempt: as, a boyish manner; *boyish* enthusi-
asm; *puérile* always in marked contempt, as a synonym
for *stilly*.

youthfulness (yôth'fûl-i-ti), *n.* [*< youthful +*
-ity.] Youthfulness. [Nonce-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not abate much; no, nor
my youthfulness. *Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 461. (Davies.)*

youthfully (yôth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a youthful
manner.

Your attire . . . not youthfully wanton.

Bp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (Richardson.)

youthfulness (yôth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or
character of being youthful.

Lusty youthfulness. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.*

youthhead (yôth'hed), *n.* [*< ME. youtheode,*
guthede, etc.; < youth + -head. Cf. youthhood.]

Youth. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In gret perel is set youtheide,

Delite so doth his briddil leede.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4931.

A sharp Adversitie,

Danting the Rage of youth-head furlions.

Ramsay, Virtue and Vice, st. 37.

In youthhead, happy season. *Southey. (Imp. Dict.)*

youthhood (yôth'hûd), *n.* [*< ME. "youthehod,"*
guthethod, < AS. geothhûd (= OS. juguthêd);
as youth + -hood. Cf. youthhead.] Youth.

To rejuvenate them with the vigor of his own immortal
youthhood. *G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 135.*

The youthhood of Derry and Enniskillen determined to
protect themselves.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 70.

youthlike (yôth'lik), *a.* Having the charac-
teristics of youth. [Rare.]

All such whom either youthful age or youthlike minds
did fill with unlimited desires. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, lii.*

youthly (yôth'li), *a.* [*< youth + -ly*.] Per-
taining to youth; characteristic of youth;
youthful.

The knight was fiers, and full of youthly heat.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 7.

That sooth'd you in your sins and youthly pomp.

Greene, James IV., v.

As touching my residence and abiding here in Naples,
my youthlike affections, my sports and pleasures, . . .
to me they bring more comfort and love then care and
griefe.

Lilly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.

youthly (yôth'li), *adv.* [*< youth + -ly*.] Youth-
fully.

And deckt himselfe with fethers youthly gay.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

youthness (yôth'nes), *n.* [*< ME. youthnesse;*
< youth + -ness.] Youth; youthfulness.

Off his wickednesse don consentingly,
And that he had don in his youthnesse soo,
With sore hert contrite all confessed thou.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5221.

youthsome (yôth'sûm), *a.* [*< youth + -some*.]
Having the vigor, freshness, feelings, tastes, or
appearance of youth; youthful; young. [Rare.]

To my uncle Fenner's, when at the alchouse I found
him drinking, and very jolly and youthsome.

Pepps, Diary, Oct. 31, 1861.

youthwort (yôth'wêrt), *n.* An old name of
the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

youthy (yôth'i), *a.* [*< youth + -y*.] Young;
youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a youthier turn than is consistent with my
time of day.

Steele, Spectator, No. 206.

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended
Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather
youthy."

Caroline Foz, Journal, p. 133.

youze, *n.* See *youze*.

yovet, *a.* A Middle English form of *garce*, preterit
of *give*.

yow (you), *n.* A dialectal form of *ewe* 1. See
the quotation under *shearhog*.

yowet, *n.* An obsolete form of *yew* 1.

yowl (youl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl* < *ME. youlen,*
goulen, also zaulen, < leel. gaula, bowl: see
yawl 1. (*Cf. yell.*)] To give a long distressful or
mournful cry, as a dog; howl; hence, of per-
sons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour

Resoneth of his yowling and clamour.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

The man (milkman) comes yowling regularly at the
stroke of seven. *Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, I. iii.*

yowl (youl), *n.* [*< yowl, v.*] A long distressful
or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

yowley (you'li), *n.* [One of numerous variant
forms (see below), ult. < *AS. geolu, yellow:* see
yellow.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citre-*
nella: more fully called, by reduplication, *yel-*
low yowley. Also *yeldring, yeldrin, yeldrock, yold-*
ing, yoldring, goldrin, yollina, yorling; also *yite,*
yot. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Scotland
and North of Ireland.]

yowling (you'ling), *n.* [*< ME. yowlyng;* verbal
n. of *yowl, v.*] A howling; crying.

And with a greet yowlyng he wepte.

Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.

Then the wind set up a howling,

And the poodle-dog a yowling.

Thackeray, White Squall.

yowp, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *yaup* 2. *Hallivell.*

yoxit, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *yez*.

Yphantes, *n.* See *Hyphantes*, 1. *Vicillat*, 1816.

ypight, *n.* Same as *pight*, an obsolete past par-
ticipial of *pitch* 1.

ypiked, *a.* Same as *piked* for *picked* 1.

ypocritet, *n.* An old spelling of *hypocrite*.

ypointing (i-point'ing), *a.* [*< y-, v. - + pointing.*
Like *Shakspeare's yavish*, an infelicitous at-
tempt at archaism, the prefix *y-* being confined
to ME. use and there to words of AS. origin
(or to verbs from early OF., some of which, in
the pp., have *y-*); there may have been a ME.
**yointed*, but there could be no ME. **ypointing*.
Milton herein, like Thomson later, was imitat-
ing Spenser, who archaized on principle but
without knowledge.] *Pointing*. [Poetical.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,

The labour of an age in piled stones?

Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid

Under a star-pointing pyramid?

Milton, Epitaph on William Shakspeare.

Yponomeuta (i-pon-ô-mû'tî), *n.* [NL. (La-
treille, 1796), prop. *Hyponomeuta*, < Gr. ὑπονομεύ-
ειν, undermine, < ὑπόνομος, going underground,
underground, as a noun an underground pas-
sage, < ὑπό, under, + νέμειν, drive.] A notable
genus of tineid moths, typical of the family
Yponomeutidae, comprising a number of rather
large slender-bodied species, usually white or
gray, and often with many small black spots.
The larvæ live gregariously in a light web, and feed upon
the foliage of different plants. About a dozen species are
found in Europe and 7 in North America. *Y. cognatella*
is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them
of their leaves.

Yponomeutidae (i-pon-ô-mû'tî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.
(Stephens, 1829), < *Yponomeuta* + *-idae*.] A
family of tineid moths, based chiefly upon ven-
ational characters, but having a recognizable
facies. The larvæ have 16 legs, and in general feed like
those of the type genus. Those of *Atmetia*, however,
bore into buds and young twigs. Some 14 genera have
been placed in this family by Standinger, but the impor-
tant genus *Argyrotaenia* and its allies are removed to a
distinct family, *Argyrotaeniidae*, by Heinemann and others.
Also *Hyponomeutidae*.

ypresledt, *a.* An obsolete form of the past par-
ticipial of *praise*.

For the more a man may do by so that he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthe of wyse and goodes
ypresled.

Piers Plouman (C), xl. 310.

Ypres lace. See *lace*.

ypsiliform (ip'si-li-fôrm), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑψίλιν (see*
hypsiloïd) + l. forma, form.] Shaped like the
Greek capital letter *Υ*; Y-shaped. The figure
is also called *arietiform*, the symbol of the zo-
dical sign *Aries* being the same.

The T-shaped [germinal spot] gradually passes into the
ypsiliform figure, so called from its resemblance to the
Greek *Υ*. *Encyc. Brit., XX. 417.*

ypsiloid. For words so beginning, see *hypsilo-*.

ypsiloid, *a.* Same as *hypsiloïd*.

Ypsilophus (ip-sil'ô-fus), *n.* [NL. (Oken,
1815).] Same as *Ypsolophus*.

Ypsipetes (ip-sip'e-têz), *n.* [NL. (Stephens,
1829), prop. *Hyppipetes*, < Gr. ὑψίπετης, fallen
from heaven, < ὑψί, on high, + πέττω, fly.]

A genus of geometrid moths, of the family *La-*
rentidae, of wide distribution, but having few
species.

Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ô-fus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius,
1798), *Ypsilophus* (Oken, 1815), prop. *Hyppilo-*
phus, < Gr. ὑψίλοφος, having a high crest, < ὑψί,
on high, + λόφος, crest.] A prominent genus
of tineid moths, of the family *Glechiidae*, hav-
ing ocelli, and both fore and hind wings turned
forward at tip. The larvæ are leaf-rollers.
Nine species are known in Europe and thirteen
in the United States.

yr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *year*; (*b*) of *your*;
(*c*) of *younger*.

yravisht (i-rav'ish), *v. t.* A pseudo-archaic form
of *rarish*. Compare *ypointing*.

The sum of this,
Brought hither to Pentapolis,
Y-ravished the regions round,
And every one with claps can sound,
"Our heli-apparent is a king!"

Shak., Pericles, iii, Prol., l. 85.

yrent, **yront**, *n.* and *a.* Old spellings of *iron*.

ysr. An abbreviation of *years* and of *yours*.

yset, *n.* An old spelling of *ice*.

ysetet, *pp.* A Middle English form of *seen*.

Ful longe were his legges and ful leue,
Ylik a staf; ther was no calf yene.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592.

ylakedt. An obsolete preterit and past partic-
iple of *slake*.

Now sleep ylaketh hath the rout.

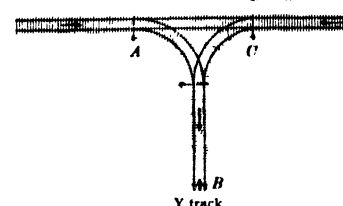
Shak., Pericles, iii, Prol., l. 1.

ystlet, *n.* See *istle*.

ythel, *n.* Same as *ithe*.

ythe, *adv.* Same as *cath*.

Y-track (wî'trak), *n.* A short track laid at right
angles (or approximately so) to a line of rail-
way, with which it is connected by two switches
— the whole resembling the letter *Y*. It is used
instead of a turn-table for reversing engines or cars. In



operating it, an engine or car advancing toward *A* (heading
as shown by the arrow) is switched at *A* to the track *B*,
and then backed up over the switch *C* to the main track
again, heading now in the reverse direction.

ytterbite (it'er-bit), *n.* [*Ytterby*, in Sweden, + *-ite*.] Same as *gadolinite*.

ytterbium (i-ter'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173 (?). An element discovered by Marignac in gadolinite, in regard to which little is known. The spectrum of this metal is believed to be peculiar, and to justify its claim to be recognized as a distinct element.

yttria (it'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter* (by), in Sweden.] A metallic oxide or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming sweetish salts, which have often an amethyst color. It has no action on vegetable colors. Yttria is the sesquioxide of yttrium, Y₂O₃. It occurs in certain rare minerals, and was first detected in gadolinite found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

yttrilite (it'ri-al-it), *n.* [*Yttria* + *-lite*.] A silicate of thorium and the yttrium earths, occurring in massive forms of a dark olive-green color. It is found with gadolinite and other rare species in Llano county, Texas.

yttric (it'rik), *a.* [*Yttrium* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*Yttrium*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing or yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it'ri-us), *a.* [*Yttria* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria: as, the yttrious oxide of columbium.

yttrium (it'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter* (by), in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight, 89 (?). A metal, the base of the earth yttria. But little is known of this metal, and its atomic weight has never been satisfactorily determined. As obtained by Cleve, yttrium is a dark-gray powder exhibiting a metallic luster under the burnisher. It belongs, with various other rare metals, to the cerium group, in regard to most of which, from their scarcity and their resemblance to one another, but little has been definitely made out.

yttrium-garnet (it'ri-um-gär'net), *n.* A variety of garnet containing a small amount of the yttrium earths.

ytrocercite (it-rô-sê'rit), *n.* [*Yttrium* + *cercite* + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Broddbo, near Fäln, in Sweden, embedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It occurs crystallized and massive, and is a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, and calcium.

ytrocolumbite (it'rô-kô-lum'bit), *n.* [*Yttrium* + *columbite* + *-ite*.] Same as *ytrotantalite*.

ytrogummite (it-rô-gum'it), *n.* [*Yttrium* + *gummite*.] A mineral formed by the alteration of eleveite, and related to it as is ordinary gummito to uraninite.

ytrotantalite (it-rô-tan'ta-lit), *n.* [*Yttrium* + *tantalite*.] A rare mineral found at Ytterby, Sweden, of a black or brown color. It is a tantalate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with calcium.

ytrotitanite (it-rô-ti'tau-it), *n.* [*Yttrium* + *titanite*.] Same as *keilhauite*.

Experiments for its discovery are to be undertaken on rutiles, *ytrotitanites*, *wohlerites*, etc.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 388.

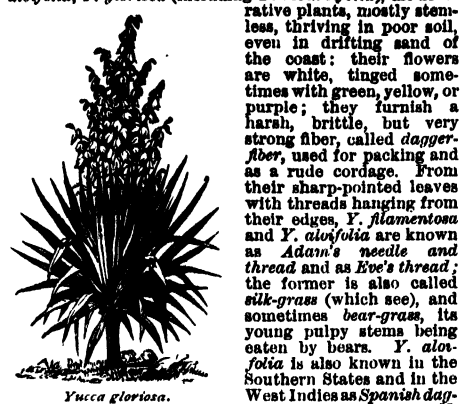
yu, yuh (yü), *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jade.

Yucatecan (yô-kä-tek'an), *a.* [*Sp. Yucateco* (< *Yucatan*, *Yucatan*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or belonging to Yucatan, a region in southeastern Mexico.

A fair sample of Yucatecan agriculture.
U. S. Cons. Rep., 1886, No. lxvii. p. 495.

yucca (yuk'ä), *n.* [*Sp. yucca*, now *yuca* (NL. *yucca*); from the Amer. Ind. name.] 1. A plant of the genus *Yucca*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Dillenius, 1719).] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Irraceneae*. It is characterized by a distinct woody stem, numerous panicle roundish or bell-shaped flowers with nearly or quite separate perianth-segments, small anthers sessile on a club-shaped filament, and an ovary with numerous ovules. There are about 20 species, natives of the United States, Mexico, and Central America. They are low upright perennials, sometimes trees, often with numerous branches. Their leaves are linear-lanceolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The handsome pendulous flowers are large and usually white or cream-colored, attaining a length of 3 inches in *Y. baccata*, and form a showy terminal inflorescence often several feet long, seated among clustered leaves or raised on a bracted peduncle. The fruit is either a dry loculelidal capsule or a pendulous berry which is fleshy or pulpy, sometimes cylindrical and elongated; in *Y. brevifolia* it becomes dry and spongy. The rootstock is saponaceous, and in *Y. Traculeana* and other species is much used by the Mexicans for soap—being included with various similar products under the name *amole*. The leaves yield a coarse fiber; the taller species also produce a fibrous wood which is heavy, spongy, and difficult to cut or work; it shows distinct concentric rings, unlike that of most monocotyledonous plants. Some species are said to reach the height of 60 feet and the thickness of 5 feet. The species are most numerous in the southern United States and northern

Mexico; one, *Y. angustifolia*, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; three are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa* (including *Y. reovirifolia*), all decorative plants, mostly stemless, thriving in poor soil, even in drifting sand of the coast: their flowers are white, tinged sometimes with green, yellow, or purple; they furnish a harsh, brittle, but very strong fiber, called *dagger-fiber*, used for packing and as a rude cordage. From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hanging from their edges, *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. aloifolia* are known as *Adam's needle* and *Eve's thread*; the former is also called *silk-grass* (which see), and sometimes *bear-grass*, its young pulpy stems being eaten by bears. *Y. aloifolia* is also known in the Southern States and in the West Indies as *Spanish dagger* and *dagger plant*. *Y. gloriosa* is the dwarf palmetto, or mound-lily. The preceding and several others are favorites in cultivation, chiefly under the name *yucca*; 8 species cultivated near Nice now begin to form a characteristic feature of some parts of the Mediterranean coast. Some species yield an edible fruit, as *Y. baccata*, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California; a strong coarse fiber, made into rope by the Mexicans, is procured from the leaves by macerating them in water. The name *Spanish bayonet* is also applied to other species, especially to *Y. constricta* (*Y. elata*), which occurs in Mexico and the United States from western Texas to Utah, grows from 9 to 15 feet high, and produces a light-brown or yellowish wood; and to *Y. Traculeana* (including *Y. canaliculata*), a long-leaved species of Texas and Mexico, sometimes 25 feet high and 2 feet thick, producing a bitter but sweetish fruit which is cooked and eaten by the Mexicans. It has its branches all near the top, produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by an edible berry. *Y. brevifolia*, known as *Joshua-tree*, native of Arizona and southern parts of Utah, Nevada, and California, a tree sometimes 40 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, forms in the Mohave desert a straggling open forest; its light soft wood is sometimes made into paper-pulp. *Y. Whipplei* of southern California is much admired for its beauty in cultivation. *Y. Yucateana* of Central America is branched from the base.



Yucca gloriosa.

yucca-borer (yuk'ä-bör'er), *n.* 1. A large North American castnioid moth, *Megathymus yucca*, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*.—2. A Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis*.

Yuccaborus (yu-kab'ô-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leeconte, 1876), < *Yucca* + Gr. *borô*, devouring, gluttonous.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Calandridæ*, containing a single species, *Y. frontalis*, of California, the yucca-borer.

yucca-fertilizer (yuk'ä-fër'ti-li-zér), *n.* A tineid moth, *Pronuba yuccasella*, which, by means of curiously modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollinize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the genus *Yucca*, causing a development of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called *yucca-pollenizer*.

yuchten, *n.* Same as *jucken*.

yuck (yuk), *v. i.* [Also *yuke*, *yook*, *youk*, *yook*; an unassimilated form (perhaps after *D. jucken*, *joken* = LG. *jucken* = G. *jucken*) of *itch*, ult. AS. *gicean*, *itch*: see *itch*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

yuck (yuk), *n.* [*Yuck*, *v.*] The itch, mange, or scabies. [Prov. Eng.]

yuckel (yuk'el), *n.* Same as *yuckel* for hick-wall. Also *yuckel*. [Prov. Eng.]

I feels sunhow as peert as a yuckel.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown* at Oxford, II. xviii.

yucker (yuk'er), *n.* [Imitative, but prob. connected with *yuckel*.] The flicker, or golden-

yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).
a, larva; *b*, moth with wings folded; *c*, female moth with wings expanded (all natural size). *d*, side view of one joint of larva; *e*, head of larva from below; *f*, same, from above; *g*, leg of larva; *h*, maxilla; *i*, mandible; *j*, labial palpi and spinneret; *k*, antenna (all enlarged).

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winged woodpecker, of eastern North America, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*. [Local, U. S.]

yuft, *n.* Same as *yuft* for *juchten*.

yug, yuga (yûg, yô'gâ), *n.* [Hind. *yug*, < Skt. *yuga*, an age, < *y* *yug*, join: see *yoke*.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

yuh, *n.* See *yu*.

Yuhina, *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timeline birds, also



Yuhina gularis.

called by Hodgson *Polyodon*, and by Cabanis *Odonterus*. Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China—*Y. gularis*, *Y. diademata*, *Y. occipitalis*, and *Y. nigripentum*.

yuke, *v. and n.* Same as *yuck*.

yukkel, *n.* Another spelling of *yuckel* for hick-wall.

yulan (yü'lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *yu*, *yuh*, a gem (jade), + *lan*, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, *Magnolia conspicua*, with abundant large white flowers, appearing in spring before the leaves. It is a fine ornamental tree, in China 30 or 40 feet high, but in Europe and America smaller; in the United States it is only half-hardy at the north. A kindred hardy species, also from China, is *M. obovata* (*M. purpurea*), with flowers pink-purple on the outside and white within, beginning to appear before the leaves.

Yule (yöl), *n.* [Also dial., in comp., *yu* (*yubatch*, *yu-block*, etc.); more prop., according to the ME. form, spelled **yool*; early mod. E. sometimes *ewle*; < ME. *yol*, *yolo*, *gol*, December, < AS. *geól*, *gehhol*, *gehhel* (ML. *Giulus*), December (*se ærra geóla*, December, *se æftera geóla*, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = Icel. *jól* = Sw. Dan. *jul* (> M.G. *jul*), Yule, the Christmas feast; = Goth. *jiuleis* in *fruma jiuleis* (appar. 'first Yule'), applied, in a fragment of a calendar, appar. to November. The mod. E. use seems to be due to Scand. rather than to the AS. Origin unknown; according to a common view, the word is identified with Icel. *hjóll*, wheel, with the explanation that it refers to the sun's 'wheeling' or turning at the winter solstice. This notion, absurd with regard to the alleged connection of thought, is also phonetically impossible; the AS. word for *wheel* was *weol*, and could have no connection with *geól*. Another explanation connects the word with *yawl*¹, *yowl*, howl, cry; as if *yule* was orig. the 'noise' of revelry. This is also untenable. The Goth. *jiuleis* implies an AS. **iule*, an unstable form variable to **geóle* or *geól* (= Icel. *jól*); the forms *gehhol*, *gehhel*, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

I craue in this court a crystemas gomen [sport],
For hit is *gol* & *nwe* yer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 284.

He made me goman at *gole*, and gafe me gret *gyfles*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 2629.

At *ewle* we wonten gambole, daunce,
To carrole, and to sing,
To haue gud spiced sewe, and roste,
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner, *Albion's England*, v. 113.

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry merry bells of Yule.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxviii.

Yule block, *clog*, or *log*. Same as *Christmas log*. See *Christmas*.

A small portion of the *yule-block* was always preserved till the joyous season came again, when it was used for lighting the new Christmas block.

Hone, *Year Book*, col. 1110.

The burning of the *Yule log* is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of *Juli*, at the winter solstice, used to kindle huge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 735.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat, . . . was the *Yule clog*, which the squire was particular in having brought in and illumined on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 247.

Yule cake. Same as *Yule dough*. *Hone, Every-Day Book*, I. 1638.—**Yule candle,** a large candle used for light during the festivities of Christmas eve. In many places the exhaustion of the candle before the end of the evening was believed to portend ill luck, and any piece remaining was carefully preserved to be burnt out at the owner's like-wake.

As an accompaniment to the Yule log, a candle of monstrous size, called the *Yule candle*, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive-board during the evening. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

Yule dough (dialectal *doo*, *dow*), a cake made especially for Christmas time. Also called *baby-cake* (because representing in shape a baby, probably the infant Christ) and *Yule cake*.

The *Yule-Dough* (or *Dow*), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles. *Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1777), p. 163.

In the north of England the common people still make a sort of little images at Christmas, which they call *Yule Doss*. *The Listener* (1898), I. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., XI. 6]).

Yule (yöl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Yuled*, ppr. *Yuling*. [*< Yule, n.*] To celebrate Yule or Christmas. *Hallwell; Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yule-tide (yöl'tid), *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

In the old clog almanacs, a wheel is the device employed for marking the season of *Yule-tide*. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 746.

Yuncinæ (yun-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Iynginæ*; *< Yunx*, prop. *Iynx* (*Iyng-*), + *-inæ*.] Same as *Iynginæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

yungan (yung'gan), *n.* [Native name.] The dugong. *E. P. Wright*.

Yungidæ, Yunginæ, n. pl. Same as *Iyngidæ, Iynginæ*.

Yunx (yungks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766 or earlier), also *Jynx* and *Iynx*, *< Gr. iynx*, the wryneck.] 1. Same as *Iynx*.—2. [*l. c.*] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. See cut under *wry-neck*.

The *Yunx*, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long in proportion to his body, and marked with cross-bars too. *John Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 200.

yupon (yö'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

yure (yör), *n.* See *ewer*⁸. [Prov. Eng.]

yurt (yört), *n.* [Siberian.] One of the houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern and central Asia. Also *yourta*, *yourte*, *jurt*.

It [the lake] is ten miles in circumference, and here and there are *yourtes* inhabited by the Mongols. *Huc, Travels* (trans. 1852), I. 208.

yutu (yö'tö), *n.* [Peruv.] A species of tinamou, found in Peru.

A partridge called *yutu* frequents the long grass. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 678.

yuxi, v. and n. An obsolete variant of *yex*.

yvet, n. An old spelling of *ivy*¹.

yvelt, a., n., and adv. An old spelling of *evil*¹.

yvoiret, yvoryt. Old spellings of *ivory*¹.

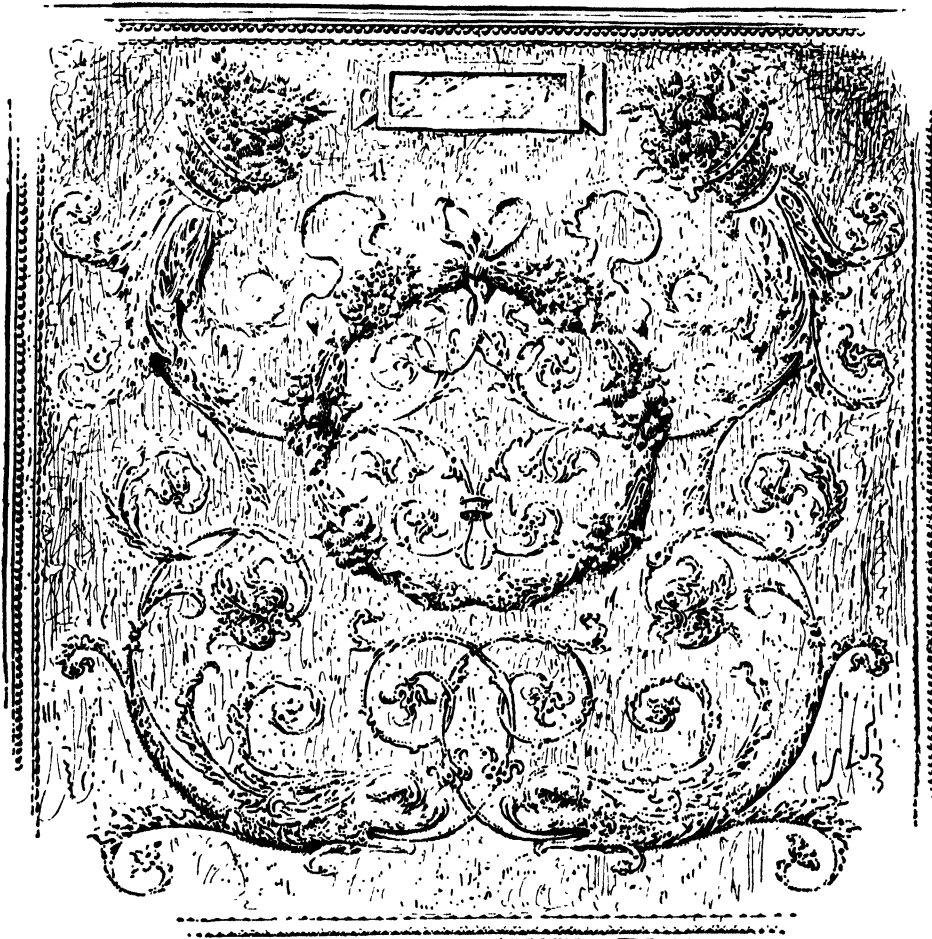
ywist, adv. and n. See *weis*.

ywraket. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*¹.

ywriet. An obsolete past participle of *wry*².

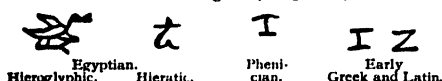
ywroket. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*¹.

yyet, n. A Middle English form of *eye*¹.





1. The twenty-sixth character in the English alphabet, and the last, as in that of the later Romans. In the Phœnician system, from which ours comes through the Latin and Greek, it was the seventh sign. The comparison of ancient forms, including the Egyptian as perhaps the original (compare *A*), is as follows:



The same character has a corresponding place as *zeta* in the Greek series, and went over in that place to the Italian alphabets; but, about the third century B. C., it was dropped out by the Romans as not needed, and the newly devised *G* (see *G*) was put in its place. Then finally, some two centuries later, it was taken back (together with or soon after *Y*: see *Y*) to express in borrowed Greek words the peculiar double sound (*ds* or *ad*) which it had won in Greek usage, and so appeared anew in its old company, but with greatly altered position. It was not used in the oldest English, but came gradually in out of the French in the fifteenth century and later. With us, as in French, it has lost its value of a compound consonant, and expresses the sonant or voiced sibilant sound corresponding to *s* as *surd* or breathed sibilant. The proper *z*-sound is also, and even much oftener, written by *s*, as in *roses*, and in a few words (as *posse*, *dissolve*) by double *s*, and yet more rarely (for example, *sacrifice*) by *c*. The sound is a common one in our English pronunciation—not much less than 3 per cent. (the *surd s* being 4½ per cent.). As initial, the character *z* is written mostly in words of Greek origin, but as final (almost always with silent *e* added) it is found in many Germanic words, as *freeze*, *graze*. It occurs sometimes double, as in *buzz*, *buzzard*. The corresponding sonant to our other sibilant (written in this work with *zh*, after the example of *sh*) is spelled with either *s* or *z*, as in *pleasure*, *azure*. It is the rarest of our consonant sounds, counting for only a fiftieth of 1 per cent. of our utterance. In certain Scotch words and names, as *capercaille*, *Dalziel*, *z* is written for the *y*-sound. In the United States the character is generally called *zee*; in England, generally *zed* (from *zeta*); *izzard* (which see) is an old name for it. 2. As a symbol, in *math*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the third variable or unknown quantity. (*b*) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, one of the system of point-coordinates in space. (*c*) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *z*.

Zaf (zā), *n.* [An arbitrary syllable.] In *solmization*, a syllable once used for *fb*.

za- [*Gr. ζα-, inseparable prefix, intensive and augmentative.*] An intensive or augmentative prefix sometimes used in forming modern scientific words to emphasize the character or quality noted by the element to which it is prefixed (like *E. very, a.*), as in *zalamdodont*, having teeth with a very V-shaped ridge, *Zalophus*, *Zamelodia*, *Zapus*, etc.

Zabaism, Zabism (zā'bi-izm, zā'bizm), *n.* Same as *Sabaism*.

zabra (zā'brā), *n.* [*Sp. and Pg.*] A small vessel used on the coasts of Spain.

Portugal furnished and set forth . . . ten Galeons, two *Zabras*, 1800. *Mariners. Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 592.

Of the tenders and *zabras* seventeen were lost and eighteen returned. *Motley, Hist. Netherlands*, II. 507.

Zabridæ (zab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Hope, 1838), < Zabrus + -idæ.*] A family of caraboid beetles, named from the genus *Zabrus*.

Zabrus (zā'brus), *n.* [*NL. (Clairville, 1806), < Gr. ζαβρός, gluttonous.*] An extensive genus of caraboid beetles. They are of medium or large size, black with metallic reflections, and remarkable in that many of them are rather phytophagous than carnivorous, particularly in the larval state. *Z. gibbus* of Europe is a noted enemy to cereal crops, its larva feeding on the stems just above the ground, and the beetle devouring the grain. Over 60 species are known, each occupying a narrowly restricted region in the Mediterranean fauna, except *Z. gibbus*, which extends into northern Europe.

zac (zak), *n.* Same as *zebuder*.

zacatilla (zā-kā-tē'lyā), *n.* See *cochineal*, 1.

zaffer, zaffre (zaf'ēr), *n.* [*Also zaffar, zaffir, zaffra, zaphara, and suphara; < F. zafre, safre, saffre = Sp. safre = It. zaffera; of Ar. origin; cf. saffron.*] The residuum of cobalt-producing ores after the sulphur, arsenic, and other vol-

atile matters have been more or less completely expelled by roasting. As the result of this process a grayish oxid of cobalt is left behind, which is mingled with various impurities, and usually with some sand. Zaffer is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in various other ways, as in furnishing the beautiful color known as *cobalt blue*, which is still of importance, although much less so since the discovery of a method of making artificial ultramarine.

zaffer-blue (zaf'ēr-blō), *n.* Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

Zaglossus (za-glos'us), *n.* [*NL. (Gill, 1877), < Gr. ζα- intensive + γλῶσσα, tongue.*] The proper name of that genus of prickly ant-eaters which is better known by its synonym *Acanthoglossus* (which see).

Zaitia (zā'thā), *n.* [*NL. (Amyot and Ser-ville, 1843), < Heb. zaitih.*] A genus of water-bugs, of the family *Belostomatidæ*, peculiar to America. They somewhat resemble the species of *Belostoma*, but have a prolonged tapering head and long rostrum. *Z. fuminea* is a very common and wide-spread insect, of a yellowish color, found in the mud or among the weeds of ponds and streams from Maine to Texas.

zalamdodont (za-lam'dō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. ζα- intensive + λαμβδα, the letter λ, + ὀδὸν (ὀδοντ-), = E. tooth.*] Having short molar teeth with one V-shaped ridge; specifically, noting the *Zalamdodontia*: as, a *zalamdodont* dentition; a *zalamdodont* mammal: opposed to *dilambdodont*.

The insectivores with *zalamdodont* dentition are the most primitive, or at least are generally so considered. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 186.

Zalamdodontia (za-lam-dō-don'tiā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see zalamdodont.*] A group or series of insectivorous mammals; a division of the suborder *Bastia*, or *Insectivora vera*, having short molars whose crowns present one V-shaped transverse ridge, a formation characteristic of the insectivores of tropical regions, which are thus contrasted with temperate and northerly forms (*Dilambdodontia*). The Madagascar tenrecs, the African golden moles, and the West Indian solenodons are examples. See cuts under *agouti*, *Chrysochloris*, *sukinah*, and *tenrec*.

Zalophus (zal'ō-fus), *n.* [*NL. (Gill, 1867), < Gr. ζα- intensive + λῶφος, crest.*] A genus of otaries, or eared seals: so named from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull. The common



California Sea-lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

sea-lion of California is *Z. californianus* (formerly *Z. gilchristi*), and another inhabits Australia and New Zealand.

zamang (za-mang'), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] Same as *rain-tree*.

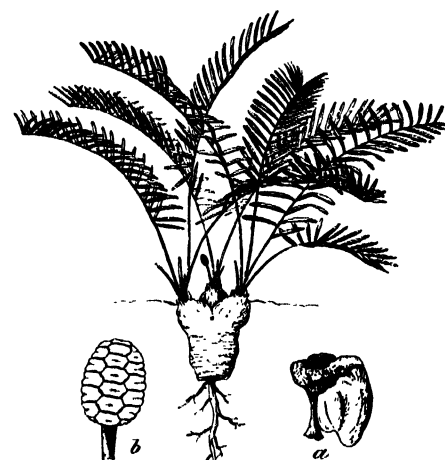
zambo, *n.* See *sambo*.

zambomba (*Sp. pron. thām-bom'bi*), *n.* [*Sp.*] A rude Spanish musical instrument, consisting of an earthen jar the top of which is covered with parchment, through which a stick is inserted. It is sounded by rubbing the stick with the finger, so as to set the air within the jar into sympathetic vibration.

Zamelodia (zam-e-lō'di-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Coues, 1880), < Gr. ζα- intensive + μελωδία, a singing, melody; see melody.*] A genus of American song-grosbeaks. Two species occurring in the United

States are the rose-breasted and the black-headed, *Z. ludoviciana* and *Z. melanocapala*. (See cut under *rose-breasted*.) The latter inhabits the western United States from the plains to the Pacific, where the former is not found, and extends into Mexico. The adult male has the crown and sides of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail black, the wings and tail much varied with white, and the neck all around and the under parts rich orange-brown, inclining to pure yellow on the belly and the lining of the wings. The bill and feet are grayish-blue. The length is about 8½ inches, the extent 12½. The female differs much from the male, but has the same rich yellow under wing-coverts. Also called *Habia*.

Zamia (zā'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'*] 1. A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zamiæ*. It is characterized by a naked trunk partly or wholly above the



Female Plant of *Zamia integrifolia* (the wavy line indicates the surface of the ground). *a*, scale with one seed; *b*, the young female flower.

soil, pinnate leaves, and naked truncate strobile-scales, both the male and female cones being oblong and cylindrical and their scales similar. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical North America. They produce a simple, lobed or branching caudex, sometimes a low trunk, often covered with scars. The stems increase in height by the yearly development of a crown of stiff fern-like leaves with firm rigid segments which are entire or serrate, parallel-nerved, and jointed at the broad base. *Z. integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*), with a short globular or oblong, chiefly subterranean stem, occurs in low grounds in southern Florida, and is the only cycad found within the United States; it yields a starch known as *Florida arrowroot*; the plant is called *coontie* (which see). *Z. furfuracea* and the preceding are known as *wild sago* in Jamaica. From these and other dwarf species an excellent arrowroot is made in the Bahamas and elsewhere in the West Indies. Many species cultivated under glass as *zamias* are now classed as *Encephalartos*, and *Z. spiralis* as *Macrozamia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zamies (zā-mi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Miquel, 1842), < Zamia + -es.*] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ*. It is characterized by a deciduous fertile strobile with peltate uniovulate scales; and by leaf-segments straight in the bud, not circinate as in *Cycas* and in ferns. It includes 68 species, of 9 genera, or all the plants of the order except the genus *Cycas*. They are singular plants, usually with a thick woody trunk and pinnate leaves; the principal genera are *Zamia* (the type), *Macrozamia*, *Ceratozamia*, *Dioon*, and *Stangeria*. They are chiefly tropical, and occur mostly in North America, South Africa, and Australia.

zamindar (zam'in-dār), *n.* Same as *zemindar*.

zamindari (zam'in-dā-ri), *n.* Same as *zemindari*, 2.

Zamiostrobus (zā-mi-os'trō-bus), *n.* [*NL., < L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone,' + Gr. στέβας, a top, cone; see strobile.*] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil cones which resemble the fruit of the living genus *Zamia*. They have been found in the Lower Lias, the Coralline limestone, the Wealden, and the Miocene.

Zamites (zam-i'tēz), *n.* [*NL., < L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'*] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging

to the cycads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living *Zamia*. The genus *Zamia* first appears in the Trias, but is especially well developed in the Jurassic; it continued through the Cretaceous, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. There have been about 80 species described. The cycadaceous flora played an important part in the vegetation of Greenland and Spitzbergen during the Jurassic epoch, giving an almost tropical aspect to the forests of that region and epoch. Various other genera of cycads allied to *Zamia* have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are *Glossozamia*, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and *Otozamites*, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into several groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segments of the leaf. The latter genus runs through the whole of the Jurassic, as far as the lower division of the Upper or White Jura, when it gives way to the genus *Zamia*. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. *Ptilophyllum*, *Ctenophyllum*, *Pterophyllum*, *Ptilozamia*, *Pterozamia*, *Anozamia*, and *Sphenozamia* are other genera of cycads more or less allied to *Zamia* and to one another.

zamoose (za-mōs'), *n.* [W. African.] A West African buffalo, or bush-ox, found in Sierra Leone, *Bos brachyceros*, the short-horned buffalo, having the ears fringed with hair, short horns depressed at base, and no dewlap.

zampogna (tsám-pō'nyā), *n.* [It.] 1. Same as *bagpipe*.—2. Same as *shawm*.

zanana (za-nā'nā), *n.* Same as *zenana*.

Zanclodon (zang-klo-don), *n.* [NL. (Plein), < Gr. ζῳκλον, sickle, + δον (don-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family *Zanclodontidae*, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragular process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebrae.

Zanclodontidae (zang-klo-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zanclodon* (t-) + -idae.] A family of carnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Zanclodon*, from the Trias of Europe.

Zanclognatha (zang-klog'nā-thā), *n.* [NL. (Lederer, 1857), < Gr. ζῳκλον, sickle, + γῳθῳς, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid moths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American species are known. *Z. minutalis* feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

Zanclostomus (zang-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. ζῳκλον, sickle, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of eucloos, the type of which is *Z. javanicus* of Java, and to which were formerly referred some related African forms. The species named has exposed nostrils, bare orbits, no crest, white-tipped tail-feathers, and the mantle, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut brown; the orbits are bright blue, the eyes blackish, and the beak coral-red. The length is 18 inches, of which the tail makes more than half. This handsome cuckoo ranges from Tenasserim down the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

Zancus (zang'klus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. ζῳκλον, sickle.] A genus of carangoid fishes based on a Pacific species, *Z. cornutus*, a small fish of striking form and color.

sander (zan'dér), *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch, *Stizostedion lucioperca* (formerly *Luciperca sandra*). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also *sander* and *sant*.

sand-mole (zand'möl), *n.* [D. *sandmol*; < *sand*, sand, + *mol*, mole.] Same as *sand-mole*. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georchus*.

zanella (zā-nel'ā), *n.* A twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas. *Drapers' Dict.*

Zannichellia (zan-i-kel'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Zannichelli (1662-1729), author of a flora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Zannichelliaceae*. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved carpels. The only species (by some considered as forming 2 species), *Z. palustris*, is a native of brackish ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is a submerged slender aquatic with a filiform creeping stem, the capillary branches becoming twisted into matted floating masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or filiform; the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming axillary. See *horned pondweed*, under *pondweed*.

Zannichelliaceae (zan'i-ke-li-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zannichellia* + -ace.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*. It is characterized by axillary unisexual flowers, the male with a single stamen and globose pollen, the female with its two to nine carpels each

containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule. It includes 3 genera, of which *Zannichellia* is the type; the others, salt-water plants with a perianth of three hyaline segments, occur in the Mediterranean region (*Althemia*) and in Australia (*Lepidocarpus*). All are slender submerged aquatics growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootstock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

Zanonla (zā-nō ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Plumier (1703) from Giacomo Zanoni (1615-82), author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceae*, type of the tribe *Zanoniceae*. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five stamens, and three two-cleft styles. The 2 species are natives of India and the Malayan archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with petioled ovate or oblong entire leaves and unbranched tendrils. The small flowers are borne in loose pendulous panicles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-lobed apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged seeds; that of *Z. indica* is known as *banded seed* (which see).

Zanoniceae (zan-ō-ni-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < *Zanonla* + -eae.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with five stamens, free filaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placenta on which the ovules are irregularly inserted. It includes 17 species, of 8 genera, of which *Zanonla* is the type; the others are also tropical climbing shrubs—one, *Gerrardanthus*, occurring in Africa, the other, *Alamitra*, including most of the species, extending through Asia, America, and Australia.

Zanora palm. See *palm* 2.

zant (zant), *n.* Same as *zander*.

Zante (zan'te), *n.* A contraction of *Zante-wood*. **Zantedeschia** (zan-tē-des'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1826), named from Francesco Zantedeschi, who wrote on the plants of Brescia and Bergamo in 1824.] A plant genus now known by the earlier name *Richardia* (which see).

Zante fustic. Same as *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*). See also cut under *smoke-tree*.

Zante-wood (zan'te-wūd), *n.* 1. Same as *Zante fustic*.—2. Same as *satinwood*, (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*).

zanthin, *n.* An erroneous form of *xanthin*.

zantho-. For words so beginning, see *zantho-*.

Zantiote (zan'ti-ōt), *n.* [Zante (see def.) + -ote.] A native of Zante (ancient Zacynthus), one of the Ionian Islands.

zany (zā'ni), *n.*; *pl. zanies* (-niz). [F. *zani*, < It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; abbr. of *Giovanni*, John; see *John*, and cf. *E. Jack* in similar use.] 1. A comic performer, originating on the Italian stage, whose function it is to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown, or the acts of other performers; hence, an apish buffoon in general; a merry-andrew; an amusing fool.

He's like a zany to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.

H. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

He teach thee; thou shalt like my Zany be,
And feign to do my cunning after me.

Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II. 203).

The English apes and very zanies be
Of everything that they do hear and see.

Drayton, To Henry Reynolds.

Preacher at once, and zany of thy age!

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 206.

He (Granville) had been wont, in the days of his greatest insolence, to speak of the most eminent nobles as zanies, lunatics, and buffoons. *Molloy*, Dutch Republic, I. 402.

2†. An attendant.

Lady, Imperia the courtesan's zany hath brought you
this letter from the poor gentleman in the deep dungeon,
but would not stay till he had an answer.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Clown*, *Fool*, *Buffoon*, *Mimic*, *Zany*. "The zany in Shakespeare's day was not so much a buffoon and mimic as the obsequious follower of a buffoon and the attenuated mime of a mimic. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional clown or fool, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, imitating his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbecility. . . . The professional clown or fool might be clever and accomplished in his business, a skillful tumbler and mountebank, doing what he undertook to do thoroughly and well. But this was never the case with the zany. He was always slight and thin, well-meaning, but comparatively helpless, full of readiness, grimace, and alacrity, but also of incompetence, eagerly trying to imitate his superior, but ending in failure and absurdity. . . . We have ourselves seen the clown and the zany in the ring together, the clown doing clever tricks, the zany provoking immense laughter by his ludicrous failures in attempting to imitate them. Where there is only a single clown, he often combines both the characters, doing skillful tumbling on his own account, and playing the zany to the riders." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 1869, art. 4.)

zany (zā'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zanied*, ppr. *zanying*. [F. *zany*, *n.*] To play the zany to; mimic; imitate apishly.

All excellence
In other madams do but zany hers.

Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Laughs them to scorn, as man doth buse apes
When they will zanie men.

Martino, Antonio and Mellida, II, iv. 1.

zanyism (zā'ni-izm), *n.* [F. *zany* + -ism.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.—2. The condition or habits of a buffoon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

Zanzalian (zan-zā'li-an), *n.* [F. *Zanzalus* (see def.) + -ian.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradaeus. See *Jacobite*, 2.

zanze, *n.* [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zanzibari (zan-zi-bā'ri), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa. It was in 1890 made a British protectorate, confined chiefly to the island of Zanzibar, while the coast of the neighboring mainland was ceded to Germany.

The country is practically in the hands of Arabs and Zanzibari slavers and traders.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 372.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Zanzibar.

zapateado (Sp. pron. thā-pā-tē-ā-dō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked by blows of the foot on the ground.

zaphara (zaf'ā-rā), *n.* Same as *zaffer*.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < *Zaphrentis* + -ines.]

A subfamily of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the family (*Cyathophylloidea*), typified by the genus *Zaphrentis*. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal foveola formed by a tubular inflection of the tabulae on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulae are complete, but the septa are deficient or irregular, and there is usually no columella.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. < Gr. ζα-intensive + φῳρῳ, brain.] 1. The typical genus of *Zaphrentidae*. The species are deeply cupped, with many septa, and a peculiar pit on one side of the interior. *Z. canadensis* is an example. They lived in the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus. *Webster's Dict.*, 1890.

Zapodidae (zā-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (-pod-) + -idae.] A family of rodent mammals, of the myomorph series of the order *Rodentia*, framed by Coues for the reception of the jumping mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, a small mouse-like quadruped intermediate in some respects between the *Muridae*, or mice proper, and the *Dipodidae*, or jerboas of the Old World. By some the family is considered as a subfamily of *Dipodidae*, under the names *Zapodinae* and *Jacodinae*. See *Zapus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zapodinae (zā-pōd'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (-pod-) + -inae.] The *Zapodidae* as a subfamily of *Dipodidae*.

zapotilla (zā-pōt-il-lā), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

zaptieh (zāp'ti-ē), *n.* [Turk.] A policeman.

Zapus (zā'pus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1876), < Gr. ζα-intensive + πῳς = *E. foot*.] The only genus of *Zapodidae*. *Z. hudsonius* is the common jumping mouse, or deer-mouse, of North America. See cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zaragoza mangrove. See *mangrove*.

zarape (za-rā'pē), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *serape*.

Men wearing vermilion zarapes about their shoulders.
The Nation, XLVIII. 811.

Zarathustrian (zar-a-thōs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Zarathustra* + -ian.] Same as *Zoroastrian*.

Zarathustrism (zar-a-thōs'tri-an-izm), *n.* [F. *Zarathustra* + -ism.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

Zarathustrie (zar-a-thōs'trik), *a.* Same as *Zoroastrie*.

It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustrie* dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.

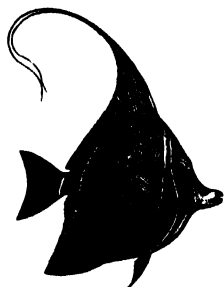
Encyc. Brit., XX. 361.

Zarathustrism (zar-a-thōs'trizm), *n.* [F. *Zarathustra* (see *Zarathustrian*) + -ism.] Same as *Zarathustrism*.

Modern Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, and Buddhism.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 49.

zarate (zar'a-tit), *n.* [After Señor *Zarate*, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite. Also called *emerald nickel*.

zareba (zā-rē'bā), *n.* In Sudan and adjoining parts of Africa, an inclosure against enemies or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a forti-



Zancus cornutus.

fied camp in general. Also written *zareeba*, *zereba*, *zeriba*, etc.

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive in cutting thorn branches and constructing a *zareeba* or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 85.

zarf (zärf), *n.* [Also *zurf*; < Ar. *zarf*, a vessel, a case.] A holder for a coffee-cup: a term used throughout the Levant. These holders are usually of metal and of ornamental design in openwork. Their immediate object is to prevent the hot cup from burning the fingers.

Some zarfs are of plain or gilt silver filigree. E. W. Lane, Mod. Egypt (Istans, I. 189, note.



a, the Zarf; b, the Cup.

zarnich (zär'nik), *n.* [Also *zarnec*, etc.; < Ar. *zarnikh*, *azzer-nikh*, arsenic, < Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic: see *arsenic*.] 1. In alchemy, orpiment.—2. An old term embracing the native sulphids of arsenic, sandarac (or realgar) and orpiment.

zarzuela (Sp. pron. thür-thü-ä'li), *n.* [Sp.] A short drama with incidental music, like a vaudeville. It is said to have been first introduced into Spain at Zarzuela in the seventeenth century.

zastuga (zas-trö'gä), *n.* [Russ.] One of a series of ridges, with corresponding depressions, rising in wave-like succession above the general level of the snow when this has been blown across by a long-continued wind.

zataint, *n.* An old spelling of *satint*.

zati (zi'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] The capped macaque of India and Ceylon, *Macacus pileolatus*.

Zauschneria (zäsh-nö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), named for Zauschner, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagraceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with four petals, eight stamens, and a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules, and, distinguishing it from the similar genus *Epiobium*, by a calyx with the tube suddenly expanding above the ovary into a funnel-shaped limb globose at the base. The only species, *Z. California*, a handsome plant of California, is cultivated under the names of *California fuchsia* and *humming-bird's trumpet*. It is a low branching shrub with sessile entire or minutely toothed leaves, and bright-crimson flowers which are solitary and sessile in the axils.

zax (zaks), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *sax* (< AS. *sax*, etc.), a knife.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates; a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the pole for perforating the slate to receive the nail or pin.

Z-crane (zē' or zed'krangk), *n.* A peculiarly shaped crane in the cylinder of some marine

steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds*.

Zea (zē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737; used earlier by Brunfels, 1530), < Gr. *ζέα*, *zēä*, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by monococious flowers, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a large axillary sessile spike wrapped in numerous leaf-like bracts or husks, and consisting of plattate flowers densely aggregated in many rows upon a thick unjointed rachis. The only species, *Z. Mays*, the well-known Indian corn or maize, long cultivated throughout many warm and temperate regions, is supposed to be a native of America, but is not now known in a wild state. It is a tall plant with unbranched robust stems, large light-green leaves, a handsome long-stalked terminal panicle (known as the *tassel*), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green slender styles known as the *silk*. The fruit is a hard roundish caryopsis (known as the *kernel*) partly inclosed by the chaffy remains of the four glumes and broad palea—the kernels and their rachis (the *cob*) forming the spike or ear of corn. The seeds furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stalks and leaves are used for fodder, and the husks are much used for filling mattresses and horse-collars, and for making door-mats; a coarse textile fabric, also, and paper of excellent quality, have been experimentally made from them. The cob, and sometimes the whole ear, is used as fuel. The chief value lies of course in the kernel. See *maize*, cut in preceding column, and cut under *husk*. Compare *corn*!

zeal (zēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zele*; < OF. *zele*, F. *zèle* = Sp. Pg. It. *zelo*, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. *ζῆλος*, *zēl* (for **zēlos*), < *ζέω* (**zēō*), boil, akin to E. *yeant*: see *yeast*.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; intense interest or endeavor; eagerness to accomplish or obtain some object.

They have a *zeal* of [for R. V.] God, but not according to knowledge. Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my *zeal*.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 47.

Controversial *zeal* soon turns its thoughts on force.

Burke, Rev. in France.

His fervent *zeal* for the interests of the state.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

= *Syn.* Earnestness, Enthusiasm, etc. (see *eagerness*), warmth, fervor, heartiness, energy.

zeal (zēl), *r. i.* [*zeal*, *n.*] To entertain *zeal*; be zealous.

Stiff followers, and such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.

Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

zealant, *n.* See *zealant*.

zealed (zēld), *a.* [*zeal* + *-ed*.] Filled with *zeal*; characterized by *zeal*.

Zealed religion.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

zealfull (zēl'fūl), *a.* [*zeal* + *-ful*.] Full of *zeal*; zealous.

These dayes of Ours may shine

In *Zeal-full* Knowledge of the Truth divine.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

zealless (zēl'les), *a.* [*zeal* + *-less*.] Lacking *zeal*. *Bp. Hall*.

zealot (zēl'ot), *n.* [*zealot*, < L. *zelotes*, < Gr. *ζῆλωτής*, a zealot, < *ζῆλος*, *zeal*: see *zeal*.] 1. One who is zealous or full of *zeal*; one carried away by excess of *zeal*; an immoderate partizan: generally in a disparaging sense.

He was one of those furious *zealots* who blow the bellows of faction until the whole furnace of politics is red-hot with sparks and cinders.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the *zealots* of both parties. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 62.

2. [*cap.*] One of a fanatical sect or party (the *Zealots*) among the Jews of Palestine under Roman dominion, who on account of their excesses in behalf of the Mosaic law were also called *Nicarii* or *Assassins*. The *Zealots* gained the ascendancy in a civil war, and withstood the Romans so fiercely as to bring about the total destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. *Zealots* are also mentioned (perhaps by confusion) as a sect of the Essenes, similarly characterized by fanatical *zeal* for their ascetic practices.

That desperate Faction of the *Zealots*, who, like so many Firebrands scattered up and down among them [the Jews], soon put the whole Nation into Flames.

Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

zealotical (zē-lot'i-kal), *a.* [*zealot* + *-ic-al*.] Having the character of a *zealot*; belonging to a body of *zealots*.

One Leviston, a *zealotical* Scotsman, a tailor, came with a gray suit of apparel [for a disguise] under his cloak.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 80.

zealotism (zēl'ot-izm), *n.* [*zealot* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a *zealot*. *Gray*.

zealotist (zēl'ot-ist), *n.* [*zealot* + *-ist*.] A zealous partizan; one of a body of *zealots*. *Howell*.

zealotry (zēl'ot-ri), *n.* [*zealot* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Behavior as a *zealot*; excessive or undue *zeal*; fanaticism.

Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry*.

Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)

Herod is outthorowed, Sternhold is out-sternholded, with a *zealotry* of extravagance that really seems like wilful burlesque.

De Quincey, Style, I.

zealous (zel'us), *a.* [*zealous*, full of *zeal*, < *zelus*, *zeal*: see *zeal*. Cf. *jealous*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Full of or incited by *zeal*; jealous for the good or the promotion of some person or object; ardent; eager; fervent; devoted.

That man loves not who is not *zealous* too.

Herrick, Zeal Required in Love.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 100. (Davies.)

The clergy of New England were, for the most part, *zealous* promoters of the revolution.

Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

2. Caused by or manifesting *zeal*; due to earnest devotion; of an ardent character or quality.

So sweet is *zealous* contemplation.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 94.

I will study Service and friendship, with a *zealous* sorrow For my past incivility towards ye.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. Forward, enthusiastic, fervid, keen. See *zeal*. **zealously** (zel'us-li), *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; fervently; earnestly.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing. Gal. iv. 18.

Sir, I will amply extend myself to your use, and am very *zealously* afflicted, as not one of your least friends, for your crooked fate. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, II. 2.

zealousness (zel'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; ardor; zeal.

zealousy (zel'us-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zelousie*; < *zealous* + *-y*. Cf. *jealousy*.] 1. Zealousness.

His hand eternity, his arm his force,

His armour *zealousy*, his breast-plate heaven.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of *jealousy*.

The *zealousie* and the eager ferseeness of Olimpias.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

zebec, **zebeck**, *n.* Same as *zebec*.

zebra (zē'brä), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *zèbre*, < African *zebra*.] 1. *n.* An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris*, having the body more or less completely striped. There are at least 3 well-marked species. One of these is the quagga. The second is the bonte-quagga, or Burchell's zebra. (See cut under *daww*.) The third is the true zebra, *E. (H.) zebra*, of southern Africa, of a whitish color,



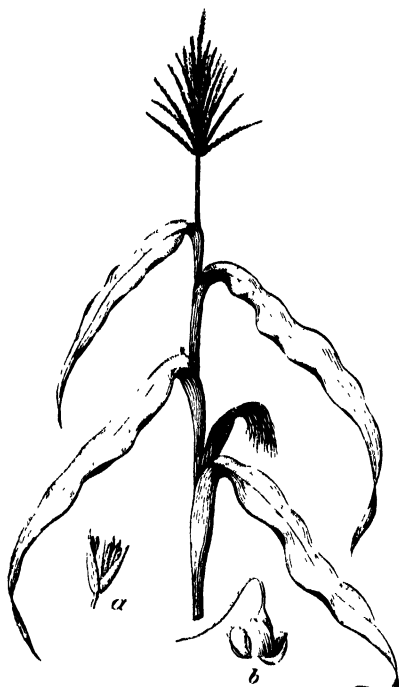
Zebra (*Equus* or *Hippotigris zebra*).

very fully and regularly striped with black: it is specifically called the *mountain zebra*. This zebra stands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limbs slender; the mane is short, and the tail tufted. The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most secluded places; so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

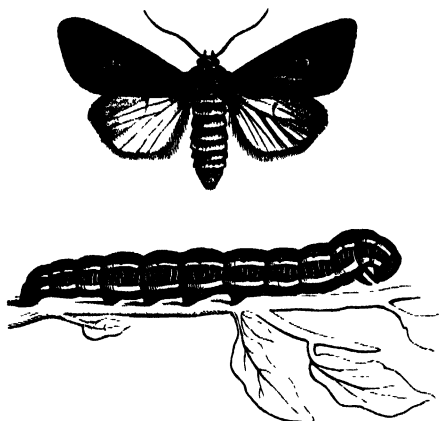
II. *a.* Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides: as, the *zebra* markings on certain spiders. *Staveley*.

zebra-caterpillar (zē'brä-kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of *Mamestra picta*, a North American noctuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, and various other cultivated plants. See cut on following page.

zebra-opossum (zē'brä-ō-pos'um), *n.* The zebra-wolf. See cut under *thylacine*.



Flowering Plant of Maize (*Zea Mays*).
a, male flower; b, female flower.

Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (*Mamestra picta*).

zebra-parrakeet (zē'brī-par'a-kēt), *n.* A kind of grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common cage-bird. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

Zebrapicus (zē-brā-pī'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also *Zebrapicus* (Bonaparte, 1854), < *zebra*, *q. v.*, + NL. *Picus*.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied woodpecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of *Centurus* (itself often merged in *Melanerpes*). See cut under *Centurus*.

zebra-plant (zē'brī-plant), *n.* A striped-leaved plant, *Maranta zebra*. See *Maranta*.

zebra-poison (zē'brī-poi'zū), *n.* A succulent tree, *Euphorbia arborea*, of South Africa. The milky juice is so poisonous as to kill zebras which drink water in which the branches have been placed, and it is sometimes used as an arrow-poison. *J. Smith, Diet. of Economic Plants.*

zebra-shark (zē'brī-shārk), *n.* The tiger-shark.

zebra-spider (zē'brī-spi'dēr), *n.* A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See *Lycosidae*, and cuts under *tarantula* and *wolf-spider*.

zebra-swallowtail (zē'brī-swol'tāl), *n.* The *ajax*, *Papilio* (or *Iphiclide*) *ajax*, a large swallow-tailed butterfly of North America, having yellowish-white wings barred with black. It is a handsome species, and occurs from Pennsylvania southward. The larva feeds on the papaw.

zebra-wolf (zē'brī-wūlf), *n.* The pouched dog or thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Dasyurus thylacinus* or *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under *thylacine*.

zebra-wood (zē'brī-wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of *Commara Guianensis* (*Onphalobium Lambertii*), of the *Commaraez*, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture.—2. The wood of a small evergreen, *Guetardia speciosa*, of the *Rubiaceae*, found on tropical shores in both hemispheres.—3. In the West Indies, a shrub or small tree, *Myrtus* (*Eugenia*) *fragrans*, var. *cuneata*.

zebra-woodpecker (zē'brī-wūd'pek-ēr), *n.* Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus *Zebrapicus*—that is, of *Centurus* in a usual sense. See cut under *Centurus*.

zebrine (zē'brīn), *a.* [*zebra* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra; pertaining to the subgenus *Hippotigris*: correlated with *equine* and *asinine*. *Darwin.*

Zebu (*Bos indicus*, var.).

zebu (zē'bū), *n.* [*F. zebu*, a name accepted by Buffon from the exhibitors of the animal at a French fair, and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is prob. intended to represent the *F. Ind. zobo*, *q. v.*] The Indian bull, ox, or cow; any individual or breed of *Bos indicus*, having a hump on the withers. The zebu has been domesticated from time immemorial, and is now known only in its artificial breeds. These are numerous, and very various in size, shape, and color, the processes of artificial selection having modified the original stock in almost every particular. The characteristic hump is sometimes double. The flesh is considered a delicacy. The size of different breeds of zebus varies much. Some are as large as ordinary cattle, others no larger than a common calf a month or two old. The color is usually light gray, varying to pure white. The bulls of the latter color are consecrated to Siva, and become Brahminy bulls, exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred particularly in India, but also in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as beasts of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is by some naturalists supposed to represent only a variety of *Bos taurus*, the original of the ordinary domestic ox. See cut in preceding column.

zebub (zē'bub), *n.* [*Ar. zūbāb*, *dhūbāb*, Heb. *zebūb*, fly. Cf. *Beelzebub*.] A large Abyssinian fly noxious to cattle, like the tsetse and the zimb.

zebu-cattle (zē'bū-kat'), *n.* The cattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. *Darwin.*

zebuder, *n.* The Caucasian ibex. Also called *zac*.

zecchino (tsek-kē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *sequin*.] A gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth



Obverse. Reverse. Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice 1778-1780.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

rather more than 9s. English, or about \$2.25: same as *sequin*.

zechin, *n.* A variant of *sequin*.

Zechstein (zek'stīn), *n.* [*Li.*, < *zeche*, a mine, + *stein*, stone.] In *geol.*, the uppermost of the two divisions of the Permian, the lower being the so-called "Rothliegende." This is a bold character of the Permian is a well-marked feature of the system in Germany, especially in the central part of that country; hence it is not infrequently called the *Dyas*, a word coined in imitation of the name *Trias*. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bituminous, and cupriferous shale. The Zechstein proper is a calcareous rock, becoming dolomitic in its upper section, and containing, especially in Prussia, masses of rock-salt of extraordinary thickness. The Permian covers an extensive area in Russia, where, however, its dual character is much less distinctly marked than it is in Germany. In the east of England this feature of the Permian is clearly exhibited, and the so-called "Magnesian Limestone group" is the equivalent of the German Zechstein. No separation of the Permian into divisions has been satisfactorily made out in North America, where the break between that formation and the Carboniferous is far less distinct than it is in the regions of its typical development in Germany.

zed (zed), *n.* [= *F. zede*, < *L. zeta*, < *Gr. ζῆτα*, the name of the letter Z.] 1. The letter Z, also called *zee* and sometimes *izzard*.

Zed, thou unnecessary letter! *Shak.*, *Leur*, ii. 2. 69

2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a cross-section resembling the letter Z.

Angles, *Zeds*, Channels, Beams, Bars.

The Engineer, LXXI. p. xxxviii. of adv'ts.

Zedland (zed'land), *n.* [*Zed* + *land*.] A designation of the western part of England, from the dialectal use there of the sound of *z* for that of *s*. *Hallivell.*

zedoary (zed'ō-ā-ri), *n.* [*F. zédoaire* = *Sp. Pg. zedoaria* = *It. zettorio*: see *setwall*.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as *long* and *round zedoary*. According to some authorities these are both the product of *Curcuma Zedoaria* (the *C. Zerumbet* of Roxburgh); according to others, only the long zedoary belongs to this species, the round to *C. aromatica* (the *C. Zedoaria* of Roxburgh). Both varieties are aromatic, with a strong camphoraceous flavor and the odor of ginger. In medicine, zedoary acts like ginger, but is less effective. It is used in India in various alternative decoctions and in preparing kinds of incense. The rhizome of *C. aromatica*, like the related turmeric, is used in dyeing—its chief application.

Zeidae (zē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Zeus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, so named from the genus *Zeus*, but usually called *Zenidae*. See cut under *dory*, 1.

zein (zē'in), *n.* [*Zea* + *-in*.] A proteid obtained from maize, said to be allied to gluten.

It has a yellowish color, and is soft, insipid, and elastic. It differs essentially from the gluten of wheat. Also *zeine*.

zeitgeist (tsit'gist), *n.* [*G.*; < *zeit*, time (= *E. tide*), + *geist*, spirit (= *E. ghost*).] The spirit or genius of the time; that general drift of thought or feeling which particularly characterizes any period of time: a German word occasionally used in English.

zel (zel), *n.* [*Turk. Pers. zil*, a bell, cymbal.] An Oriental form of cymbal.

Where, some hours since, was heard the swell

Of trumpet and the clash of *zel*,

Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

Zelanian (zē-lā'ni-an), *a.* [*NL. Zelanian* (*Nova Zelanian*, New Zealand) + *-an*.] In *zoogeog.*, of or pertaining to New Zealand: more fully *Nova-Zelanian*. See *New Zealand subregion*, under *subregion*.

zelanti, *n.* [Also *zealand*; < *L.L. zelan(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *zelare*, have zeal for, < *L. zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*.] A zealot. Also *zealand*.

To certain *zelants* all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon*, *Unity in Religion* (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath).

Advertisement touching an Holy War written [by Bacon] in the form of a Dialogue, in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant *Zelant*, a Romish Catholic *Zelant*. . . . *E. A. Abbott, Bacon*, p. 426.

zelator (zel'ā-tor), *n.* [*L.L. zelator*, < *zelare*, have zeal for: see *zealand*.] A zealous partizan or promoter; a zealot.

Many *zelators* or fanouers of the publyke woale haue benne discouraged. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, iii. 27.

Zele (zē'lō), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1831), said to be < *Gr. ζῆλος*, a female rival.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidae*, distinguished from *Macrocercus* principally by having the abdomen inserted between the posterior coxae. Ten North American and three European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterous larvae.

Zelkova (zel-kō'vū), *n.* [NL. (Spach, 1841), from the Cretan name *zelkova*.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Urticaceae* and tribe *Celtideae*. It is characterized by monoecious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed perianth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and uniovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or velvety on the surface, and often keeled on the back, containing a compressed concave seed with broad cotyledons. There are 4 species, natives respectively of Crete, the Caucasian and Caspian region, Japan, and China. They are trees bearing alternate serrate or crenate feather-veined leaves, with narrow slender stipules. The flowers are sessile or short-pedicelled, the male in small clusters, the female solitary in the upper axilla. *Z. crenata* (formerly known as *Planera Richardi*), the zelkova or zelkova-tree of the Caucasus, reaches a considerable size, sometimes 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter; in its scaly bark it resembles the plane-tree, in its leaves the elm; the small greenish-brown flowers have the odor of the elder, and are followed by roundish fruits of the size of a pea. Its timber is much prized; the sap-wood is light-colored and elastic; the hard heavy reddish heart-wood takes a good polish, and is valued for furniture. For *Z. acuminata*, see *kryaki*.

zeloso (dze-lō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *zealous*.] Zealous: in music, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

zelotypia (zel-ō-tip'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ζῆλος*, *zeal*, rivalry, < *ζῆλος*, *zealous*, < *ζῆλος*, *zeal*, + *τύπος*, *strike*: see *type*.] The exercise of morbid perseverance and energy in the prosecution of a project, especially one of a political or religious nature; a form of monomania sometimes manifesting itself in overzeal in attempts to gain supporters to any public cause.

zelotypic (zel-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*zelotypia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

zelousiet, *n.* See *zealousy*.

zemindar (zem'in-dār), *n.* [Also *zamindar*; < *Pers. zemindār*, a landholder, < *zemīn*, land, + *-dār*, holding.] Originally, one of a class of farmers of the revenue from land held in common by its cultivators, established by the Mogul government of India, every one in a specially assigned tract or district; now, in many provinces, a native landlord, regarded as a successor of the preceding, and similarly responsible for the land-tax, who under British regulations has become the actual proprietor of the soil under his jurisdiction, often with right of primogeniture.

The *Zemindars* of Lower Bengal, the landed proprietary established by Lord Cornwallis, have the worst reputation as landlords, and appear to have frequently deceived it. *Maine, Village Communities*, p. 163.

zemindary (zem'in-dā-ri), *n.*; *pl. zemindaries* (-riz). [*Pers. zemindārī*, < *zemindār*, *zemindar*.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.—2. The tract of territory administered

or controlled by a zemindar; also, the system of landholding and revenue-collection under zemindars. Also written *zamindari*, *zemindari*, *zemindarce*, *zemindarry*, etc.

Lord Cornwallis, with the best intentions, stereotyped the *zemindary* system in Bengal by giving to the middlemen or farmers of the revenue permanent rights of possession, subject to a quit rent to the Government.

Contemporary Rev., 1. 61.

zemmi, zemni (zem'i, -ni), *n.* The blind mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

zemstvo (zems'tvō), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a local elective assembly, of recent institution, for the oversight and regulation of affairs within its territory. There are zemstvos for the districts into which the governments are divided, and also for the governments themselves, with nominal jurisdiction of local taxation, schools, roads, public sanitation, etc., but subject to arbitrary interference by the provincial governors.

Zenaida (zē-nā'i-dā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Zenaidē*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and wife of Charles Lucien Bonaparte.] A genus of American ground-doves, typical of the subfamily *Zenaidinae*, containing such species as the West Indian *Z. amabilis*.

zenaide (zē-nā'id), *n.* A dove of the genus *Zenaida*.

Zenaidinae (zē-nā-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zenaida* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pigeons or doves, of the family *Columbidae*; the ground-pigeons of America, distinguished from the more arboreal pigeons, or *Columbinae* proper, by the greater size of the feet and the denudation of the scutellate tarsi. Numerous genera and species inhabit the warmer parts of America; 6 are found in the United States, of which the Carolina dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*, is the best-known and most widely distributed. *Zenaida amabilis* is a West Indian species, found also in Florida. The group embraces the smallest birds of the family, as the diminutive ground-dove of the Southern States, *Chamaepelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. See cuts under *dove*, *ground-dove*, *Melopelia*, and *Scardafella*.

zenaidine (zē-nā'i-din), *a.* [*< Zenaidinae*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zenaida*.

Zenaidura (zē-nā-i-dū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Zenaida*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *oipā*, tail.] That genus of *Columbidae* which contains the Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Z. carolinensis*: so called from the peculiarity of the tail, which has fourteen instead of twelve feathers. The long cuneate tail gives this genus the aspect of *Ectopistes* (which belongs to a different subfamily). See cut under *dove*, and compare that under *passenger-pigeon*. Also, incorrectly, *Zenaidura*.

zenana (ze-nā'nā), *n.* [Also *zanana*; < Pers. *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen*, a woman, = Gr. *γυνή*, a woman; see *queen*.] In India, that part of the house in which the females of a family are secluded; an East Indian harem.

I wandered through a *zenana* which was full of women's clothes, fans, slippers, musical instruments, flowers, gilt chairs, and damask curtains.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 338.

Zenana missions, Protestant Christian missions to the women of India, conducted by female missionaries from Great Britain and the United States.

Zend (zend), *n.* [See *Zend-Avesta*.] The name commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See *Zend-Avesta*.

zendal silk. Same as *sendal*.

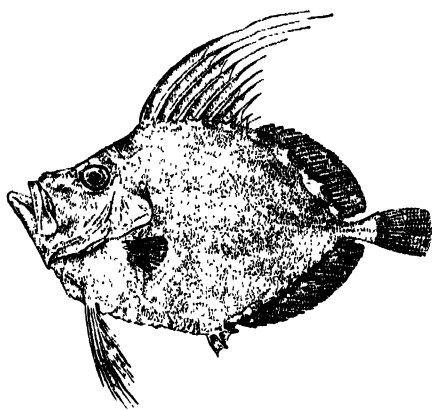
Zend-Avesta (zen-dā-ves'tā), *n.* [More properly *Avesta*, since *Zendavesta* is literally the Avesta with its *Zend* or commentary.] The sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion, ascribed to Zoroaster, and consisting of the *Vendidad*, the *Yasna* (including the *Gāthās*), the *Yashts*, and a few other pieces. Compare *Zend*.

zendel (zen'del), *n.* Same as *sendal*.

zendik (zen'dik), *n.* [Ar. *zendīq*.] A name given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such persons as are accused of magical heresy.

zenick, zenik (zē'nik), *n.* [African.] The African suricate, *Rhynchona tetradactyla* or *Suricata zenick*. See cut under *suricate*.

Zenidae (zen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (Zen-) + *-idae*.] A family of physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Zeus*; the dories. The body is short, high and deep, and much compressed; the large mouth is terminal, with protracile upper jaw and small teeth in narrow bands or single file; the dorsal fin is emarginate or divided, with strong spines anteriorly; the anal is spined or spineless; the ventrals are thoracic, and have one spine and five to eight rays; the caudal is usually not forked; the lateral line is obscure and unmarked; pyloric caeca are extremely numerous; and the vertebrae are about thirty-two. These are fishes of warm seas, of singular appearance, represented by 5 genera and about 10 species. Also called *Cyttidae*,



Zenopsis ocellatus, of the family *Zenidae*.

and formerly *Cyttina*. The name is also written *Zeidæ*. See *Zeus*, 2, and cut under *dory*.

Zeninae (zē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (Zen-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Zenidae*, without palatine teeth, with scales minute if present, and very strong anal spines. See *Zeus*, 2.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* [ME. *senyth*, < OF. *cenith*, *zenith*, F. *zénith* (> G. *zenith* = D. Sw. *zenit* = Russ. *zenit*), < Sp. *cenit*, OSp. *zenith* = Pg. *zenith*, *zenit*, a corruption (prob. due to a misreading of *masni*) of *zenit*, < Ar. *senit*, *sanit*, in *senit er-ras*, *sanit ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, lit. 'way of the head': *senit*, *sanit*, way, road, path, tract, quarter; *al*, the; *ras*, head. (Cf. *azimuth*.] 1. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or the point directly above an observer's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon. The opposed pole is the nadir.—2. Figuratively, the highest point, or summit, as of one's fortune; the culmination.

By my prescience
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star.

Shak., *Tempest*, 1. 2. 181.

Dead! In that crowning grace of time,
That triumph of life's zenith hour!

Whittier, *Rantoul*.

Reflex zenith-tube. See *reflex*.

zenithal (zē'nith-əl), *a.* [*< zenith* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

The deep *zenithal* blue. Tyndall, *Glaciers of the Alps*, v.

Zenithal map-projection. See *projection*.

zenith-collimator (zē'nith-kol'i-mā-tor), *n.* A collimator arranged so that its optical axis is vertical, instead of horizontal as usually is the case. In Kater's vertical collimator the telescope is carried by an annular iron float, floating upon mercury. Other forms are also used in which the adjustment to verticality is made by means of spirit-levels. Also called *vertical collimator*.

zenith-distance (zē'nith-dis'tans), *n.* The arc intercepted between any body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector (zē'nith-sek'tor), *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is specially used for this purpose in English trigonometrical surveys in determining latitudes. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of an arc of a divided circle, with appliances for determining accurately its zenith-reading. See *sector*.

zenith-telescope (zē'nith-tel'e-skōp), *n.* An important geodetical instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of stars north and south of the zenith. It consists of a somewhat large telescope pointing nearly to the zenith, but having a moderate range of motion in altitude regulated by a fine tangent screw. The instrument also carries a vertical setting-circle with a very delicate level, having its tube perpendicular to the horizontal axis of the telescope. There is at the eyepiece a thread micrometer working vertically. The telescope, with its horizontal axis, is mounted upon a very long vertical axis arranged with two stops, so that the telescope can be carried round from the north to the south part of the meridian. The difference of zenith-distances of a pair of stars, one north and the other south, having been observed, the latitude of the station is equal to the mean of their declinations added to half the excess of the southern over the northern zenith-distance. The instrument is the invention of Captain A. Talcott, U. S. A.; but it is said the principle is due to the early astronomer Horrocks.

Zenker's degeneration. Same as *waxy degeneration* (b). See *waxy*.

zenoid (zē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Zeus* (Zen-) + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Zenidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Zenidae*.

Zenonian (zē-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Zeno(n)-*, < Gr. *Ζήνων*, Zeno (see *def.*), + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to any one of the name of Zeno. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the doctrines and arguments of

Zeno of Elea, a philosopher of the fifth century B. C. Zeno's four arguments against motion, which are celebrated, are as follows: First, a body passing over any space must first pass the middle point, and before it can do that it must pass the point midway between that and the starting-place, and so on *ad infinitum*. This regressus *ad infinitum* was regarded as in some way absurd. The second argument is called the *Achilles*, or *Achilles and the tortoise*. Achilles cannot overtake the tortoise, because it will take him a certain time to reach the starting-point of the tortoise, and when he has reached it the tortoise will still have the start, and so on *ad infinitum*; and thus he will be the sum of an infinite series of times in reaching the tortoise, which will be an infinite time. The third argument is that a flying arrow at any time occupies a space no larger than itself, and in this space it has no room for motion, and therefore at no time has it any motion. The fourth argument is quite obscure, but it concludes from the consideration of relative motions that the whole of a time is equal to its half. Zeno may have come upon the difficulty that half an infinite number is equal to the number itself. Aristotle calls Zeno the inventor of dialectic—that is, of abstract logical reasoning reposing upon the principle of contradiction, as opposed to mere inference by vague association with some general experience. The Zenonian arguments are in point of fact attempts at such reasoning; but they are gross logical fallacies, arising from the fact that the reasoning is not carried out abstractly, but contents itself with reaching contradictions with ordinary inexact experience. They have been considered wonderful by those students who have come to philosophy by the way of theology or natural history without proper training in mathematics and logic; and fallacies of the same nature are committed every day, even in mathematical works. Zenonian minds find some difficulty in reasoning either about discrete or about continuous infinity, because these characters are neither of them directly presented to us in experience, and therefore elude associational reasoning. With finite quantity they find no such difficulty. But in really logical reasoning, since finite quantity is distinguished from infinite quantity in being subject to a certain general and complicated condition to which the latter is not subject, the latter is more simple than the former; and from a similar cause continuous infinity is more easily reasoned about, with logical accuracy, than discrete infinity.

Gorgias's sceptical development of the Zenonian logic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 779.

(b) Pertaining to Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, who lived between 350 and 250 B. C. He committed suicide at an advanced age.

II. *n.* A Stoic.

Zenonic (zē-non'ik), *a.* [*< Zeno(n)-* + *-ic*.] Same as *Zenonian*.

Heracitus's system was the polar antithesis to this Zenonic position. *The Academy*, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

Zenopsis (zē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Zeus* (Zen-) + Gr. *opsis*, aspect.] A genus of dories, of the subfamily *Zeninae*, differing from *Zeus* mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is *Z. nebulosus* of Japan; another species is *Z. ocellatus* of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral ocellus. See cut under *Zenidae*.

Zenu (zē'nū), *n.* The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, *Procapra gutturosa*. See *aceren*.

zeolite (zē'ō-lit), *n.* [So called by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; < Gr. *ζέω*, boil, foam, + *λίθος*, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium or sodium. They are closely allied to the feldspars among anhydrous silicates. They are decomposed by acids, often with gelatinization; and most of them intumesce before the blowpipe. Among them are analcite, chabazite, harmotome, stilbite, etc. They occur most commonly in cavities and veins in basic igneous rocks, as basalt or diabase, as at Bergen Hill, New Jersey; they thus often fill the cavities in amygdaloid.

zeolitic (zē'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< zeolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

zeolitifform (zē'ō-lit'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< zeolite* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of zeolite.

zeolitization (zē'ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< zeolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—for example, nepheline into thomsonite.

zeorine (zē'ō-rin), *a.* [*< Zeora*, a genus of lichens, + *-ine*.] In bot., noting, in lichens, an apothecium in which a proper exciple is inclosed in the thalline exciple.

Zephiroth (zef'i-roth), *n. pl.* Same as *Sephiroth*.

Zephronia (zef-rō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as *Sphærotherium*.

Zephroniidae (zef-rō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zephronia* + *-idae*.] Same as *Sphærotheriidae*. J. E. Gray.

zephyr (zef'ēr), *n.* [*< F. zéphire* = Sp. *zéfiro* = Pg. *zephyro* = It. *zefiro*, *zefiro*, < L. *cephyrus*, < Gr. *Κέφωρος*, the west wind; cf. *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind; poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 172.

2. In entom., a butterfly of the genus *Zephyrus*.

—3. A trade-name for a textile fabric or yarn,

very fine and light of its kind, and for some other things of similar qualities: chiefly in attributive use: as, *zephyr* worsted; *zephyr* crackers (that is, biscuits).

Homeopuna, Flannels, *Zephyr*, Challes.

Newspaper Advertisement.

Zephyr cloth, a thin, finely spun woolen cloth made in Belgium, thinner than tweed, and employed for women's gowns. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Zephyr** flannel. See *flannel*.

Zephyranthes (zef-i-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; < Gr. ζέφυρος, the west wind, + άνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceae* and tribe *Amaryllideae*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes, and flowers with a short or rather long perianth-tube, sometimes with small scales around the stamens, slender separate filaments, oblong or linear versatile anthers, and numerous biserial ovules in the three ovary-cells. There are about 30 species, natives of America from Texas to the Argentine Republic, with one in western tropical Africa, the latter formerly known as *La-branthus*. They are bulbous plants with a few linear or thong-shaped leaves, and an elongated scape bearing a handsome erect or slightly declined solitary flower, either pink, white, purple, or yellowish. They are known in general as *swamp-lily*. *Z. Atamasco*, found from Mexico to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated under the name of *fairy-lily* or *atamasco-lily*, and *Z. candida*, of Lima and Buenos Ayres, with white flowers and small rush-like leaves, under the name of *Peruvian swamp-lily*.

Zephyrus (zef'i-rus), *n.* [*L.* *Zephyrus*, < Gr. ζέφυρος, a personification of ζέφυρος, the west wind.] 1. In classical myth., a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

When *Zephyrus* eek with his sweetest breath
Inspired hath in every holt and heath
The tender croppes.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 6.

Courteous *Zephyrus*

On his dewy wings carries perfumes to cheer us.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, li. 1.

2. [NL. (Dalman, 1816).] In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycenidae*, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrs.

zerda (zēr'dā), *n.* A small African fox; a fennec. The name is applied to two very different animals: (a) *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*, a small true fox. See *fox*, and cut under *fennec*. (b) *Otocyon* or *Megalotis talandii*. See *Megalotinae*.

zereba, zeriba, *n.* See *zareba*.

Zerene (zē-rō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816; Treitschke, 1825), prop. *Xerene*, < Gr. ξεραίνω, dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths, typical of a family *Zerenidae* or subfamily *Zereninae*. They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antennae are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is *Z. cinnaria* of the northern United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forest-plants.

Zerenidae (zē-ren'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1844), < *Zerene* + *-idae*.] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which *Abrazas* is the most important. From their maculation they are known as *panther*, *jaquar*, or *maypole*-moths, and one genus is called *Pantherodes*.

Zereninae (zē-rē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zerene* + *-inae*.] The *Zerenidae* as a subfamily of *Geometridae*.

zero (zē'rō), *n.* [*F.* *zero*, < *It.* *zero*, contr. of **zefro*, *zifro*, < *Ar.* *sifr*, cipher: see *cipher*, of which *zero* is a doublet.] 1. Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

As to number, they [the teeth of fishes] range from zero to countless quantities. Owen, *Anat.*, § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which all the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réaumur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting ice coarsely pulverized, from which some makers allow the water to drain off, but it is better not to do so. For some years after a thermometer is made the zero is said to rise—that is, the melting-point of ice stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of ice and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees below the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are zero, and the angular momentum of the system will remain constant.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. lxxi.

Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

The diplomatic circle [in Constantinople] was at zero. Stratford Canning, in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, VIII. 432.

Absolute zero of temperature. See *absolute*.—**Displacement of zero.** See *displacement*.—**Zero magnet,** a magnet used for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Zero potential,** in *elect.* See *potential*.

zeroaxial (zē-rō-ak'si-al), *a.* [*<* *zero* + *axial*.] Having an axis composed of zeros.—**Zeroaxial determinant.** See *determinant*.

zerumbet (zē-rum'bet), *n.* An East Indian drug—according to some, the same as cassumunar. It has sometimes been confounded with the round zedoary.

zest (zest), *n.* [*<* OF. *zeste*, one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon, < *L.* *schistos*, < Gr. σχιστός, divided, cleft: see *schist*.] 1. The dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, as an orange or a lemon. [Obsolete, or only French.]—2. A piece of the outer rind of an orange or lemon used as a flavoring or for preserving; also, oil squeezed from such a rind to flavor liquor, etc. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Relish imparted or afforded by anything; piquant nature or quality; agreeableness; charm; piquancy.

The zest

Of some wild tale or brutal jest

Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest.

Scott, *Rokeby*, lil. 15.

4. Keen relish or enjoyment of anything; stimulated taste or interest; hearty satisfaction; gusto.

Some forms of hypochondria, in which this extreme somatic insensibility and absence of zest leave the intellect and memory unaffected. J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 84.

zest (zest), *r. t.* [*<* *zest*, *n.*] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figuratively.

My Lord, when my wine's right I never care it should be zested. Collier, *Careless Husband*, lil. (Davies.)

Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and zest his coffee.

Goldsmith, *Abuse of our Enemies*.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or a lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as orange-peel, over the surface of anything. *Imp. Dict.*

zeta¹ (zō'tī), *n.* [Gr. ζῆτα, the letter ζ, ζ: see *Z, zed*.] The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *Z*.—**Zeta function,** one of a series of functions connected with elliptic integrals of the second kind, and derived from Jacobis zeta function, *Zu*, which differs only by a multiple of *u* from *fdn'u du*, so that

$Zu + Zv = Z(u + v) = k \sin u, \sin v, \sin(u + v).$

zeta² (zō'tī), *n.* [*<* *L.* *zeta* for *diata*, a chamber, dwelling, < Gr. *diata*, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see *dieta*.] A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents. *Britton*.

zetetic (zē-tet'ik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. ζητητικός, < ζητω, seek, inquire.] 1. *a.* Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—**The zetetic method,** in *math.*, the analytical method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zetetics (zē-tet'iks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *zetetic* (see *-ics*).] That part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

Zeutocœlomata (zūk'tō-sē-lō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζευκτός, joined, + κώλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called *Metazoa zeutocœlomata*. A. Hyatt.

zeutocœlomatic (zūk'tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *Zeutocœlomata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Zeutocœlomata*.

zeutocœlomic (zūk'tō-sē-lō-m'ik), *a.* Same as *zeutocœlomatic*.

zeugite (zū'gīt), *n.* See *zygite*.

Zeuglodon (zūg'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ζευγών, the strap or loop of a yoke (< ζευγνύω, yoke, join), + ὄδον (ὄδω-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Zeuglodontidae*. Several species have been described from the Eocene of the United States and of England, as *Z. cetoides* of the former country, said to have attained a length of 70 feet. The genus had before been named *Basilosaurus* by Harlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptiles, and has also been called *Hydrarchos* (by Koch), *Polyptychodon* (by Emmons), *Phocodon*, and *Zygodon*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a zeuglodon.

zeuglodon (zūg'lō-don), *a. and n.* [As *Zeuglodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Having teeth (apparently) yoked in pairs; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Zeuglodontia*.

II. *n.* A fossil cetacean of the suborder *Zeuglodontia*; a zeuglodon.

Zeuglodontia (zūg-lō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zeuglodon*.] A suborder of *Ceto* or *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the *Basilosauridae* (or *Zeuglodontidae*) and *Cynocidae*. The intermaxillaries were expanded forward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the upper jaw; and the nasal apertures were produced forward, with freely projecting nasal bones. The teeth of the intermaxillaries were conic and those of the maxillaries were two- or three-rooted. Also called *Phocodontia* and *Archæoceti*. Also *Zeuglodontes*.

Zeuglodontidae (zūg-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeuglodon* (t-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Zeuglodon*, and representative of the *Zeuglodontia*. These primitive cetaceans in some respects approached the seals, or pinniped mammals, and some of the characters of the fragmentary remains first discovered caused them to be mistaken for reptiles. Also called *Basilosauridae*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

zeuglodontoid (zūg-lō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [As *Zeuglodon* (t-) + *-oid*.] Same as *zeuglodont*.

zeugma (zūg'mā), *n.* [*<* Gr. ζεύγω, lit. a yoking, < ζευγνύω, yoke, join: see *yoke*, *join*.] 1. A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Westwood*.

zeugmatic (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *zeugma* (t-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *zeugma*.

Zeugobranchia (zū-gō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζευγος, yoke, + βραγχία, gills.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zeugophora (zū-gōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1818), < Gr. ζευγος, a yoke, + φάρος, < φέρω = *E. bear*.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, having a lateral prothoracic tubercle and emarginate eyes. The geographical distribution of this genus is remarkable, for of the 20 or more species known two are found in Ceylon and farther India, while the rest are North European and North American.

zeunerite (zē'nēr-it), *n.* [Named after Director Zeuner, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of copper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with torbernite.

Zeus (zus), *n.* [*<* Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Δίας, also Ζηνός) = *L.* *Jovis* (gen.), *Jupiter*, etc.: see *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *deity*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipres-



Posterior Tooth of one of the *Zeuglodontia*.



Zeus.—The "Jupiter of Otricoli," in the Vatican Museum.

ent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Kronos and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the fifth century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath; in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare *Jupiter*. See cut on preceding page, and cut under *thunderbolt*.

2. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758).] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Zenidae*. It includes several fishes of remarkable appearance, as the John-dory, *Z. faber*, well known in classic times. See cut under *dory*, 1.

Zeuzera (zū-zē'ri), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805): a corrupt form of unascertained origin.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Cossidae*, or typical of a family *Zeuzeridae*, having the antennae of the male unequally pectinate and bare at the tips. The genus has a wide distribution, and comprises about 30 species. *Z. pyrina*, the wood-leopard, is common to Europe and the United States; its larva bores into the branches of the elm, maple, linden, ash, and many other trees.

zeuzerian (zū-zē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Zeuzera + -ian.*] *a.* Resembling or related to a moth of the genus *Zeuzera*; of or pertaining to the *Zeuzeridae*.

II. n. A moth of this genus or family.

Zeuzeridae (zū-zē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Newman, 1833), *< Zeuzera + -idae.*] A family of bombycid moths, founded on the genus *Zeuzera*: synonymous with *Cossidae*. Also *Zeuzerides* and *Zeuzeridi*.

zeylanite (zē-lan-īt), *n.* Same as *ceylonite*.

zibeline (zib'e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [F., *< It. zibellino*, *< ML. sabellinus*, *< sabellum*, sable: see *sable*.] *l. n.* A fur, generally thought to be the same as sable.

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or related to the sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See *sable*.

In 1188 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, gray, zibeline, or scarlet color. W. A. Hammond, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 34.

zibet (zib'et), *n.* [See *civet*.] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Viverridae*, *Viverra zibetha*, a kind of civet found in India and some of the adjacent islands; the Asiatic or Indian civet. It secretes an odoriferous substance like that of other civets, and when tamed in the countries where it is found it lives in the houses like a domestic cat. The zibet is upward of 2 foot long, the tail about 10 inches. The form resembles that of other civets, and the fur is similarly marked in spots and lines of black and white, with rings of the same on the tail. It is sometimes reared for its civet in establishments conducted for that purpose. Also *zibeth*.

zibetum (zib'e-tum), *n.* [NL., *< zibet.*] The odoriferous substance of the zibet; a sort of civet.

ziczac, *n.* See *sicsac*.

ziega (zē'gā), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. Brande and Cox.

Zieria (zēr'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. Zier, member of the Linnean Society of London.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceae* and tribe *Boroniceae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves usually of three leaflets, and flowers with four spreading free petals, and four stamens inserted on the glands of the disk. They are shrubs and trees, sometimes warty or covered with woolly or stellate hairs, bearing petioled glandular-dotted leaves, which are trifoliate or the upper ones sometimes undivided. The small white flowers are usually grouped in axillary or terminal panicles. There are 7 species, perhaps 10, all Australian. *Z. Smithii* (*Z. lanceolata*), a shrub or small tree found also in Tasmania, is known as *sandy-bush* and, from the fetid wood, as *stinkwood*.

Ziervogel's process. See *process*.

zietriskite (zē-tri-sē'kit), *n.* [*< Zietrisika* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a mineral resin closely related to ozocerite, found at Zietrisiku in Moldavia.

Zif (zif), *n.* [*< Heb. Ziv.*] A Hebrew month: same as *Iyar*. 1 Ki. vi. 1 [*Ziv*, R. V.].

Ziffus (zif'i-us), *n.* A misspelling of *Xiphias*.

Huge *Ziffus*, whom Mariners eschew.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xli. 24.

ziganka (zi-gan'kā), *n.* [Russ.] 1. A Russian country-dance.—2. Music for such a dance, which is quick in pace and usually founded on a drone-bass.

zigzack, *n.* See *zigzag*.

zigzag (zig'zag), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *zig-zuck*; *< F. zigzag*, *< G. zickzack*, *zigzag*, a varied redupl. of *zacke*, a sharp point, prong, tooth, dentil: see *tack*. Cf. *G. zickzack segeln*, 'sail zigzag,' *tack*.] *l. n.* 1. A sharp turning back and forth or in and out; an irregular, abrupt angulation; one of a series of sharp turns in a linear or curvilinear course: nearly always in the plural.

Cracks and zigzags of the head. Pope, Dunciad, l. 124.

I looked wistfully, as we rattled into dreary Andermatt, at the great white zigzags of the Oberalp road climbing away to the left. H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 248.

2. A formation with a succession of sharp turnings or angles; something that has a number of abrupt angulations, like those of chain-lightning.

A zigzag . . . will be seen to be simply a twill worked backwards and forwards. A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 99.

Long brown kaftans, upon the breasts of which had been sewn zigzags of red cloth. G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXVIII. 69.

Specifically—(a) A winding path with sharp turns, as up the side of a steep mountain.

How proudly he talks

Of zigzags and walks!

Swift, *My Lady's Lamentation*.

(b) In *fort.*, a trench of approach against a fortress, so constructed that the line of trench may not be enfiladed by the defenders: same as *boyau*. (c) In *arch.*, same as *chevron*, 2. (d) In the *fisheries*, a salmon-stair or fish-way.

3. In *entom.*, a British moth, *Bombix dispar*.—**Billet and zigzag.** See *billet*.

II. a. Having sharp and quick turns or flexures; turning frequently back and forth; in *bot.*, angularly bent from side to side.

The road is steep and runs on zigzag terraces.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, III. 2.

I went through the zigzag passages [of a sap].

J. K. Homer, *The Color-Guard*, xiv.

Zigzag molding, in *arch.* See *chevron*, 2, *danette*, 2.

zigzag (zig'zag), *adv.* [*< zigzag, a.*] In a zig-zag manner; with frequent sharp turns.

We patrolled about, zig-zag, as we could; the crowd . . . having no chief or regulator.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary and Letters*, IV. 235.

What you, Reader, and I

Would call going zig-zag.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 173.

zigzag (zig'zag), *v.;* pret. and pp. *zigzagged*, ppr. *zigzagging*. [*< zigzag, n.*] *l. intrans.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; form zigzags in a course; turn sharply back and forth.

It was only by zigzagging in the most cautious manner . . . that we avoided getting floated altogether.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xv.

Dread, uncanny thing,

With fuzzy breast and leathern wing;

In mad, zigzagging flight.

J. W. Riley, *The Bat*.

II. trans. To form in zigzags, or with short turns or angles. T. Warton.

zigzaggy (zig'zag-ē-i), *n.* [*< zigzag + -ery.*] The character of being zigzag; angular crookedness. [Rare.]

When my uncle Toby discovered the transverse zigzaggy of my father's approaches towards it [his coat-pocket], it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 3.

zigzaggy (zig'zag-i), *a.* [*< zigzag + -y.*] Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

The zig-zaggy pattern by Saxons invented

Was cleverly chisell'd, and well represented.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 205.

zillah (zil'ā), *n.* [Hind.] In Hindustan, an administrative division of a province.

zimb (zim'b), *n.* [Ar. *zimb*, a fly.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, resembling and related to the tsetse of southern Africa, and very destructive to cattle.

zimbi (zim'bi), *n.* [E. Ind.] A money-cowry, as *Cypræa moneta*. See cut under *cowry*.

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—changoos, zimbs, bouges, porcelanes, etc.—have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

Jevons, *Money and Mech.* of Exchange, p. 24.

ziment-water (zi-ment'wā'tēr), *n.* [After *G. ziment*, *cement-wasser*, 'cement-water,' cf. *cementkupper*, copper deposited in water.] Water found in copper-mines; water impregnated with copper.

Zimmermann's corpuscles, **Zimmermann's particles**. Blood-plates.

zimocca (zi-mok'ā), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge, *Euspongia zimocca*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.

zimome, *n.* See *symome*.

zinc (zingk), *n.* [Also sometimes *zink*, the spelling *zinc* being after the F. form of the original; *< F. zinc* = Sw. Dan. *zink* = Russ. *цинк* (NL. *zincum*), *< G. zink*, *zinc*; connection with *G. sinn*, = E. *tin*, is doubtful.] Chemical symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 65.4. One of the useful metals, more tenacious than lead and tin, but malleable only at a temperature between 200° and 250° F. Its ore has long been known, and the manufacture of brass from it has been practised to a considerable extent. Zinc is believed to have been first distinctly recognized as a metal by Paracelsus about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but in the metallic state it has been of importance in the arts only since the beginning of the present century. Native zinc is not positively known to occur; if existing at all, it is exceedingly rare. Its ores, however, are widely disseminated, especially the combination with sulphur, called *blende*, which is almost as invariably present in greater or less quantity in metalliferous veins as is *galena*. The localities where zinc ores are abundant enough to be worked with profit are, however, not numerous. The uses of zinc are numerous and important. In combination with copper it forms the well-known alloy called *brass*, which has been known for an indefinite period; it is also one of the ingredients of German silver. Zinc is largely used in the metallic form for roofing and for cornices and the like, also for coating or "galvanizing" sheet-iron to protect it from rusting, and as the electropositive element in many batteries. It is also somewhat extensively used as a paint, in the form of the oxid. This metal is usually a little more expensive than lead, and from half to a third as valuable as copper. Zinc belongs to the magnesium group of metals, in which are comprised glucinum, magnesium, zinc, and cadmium; these are all volatile, burning with a bright flame when heated in the air; they all form one chlorid and one oxid only. The common commercial name of zinc, as offered for sale in flat cakes or ingots, is *spelter*.—**Butter of zinc.** See *butter*, 1.—**Chlorid-of-zinc paste.** See *paste*, 1.—**Flowers of zinc.** zinc oxid.—**Granulated zinc.** zinc reduced to the form of granules by pouring the molten metal into water.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc.** See *precipitate*.—**Red oxid of zinc.** red zinc ore. Same as *zinkite*.—**Ruby of zinc.** See *ruby*.—**Zinc ash.** the impure gray oxid formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.—**Zinc caustic.** a mixture of 1 part of zinc chlorid to 2 or 3 of flour.—**Zinc cement.** a cement composed of zinc oxid made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid. It hardens quickly, and may be used for stopping teeth and for other purposes. A cheaper form of zinc cement is made from commercial zinc white mixed with an equal weight of fine sand and made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid, and is used to fill cracks in metallic apparatus, and to cement glass, crockery, etc. E. H. Knight.—**Zinc colloid.** a solution of 4 parts of zinc sulphate in 100 parts of styptic colloidion.—**Zinc green.** ointment, plaster, soap, white. See the nouns.—**Zinc-oxid ointment.** See *ointment*.

zinc (zingk), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *zinked*, ppr. *zinking*. [*< zinc, n.*] To coat or cover with zinc.

All the conditions under which the *zinked* pipe is to be used should be carefully considered.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 401.

zinc-amyl (zingk'am'il), *n.* A colorless transparent liquid, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$, composed of zinc and amyl. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen rapidly, emitting fumes, but does not take fire spontaneously.

zinc-blende (zingk'blend), *n.* Native sulphid of zinc; sphalerite. Also called simply *blende*.

zinc-bloom (zingk'blōm), *n.* Same as *hydro-zinkite*.

zinc-colic (zingk'kol'ik), *n.* A form of colic thought to be caused by zinc-oxid poisoning.

zinc-ethyl (zingk'eth'il), *n.* A colorless volatile liquid, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a peculiar but not unpleasant smell, composed of zinc and the radical ethyl. It has powerful affinities for oxygen, igniting spontaneously on exposure to air. It is formed by heating zinc with ethyl iodide under pressure. Brande and Cox.

zincic (zin'sik), *a.* See *zinkic*.

zinciferous, **zincification**, **zincify**, **zincite**. See *zinkiferous*, etc.

zinckenite (zing'ken-it), *n.* [Named after J. K. L. Zincken (1790–1862), a German metallurgist, mineralogist, and mining official.] A steel-gray mineral consisting of the sulphids of antimony and lead.

zinkic (zing'kik), *a.* [*< zinc (zink) + -ic.*] Related to, containing, or consisting of zinc. Also *zincic*.

zinkiferous (zing-kif'e-rus), *a.* See *zinkiferous*.

zinking (zingk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *zinc*, *v.*] The act of coating iron with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, or ore of the double salts of chlorid of zinc and sal ammoniac.

zinkite, *n.* See *zinkite*.

zinky, *a.* See *zinky*.

zinc-methyl (zingk'meth'il), *n.* A disagreeable-smelling mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, fuming in the air and readily igniting.

zincro (zing'kō), *n.* [Short for *zincograph*.] A plate in relief for printing, made by etching with acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]

zinc (zing'kō), *v. t.* [*zinc*, *n.*] To etch with acid a zinc plate containing on its surface a design intended for printing by typographic methods. [Eng.]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for zincing) for a Provincial Journal. *Athenaeum*, No. 3235, p. 591.

zincode (zing'kōd), *n.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. dōs*, way (cf. *anode*, *cathode*).] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

zincograph (zing'kō-grāf), *n.* [See *zincography*.] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also *zincotype*.

Reproduced in *zincograph* by the aid of photography. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLV. 231.

zincograph (zing'kō-grāf), *v. t.* [*zincograph*, *n.*] To transfer a design to the surface of a zinc plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom a plate in relief.

zincographer (zing'kō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*zincograph* + *-er*.] One who makes zincographic plates.

zincographic (zing'kō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*zincograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to zincography.

zincographical (zing'kō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*zincographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zincographic*.

zincography (zing'kō-grāf'i), *n.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. γράφω*, *graphō*, write.] The art of producing on zinc a printing surface in relief by etching with dilute acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare *paniconography*.

zincoid (zing'koid), *a.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zinc. — **Zincoid pole** of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincous plate connected with a copper plate which forms the positive pole; the anode of an electrolytic cell. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous*.

zincolysis (zing'kol'i-sis), *n.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. λίσω*, dissolve.] A mode of decomposition occasioned by an electrical current; electrolysis.

zincolyte (zing'kō-lit), *n.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. λύω*, verbal adj. of *λύω*, dissolve.] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte.

zincopolar (zing'kō-pō'lār), *a.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *E. polar*.] Having the same polarity as the zinc plate in a galvanic cell.

zincotype (zing'kō-tip), *n.* [*NL. zincum*, *zinc*, + *Gr. τύπος*, type.] Same as *zincograph*.

The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a *zincotype* process. *Athenaeum*, No. 3233, p. 492.

zincous (zing'kus), *a.* [*zinc* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to zinc, or to the negative pole of a voltaic battery. — **Zincous element**, the basic or primary element of a binary compound. — **Zincous pole**, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or the zincous attraction.

zinc-plating (zing'k-plā'ting), *n.* Plating in zinc, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zinc boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be used as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zinc. *E. H. Knight*.

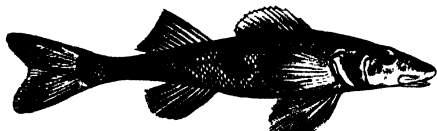
zinc-salt (zing'k-sālt), *n.* A salt of which zinc is the base.

zinc-spinel (zing'k-spīn'el), *n.* Same as *gahnite*.

zinc-vitriol (zing'k-vit'ri-ol), *n.* In *chem.*, zinc sulphate; white vitriol ($\text{ZnSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the oxidation of zinc-blende, and can also be prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and by roasting native zinc sulphuret. It is used as a dryer in oil-paints and varnishes, as a mordant in dyeing, as a disinfectant, and sometimes as a source of oxygen.

Zingaro, Zingano (zing'gā-rō, -nō), *n.*; pl. *Zingari, Zingani* (-rē, -nē). [It.: see *Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

zingel (zing'el), *n.* [G.; cf. *umzingeln*, encircle (see *cingle*).] A fish of the family *Percidae* and



Zingel (*Aspro zingel*).

genus *Aspro*; specifically, *A. zingel* of the Danube and its tributaries. This fish is sometimes a foot long, and is of a greenish-brown color, lighter on the side and whitish on the belly, and marked with four brownish-black bands.

zinghot, *n.* [Appar. intended for *zinc*, *It. form of zinc*.] Same as *zinc*.

For cobolt and zingho, your brother and I have made all inquiries. *Waipolo*, To Mann, July 31, 1748.

Zingian (zin'ji-an), *a. and n.* A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues: same as *Bantu*.

Zingiber (zin'ji-bēr), *n.* [*NL. (Adanson, 1763; used earlier by Lobel, 1576, and, as *Gingiber*, by Mattioli, about 1554), < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. ζγγι-βειν*, ginger: see *ginger*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zingiberaceae* and of the tribe *Zingibereae*. It is characterized by a cone-like inflorescence, each flower having a three-celled ovary and a stamen composed of a short filament and an anther with contiguous cells having the connective extended into a long linear appendage—the two lateral stamens either absent or represented by two small adnate staminodes. About 33 species have been described, of which perhaps 23 are distinct. They are natives of India and of islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They are leafy plants with horizontal tuberous rootstocks, the sterile stems differing from the flower-bearing ones. The dense cone of flowers is composed of imbricated bracts, each with from one to three flowers and spatheous bractlets. The inflorescence is sometimes borne on a leafless scape, more or less covered with sheaths. In other species terminating a leafy stem, or apparently lateral upon a recurved peduncle. Each flower produces a membranous or hyaline tubular calyx, and a cylindrical corolla-tube dilated into narrow spreading lobes, the posterior one erect and incurved. The fruit is a globose or oblong capsule, finally irregularly ruptured, and discharging rather large oblong seeds with a lacerate aril which is sometimes much larger than the seed. The pungently aromatic roots of several species are the source of the ginger of commerce, especially those of *Z. officinale*, the ginger-plant of India (see *cut* under *ginger*). The root of *Z. Cassiniana*, of India, is used as a tonic and stimulant, and is cultivated under the name of *cassiniana ginger* or *Bengal root*. Also *Zinziber*.

Zingiberaceae (zin'ji-be-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Richard, 1808), < Zingiber* + *-acea*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynae*, distinguished from the order *Musaceae* by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, usually arillate seeds, and an embryo in a canal in the center of the albumen. There are over 470 species, of 36 genera, classed in 3 tribes, of which *Zingiber*, *Maranta*, and *Canna* are the types. They are perennial tropical herbs growing from a horizontal thickened rootstock, their leaves chiefly radical, large and ornamental, with numerous parallel veins diverging obliquely from the midrib. Their flowers are often of great beauty, as in species of *Hedychium*, *Alpinia*, *Curcuma*, *Kananga*, and *Canna*; in many, especially *Mantisia*, they resemble orchids. They have a strong tendency to petaloid development, producing richly colored bracts in *Curcuma*; three petaloid staminodes and two scales usually represent the five imperfect stamens. The order contains many of the most stimulating aromatics, products derived chiefly from the root or rhizome of the plants ginger, galangale, and zedoary, of the genera *Zingiber*, *Alpinia*, and *Curcuma*; also from the fruit or seeds, as cardamoms and grains-of-paradise, from species of *Annonum* and *Elettaria*. The order also yields the valuable dye turmeric from *Curcuma*, a purple dye from *Canna*, and arrowroot from *Maranta* and *Curcuma*. The mucilaginous juice of species of *Costus* is used in medicine: edible tubers are produced by species of *Maranta*, an edible fruit by *Glozza*, and a tough fiber by *Phrynium* and *Calathea*. Also *Zinziberaceae*.

zingiberaceous (zin'ji-be-rā'shi-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or the *Zingiberaceae*.

Zingibereae (zin'ji-bē-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1883), < Zingiber* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Zingiberaceae*, typified by the genus *Zingiber*. It is characterized by flowers with a tubular or spatheous calyx and a single stamen, the two lateral undeveloped stamens being often represented by petaloid staminodes; and by an ovary with three cells or three parietal placentae, and a slender free style which at its apex clasps the two anther-cells. It embraces 23 genera, principally tropical, including the large and important aromatic genera *Annonum*, *Curcuma*, and *Alpinia* (besides *Zingiber*), as also many of the most highly ornamental plants of the order.

zink, *n.* See *zinc*.

zinke (tsing'ke), *n.* [G. *zinke*, a cornet.] A small cornet of wood or horn, once very common in Germany. It had usually seven finger-holes, and a cupped mouthpiece. It was made in several sizes, and both straight and curved. The serpent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

zinkiferous (zing'kif'e-rus), *a.* [Also *zinciferous*, *zinkiferous*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *L. ferre* = *F. bear*.] Containing or producing zinc: as, *zinkiferous ore*.

zinkification (zing'ki-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Also *zincification*; < *zinkify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such process.

zinkify (zing'ki-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zinkified*, ppr. *zinkifying*. [Also *zincify*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *L. -ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To cover or impregnate with zinc.

zinkite (zing'kit), *n.* [Also *zincite*, *zincite*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ite*.] A native oxide of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Hill, near Ogdenburg, in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is

brittle, translucent, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish. Also called *red zinc ore*, or *red oxide of zinc*.

zinky (zing'ki), *a.* [Also *zinky*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-y*.] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

The *Zinky Ores* [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Ores.

Kirwan, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Zinnia (zin'i-i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), named after J. G. Zinn (1727-59), who wrote on the plants of Göttingen.*] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoides*, type of the subtribe *Zinnieae*. It is characterized by solitary radiate flower-heads with a conical or cylindrical receptacle, the flowers both of the disk and ray being fertile, and those of the ray almost or quite without a tube, and persistent upon the ripened achene; the achenes of the inner flowers each bear from one to three awns. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, 2 of which, long cultivated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrubby plants, bearing opposite entire leaves and rather large and showy flower-heads peduncled at the ends of the branches or in the forks between them. Five species occur within the United States, mostly with light-yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The cultivated species are chiefly of various shades of deep red; they have been called *youth-and-old-age*, from the lasting and somewhat rigid rays and the continued production of new disk-flowers; but are more usually known by the generic name *zinnia*, especially in the common double form. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zinn's corona. An arterial plexus about the optic nerve, in the sclerotic.

Zinn's ligament. See *ligament of Zinn*, under *ligament*.

Zinn's membrane. The anterior lamella of the iris of the eye.

Zinn's zonule. See *zonule of Zinn*, under *zonule*.

zinnwaldite (zin'wol-dit), *n.* [*Zinnwald* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: it is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge.

Zinziber, Zinziberaceae, etc. Same as *Zingiber*, etc.

Zion (zi'on), *n.* [Also *Sion*, *L.L. Sion*, *Gr. Ζών*, Heb. *Tziyon*, orig. a hill.] Figuratively, the house or household of God, as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; hence, the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers: so called from Mount Zion, the holy hill of Jerusalem, the center of ancient Hebrew worship.

Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her. *Iam.* I. 17.

Let *Zion* and her sons rejoice. *Watts*.

Zionward (zi'on-wārd), *adv.* [*Zion* + *-ward*.] Toward Zion, in the figurative sense; toward the goal of salvation; heavenward.

If I were like you, I should have my face *Zionward*, though prejudice and error might occasionally fling a mist over the glorious vision before me. *Charlotte Brontë*, in *Mrs. Gaskell*, viii.

zip (zip), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a bullet passing through the air or striking against an object.

The ping, zip, zip, of bullets, and the wounded men limping from the front, . . . were a prelude to the storm to come. *The Century*, XXX. 134.

Ziphiidae (zi-fi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Ziphius* + *-idae*.] The *Ziphiinae* rated as a family apart from *Phycetidae*, and divided into *Ziphiinae* and *Anarctinae*. Also, more properly, *Xiphiidae*.

ziphiiform (zif'i-i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *ziphioid*.

Ziphiinae (zif-i-i'nē), *v. pl.* [*NL., prop. *Xiphiinae*; < *Ziphius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Phycetidae*, named from the genus *Ziphius*, often elevated to the rank of a family; the ziphioid or



Bottle-nosed Whale (*Ziphius cowerbiensis*), one of the *Ziphiinae*.

ziphiiform cetaceans, among those known as *bottlenoses* and *cow-fishes*. They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrimal bone, and a prolonged snout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form: there is a small falcate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits, and the single median blow-hole is crecentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides *Ziphius* have been recognized, of which *Hyperoodon* is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.

ziphioid (zif'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Resembling or related to a cetacean of the genus *Ziphius*.

II. n. Any member of the *Ziphiidae* or *Ziphiinae*.

Also written *ziphioid*.

ziphisternum, *n.* See *ziphisternum*.

Ziphius (zif'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop. *Ziphius*, < Gr. *ζιφίος*, the sword-fish, < *ζιφός*, a sword.] **1. a.** A genus of odontocete cetaceans, or toothed whales, taken as type of the *Ziphiinae*: used with varying restrictions, and in some acceptations synonymous with *Mesoplodon*. It was based originally on a skull discovered in 1804 on the coast of France, and supposed to be fossil; the species was named *Z. cavirostris* by Cuvier. Numerous living individuals have since been found in various seas. There is normally one conical tooth on each side of the lower jaw; the vertebrae are forty-nine in number; and the anterior cervicals are ankylosed, but the posterior are free. These whales are among those known as *bottle-nosed whales* and *conu-fishes*, and attain a length of from 15 to 20 feet. The genus is distinct from *Hyperoodon*; but variations in the dentition have been noted, and the relations of some forms known as *Mesoplodon* are in question. Also called *Diodon*.

2. [l. c.] a. A whale of this genus.

Ziphorhynchus, *n.* See *Ziphorhynchus*.

zippette (zip'ē-it), *n.* [Named after F. X. M. Zippe, a German mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of uranium, occurring in delicate needle-like crystals of a bright-yellow color: it is found at Joachimsthal.

zircon (zēr'kōn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azarcón* = Pg. *azarcão*, *zarcão*, < Ar. *zarkūn*, cinnabar, vermilion, < Pers. *zargūn*, gold-colored: see *jargon*.] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of adamantine luster and yellowish to brownish or reddish color: its hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. The reddish-orange variety is sometimes called *hyacinth* in jewelry. The colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon of Ceylon is there called *jargon*. Zircon consists of the oxides of silicon and zirconium ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{ZrO}_2$), and is usually regarded as a silicate of zirconium, though sometimes classed with the oxides of titanium (rutile) and tin (cassiterite), which have a similar form. See *zirconium*.

zirconate (zēr'kō-nāt), *n.* [*zircon* (ic) + -ate¹.] A salt of zirconic acid.

zirconia (zēr'kō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] An oxid, ZrO_2 , of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass.—**Zirconia light**, an intensely brilliant light, differing from the ordinary oxyhydrogen light or lime-light only in that it is produced from zircon cones acted on by oxygen and a highly carburated gas, in place of the less durable lime balls of the other method.

zirconian (zēr'kō-ni-ān), *a.* [*zirconia* + -an.] Same as *zirconic*. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII, 60.

zirconic (zēr'kō-n'ik), *a.* [*zirconia*, *zirconium*, + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconia or zirconium.—**Zirconic acid**, an acid containing zirconium, not capable of existing in the free state, but forming definite salts.

zirconite (zēr'kō-n'it), *n.* [*zircon* + -ite².] A variety of zircon.

zirconium (zēr'kō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] Chemical symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 90.5. The metal contained in zirconia. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but is also known in the crystalline state, forming highly lustrous blackish-gray laminae, having a specific gravity of 4.15. The amorphous metal takes fire when gently heated in the air, but the crystalline variety requires an intense heat for its ignition. The common acids do not attack it. Zirconium is a remarkable element in that it is very widely and generally diffused in nature, but nowhere, so far as is known, found in any one locality in large quantity; in this respect it has a decided resemblance to titanium. The form in which it occurs is that of the silicate (zircon), and usually in minute or even microscopic crystals, which have been detected in many granitic and gneissic rocks, as well as in various gneisses and crystalline schists. Zircon has been found also, but less abundantly, in some eruptive rocks, both ancient and modern. Zirconium is chemically most closely related to titanium, and both these metals have certain affinities with silicon, forming dioxides and volatile tetrachlorides, as does that non-metallic element.

zirconoid (zēr'kō-n'oid), *n.* [*zircon* + -oid.] In *crystal*, a double eight-sided pyramid belonging to the tetragonal system: so called because it is a common form with zircon.

zircon-syenite (zēr'kōn-sī'e-nīt), *n.* See *clavolite-syenite*.

Ziron (zō'- or zed'i'ern), *n.* See *angle-iron*.

Zirphæa (zēr-fē'ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, as *Zirphæa*).] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, of the family *Pholadidae*. *Z. crispata* is called *date-fish* in California, where it is available for food.

zither (zith'ēr), *n.* [*G. zither* = E. *cithar*, *cithara*, *q. v.*] Same as *cithern*.

zitherist (zith'ēr-ist), *n.* [*zither* + -ist.] A player on the cithern.

zithern (zith'ēr'n), *n.* [Altered form of *zither*, after *cithern* as related to *cithar*, *cithara*.] Same as *cithern*.

Zizania (zi-zā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L.L. *zizania*, pl., tares, < Gr. *ζίζανιον*, darnel, tare.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Oryzææ*.

It is characterized by numerous narrow unisexual spikelets in a long loose androgynous panicle, each spikelet having two glumes and six stamens or two more or less connate styles. Four or five species have been described, of which two, *Z. aquatica* and *Z. miliacea*, are usually considered distinct; both are natives of North America, the former also occurring in Japan and eastern Russia. They are tall aquatic grasses with long flat leaves and large terminal panicles with numerous slender elongated branches, made highly ornamental by the pendent red or purplish anthers. They are the favorite food of wild ducks, and the seeds are sold to plant in artificial fish-ponds to shade the young fish, and along watercourses to attract fowl. They are known as *wild water*, or *Indian rice*. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*.

zizany! (ziz'ā-ni), *n.* [*F. zizanie*, < L.L. *zizania*: see *Zizania*.] Darnel.

They all stand or fall to their own masters, and many holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat among the tares and zizany. *Evelyn, True Religion*, II, 314.

Ziziphora (zi-zif'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Monardææ*. It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 12 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hairy with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form small axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

Zizyphæa (zi-zif'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Zizyphus* + -æa.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*. It is characterized by a superior or half-superior ovary, by a disk filling the calyx-tube, and by a drupaceous juicy or fleshy fruit with a one- to three-celled stone. It includes 9 genera, of which *Zizyphus* is the type. They are shrubs or trees, mainly of the northern hemisphere; one, *Berberis*, becomes a shrubby climber in *B. vulgaris*, the purple jack of the southern United States.

Zizyphus (ziz'i-fus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *zizyphus*, < Gr. *ζίζυρος*, the jujube-tree: see *jujube*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zizyphææ*. It is characterized by thorny branches, triple-nerved leaves, and cymose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immersed in the disk, and bearing two or three conical divergent styles. There are 65 species, natives chiefly of tropical Asia and America, occurring rarely in Africa and Australia. They are shrubs or trees, often decumbent or sarmentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, entire or crenate, three- to five-nerved, and mostly arranged in two ranks. One or both of the stipules are spinose, often ending in a hook. The small greenish flowers form short few-flowered axillary cymes. The fruit is a globose or oblong drupe, with a woody or bony stone, containing one to three seeds. The species are known in general as *jujube-tree*; the name *jujube* is given especially to the fruit of *Z. sativa* (*Z. vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean region, which is there commonly eaten fresh, or used as a cough remedy when dried. *Z. jujuba*, of India and China, also furnishes an excellent fruit, cultivated in numerous forms by the Chinese; a variety is known as the *Chinese date*. The true jujube does not now usually enter into the confection known as *jujube-paste*, but is commonly replaced by gum arabic or gelatin. *Z. Lotus*, the *sadr*, is one of the reputed sources of the classical lotus-food. (See *lotus-tree*, 1, and *lotus-tree*.) Many other species bear edible fruit, as *Z. Barlot*, of Africa, which is there made into bread and into a pleasant beverage; several are valued for ornament on account of their foliage, or for hedges on account of their spines, especially *Z. sativa*, and also *Z. Spina-Christi*, one of the Christ's-thorns (for which see *nebbuk-tree*). *Z. nummularia*, of Persia and India, is known as *camel's-thorn* (which see). *Z. Chlorozylon*, a recently determined species, is an important timber-tree of Jamaica, there known as *cog-wood*. *Z. Parryi* occurs in southern California and Cerros Island; two former species of Florida, *Z. emarginatus*, or black iron-wood, and *Z. Domingensis*, or nakedwood, are now known respectively as *Rhamnidium ferreum* and *Cotubrina reclinata*. See *jujube*, and cut under *neration*.

Zn, in *chem.*, the symbol for *zinc*.

zoa, *n.* Plural of *zoön*.

zoadula! (zō-ad'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *zoadulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *-ad*² + dim. *-ula*.] In *bot.*, the locomotive spore of some *Confervææ*.

zoesa, zoesal. See *zoëa, zoëal*.

zoamylin (zō-am'i-lin), *n.* [*Gr. ζωή*, life, + *amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

Zoanthacea (zō-an-thā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + -acea.] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, containing permanently attached forms, as *Zoanthus* and related genera.

zoanthacean (zō-an-thā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Zoanthacea* + -an.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthacea*; zoanthoid.

II. n. Any member of the *Zoanthacea*.

Zoantharia (zō-an-thā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *ζῶον*, animal (see *zoön*), + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-aria*.] A division (order or subclass) of *Actinozoa*, containing the hexamerous or hexacoralline forms; the helianthoid polyps, or animal-flowers, contrasted with the *Alcyonaria*, and characterized by the normal disposition of their soft parts in sixes, or multiples of six (not in eights, as in the *Alcyonaria* or *Octocoralla*), and by the possession of simple (not fringed) and usually numerous tentacles: so called from the resemblance of some of them, as the sea-anemones, to flowers. The *Zoantharia* correspond to the *Hexacoralla* or *Coraligena*, and were divided by Milne-Edwards into three suborders (or orders): *Malacodermata*, with the corallum absent or rudimentary, as in sea anemones; *Scleroblastea*, with external non-calcareous corallum, as the black corals of the family *Antipathidae*; and *Sclerodermata*, with internal calcareous corallum, as the ordinary hard corals, or stone-corals. See the technical names.

zoantharian (zō-an-thā'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zoantharia*.

II. n. A member of the *Zoantharia*, as a sea-anemone.

Zoanthidæ (zō-an-thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Zoanthus* + -idæ.] A family of zoantharian or hexacoralline actinozoans, typified by the genus *Zoanthus*. They are sea-anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective canosarc; they multiply by buds which remain thus adherent. They have no true corallum, but a pseudo-skeleton of hard particles or spicules embedded in the ectoderm; the mesenteric septa are numerous, and of two sorts (one small and sterile, the other large and perfect and furnished with reproductive organs), generally alternating. Like most other sea-anemones, these are fixed organisms, incapable of locomotion; and they include all the colonial forms. Also *Zoantheæ*.

Zoanthinæ (zō-an-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + -inæ.] The *Zoanthidæ* named as a subfamily. *Edwards and Haime*, 1851.

zoanthodeme (zō-an-thō-dēm), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *δέμα*, a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers'.] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism constituted by the coherent zooids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

zoanthodemic (zō-an-thō-dem'ik), *a.* [*zoanthodeme* + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

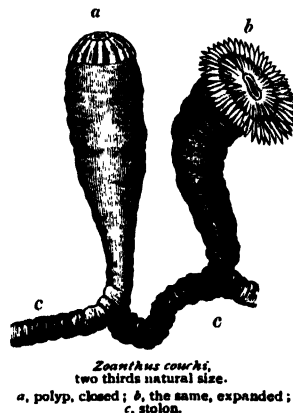
zoanthoid (zō-an-thō'id), *a.* [*Zoanthus* + -oid.] Same as *zoantharian*.

zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [*zoanthropy* + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoanthropy: as, *zoanthropic mania* or delusion; *zoanthropic literature*. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycanthropy.

zoanthropy (zō-an-thrō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A form of insanity in which a person believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

Zoanthus (zō-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1827), < *Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] The typical genus of *Zoanthidæ*.

The individual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a footstalk springing from the connective canosarc common to the several zooids of the compound organism; the mouth is linear and transverse, and surrounded by short slender rays or tentacles. The best-known species is *Z. couchi* of the European coasts; numerous others inhabit tropical seas, as *Z. solandæ*. Also *Zoanthus* (Lamarck, 1810), *Zoantha*.



Zoarces (zō-är'séz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Zoarces*, *Zoarces*, and *Zoarces*, < Gr. *ζωαρκής*, life-supporting, < *ζωή*, life, + *άρκείν*, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of *Zoarces*, including such species as *Z. viviparus*, the so-called viviparous blenny (formerly *Blennius viviparus*). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong conic teeth in several series, a long low dorsal fin some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular ventrals of three or four soft rays; the scales are small, not imbricated, but embedded in the skin. Another species, with an increased number of fin-rays and vertebrae, is *Z. (Macrozoarces) anguillaris*, known as *mutton-fish* and *mother of eels*, found from Labrador to the Middle States, 20 inches long, of a reddish-brown color mottled with olive, with a dark streak across the cheek.

Zoaridae (zō-är'si-äz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, named from the



Lycodes vahlii, one of the *Zoaridae* (or *Lycodidae*).

genus *Zoarces*: now generally called *Lycodidae* (which see). Also *Zoaridae*, *Zoarichidae*.

zoaria, *n.* Plural of *zoarium*.

zoarial (zō-ä-ri-äl), *a.* [*zoari-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zoarium; composing or composed of a zoarium.

zoarium (zō-ä-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. zoaria* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ζωάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, an animal.] A polyzoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoon; the polypidom or polypary of the moss-animalcules.

zobo (zō'bō), *n.* [Also *zoboo*, *dsomo*, etc., < Tibetan *mdzopo*, the male, *mdzomo*, the female of the *mdzo*, a hybrid of the yak and the so-called zebu. Cf. *zebu*.] A breed of zebu-cattle, supposed to be a hybrid of the common zebu with the yak, reared in the western Himalayan region for its flesh and milk, and also as a beast of burden.

zocco (zok'ō), *n.* [It., < L. *soccus*, sock: see *sock*, *socle*.] A socle.

zoccolo, **zocle** (zok'ō-lō, zō'kl), *n.* [*zoccolo*, < *zocco*: see *zocco*.] A socle.

zodiac (zō'di-ak), *n.* [Formerly also *zodiack*; < ME. *zodiac*, *zodiak*, < OF. *zodiac*, *zodiaque*, F. *zodiaque* = Sp. *zodiaco* = Pg. It. *zodiaco*, < L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac (L. *orbis signifer*), also adj., of the zodiac, < Gr. *ζωδιακός*, the zodiac, prop. adj., 'of animals,' se. *κίρκος*, also called *ὁ κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῴων*, or *ὁ τῶν ζῴων κύκλος*, 'the circle of animals' (also *ἡ ζωδιακή*, se. *ὁδός*, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; < *ζῷον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal: see *zōon*.] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are ♈, Aries; ♉, Taurus; ♊, Gemini; ♋, Cancer; ♌, Leo; ♍, Virgo; ♎, Libra; ♏, Scorpio; ♐, Sagittarius; ♑, Capricornus; ♒, Aquarius; ♓, Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts called *signs*, named after these constellations, and the first point of the sign Aries begins at the vernal equinox. The above symbols refer to the signs. The signs have been carried back by the precession of the equinoxes until they are now 25° behind the corresponding constellations on the average. But the position of the vernal equinox was originally, no doubt, between Aries and Taurus. There is strong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 B. C. There is a poetical description of the heavens written by Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 B. C. But the appearances described were never to be seen in that latitude, nor in any latitude in that age. Thus, he mentions that the head of the Dragon—that is, Etamin (γ Draconis)—and the waist of Cepheus—that is, Ficarus (δ Cephei)—were on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22½° N., about 2200 B. C. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars seen, mentioning the star now called the *Peacock's eye* (α Pavonis), as well as Canopus (α Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that a Phoenix must have been invisible. Now these descriptions will suit only a station of latitude 32° N. to 35° N., and an epoch between 1500 B. C. and 2200 B. C. Aratus also describes the courses of the tropics among the stars. That of the tropic of Cancer best agrees with 2200 B. C., that of the tropic of Capricorn with 3000 B. C. The equator is also described in a manner which answers perfectly to 2100 B. C. Finally, there are twelve descriptions of the appearances of the heavens at the rising of each of the constellations of the zodiac, which, while not very decisive, are not in positive disagreement with the other indications. But there is no doubt that the early part of the poem (written long before the precession of the equinoxes was suspected) copies indirectly early Accadian records. The zodiac was, therefore, formed before 3000 B. C. It cannot have been formed very long before, since there is much reason to believe that the constellation Aries either contained the sun or rose just before the sun at the time of the vernal equinox. Now, it was about 2100 B. C. when the vernal equinox fell upon the last point of Aries, and the other constellations were in similar mean positions. Some highly competent writers, however, regard the first formation of the zodiac as vastly more ancient. Several of the ancient constellation figures have a remarkably Babylonian character, as

Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarius, Centaurus, and Ophiuchus; one (Cepheus) has a barbarian name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signs, those of Gemini and Scorpio, much resemble the Babylonian ideographs for the corresponding months. Yet the origin of the Bears, Auriga, Pegasus, Lyra, and Corona was probably not Babylonian. Moreover, certain subjects of common Babylonian fable, such as the tree of life, are not found among the constellations. It is noticeable that it was about 2300 B. C. that He and Ho are said to have reformed the Chinese calendar and divided the heavens into seasons; but the attempt to connect our constellations with the Chinese asterisms has conspicuously failed. The figures of the Chinese zodiac are Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Ram, Ape, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Bull. The zodiac was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, does not hold good of all the newly discovered planetoids. See cuts under constellations named.

2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a complete course.

The Poet . . . goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her gifts, but freely ranging only within the *Zodiac* of his own wit.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apollon for Poetrie*.

In your year's *zodiac* may you fairly moue,
Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue.

Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.—**Lunar zodiac**, a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon's daily progress around the heavens. It was used in ancient India, in China, and in Arabia, with only minor variations in the star-groups selected. Its place of origin is uncertain and disputed.—**Zodiac ring**, a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the sign influencing a certain part of the body.

zodiacal (zō-di-ä-äl), *a.* [*zodiac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zodiac: as, the *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated triangular figure lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliancy within the tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown, the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomers, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—**Zodiacal parallel**. See *parallel*.

zodiophilous (zō-di-ō'f-i-lus), *a.* [*zōon*, animal, + *φίλος*, love.] In bot., animal-loving: applied to those flowers which from their structure are especially adapted for fertilization by insects: it is the converse of *anthophilous*, said of the insects concerned.

zoëa, **zoëa** (zō-ä-ä), *n.*; *pl. zoëæ*, *zoëæ* (-ä), rarely *zoëas* (-iz). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal.] The name given by Bosc (1802) to the larvae of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The name is retained for the zoea-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoea is also called the *copepod-stage*, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in others, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoea passes into the megalopa stage. Also *zoea*, *zœa*.

zoea-form (zō-ä-ä-fōrm), *n.* The zoea or zoea-stage of a crustacean.

zoëal, **zoëal** (zō-ä-äl), *a.* Of the nature of a zoea; pertaining to a zoea or to the zoea-stage; zoëiform. Also *zoëal*.

zoëa-stage (zō-ä-ä-stä), *n.* That early stage of certain crustaceans which is a zoea. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually apined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennae and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and slender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalopa.

zoëiform, **zoëiform** (zō-ä-ä-fōrm), *a.* [*zōon*, q. v. + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a zoea; being or resembling a zoea.

zoëpraxiscope (zō-ä-ä-präk'si-skōp), *n.* Same as *zoëpraxinoscope*.

zoëther (zō-ä-ä-thér), *n.* [*zōon*, life, + E. (*ether*).] A supposed substance which manifests the phenomena of animal magnetism and the like: same as *protyle*.

zoëtheric (zō-ä-ä-thér'ik), *a.* [*zoëther* + *-ic*.] Having the character of zoëther; relating to zoëther in any way.

zoëtic (zō-ä-ä'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, life, + *-tic*.] Pertaining to life; vital.



Zoea-stage of *Shore-crab (Carcinus maenas)*.

zoëtrope (zō-ä-ä-trōp), *n.* [*zōon*, life, + *τροπή*, a turning.] An optical instrument which exhibits its pictures as if alive and in action, depending, like the thaumatrope, the phenakistoscope, etc., on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of slits in its circumference. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate or an acrobat in performing a somersault, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person applying his eye to the slits sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act intended. Compare *zoëgroscope* and *zoëpraxinoscope*. Also *zoëtrope* and *wheel of life*.

zoëtropic (zō-ä-ä-trōp'ik), *a.* [*zoëtrope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling the zoëtrope; adapted to or shown by the zoëtrope.

zoëtria (zō-ä-ä-tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, + *ιατρεία*, healing, < *ιατρεύω*, heal, < *ιατρός*, a physician: see *iatric*.] Veterinary surgery.

zoic (zō'ik), *a.* [*zōon*, of animals, < *ζῷον*, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living beings; relating to or characterized by animal life; marked by the presence of life.

Zoilean (zō-il-ä-n), *a.* [*Zoilos*, < Gr. *Ζώϊλος*, Zoilos (see def.).] Characteristic of Zoilos, a Greek critic (about the fourth century B. C.), noted for his severe criticism of Homer; having the character of Zoilism.

Zoilism (zō'i-lizm), *n.* [*Zoilos* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ism*.] Criticism like that of Zoilos; illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labours.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, il. 2.

Zoillist (zō'i-list), *n.* [*Zoilos* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ist*.] An imitator of Zoilos; one who practises Zoilism; a carping critic.

Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:

A flea for the sour-brow'd *Zoillist*!

Marston, *What You Will*, il. 1.

zoisite (zoi'sit), *n.* [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baron von Zois, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs in prismatic crystals, often deeply striated and rounded, also massive; it varies in color from white to yellow, greenish, and rose-red. Its composition is similar to that of epidote, except that it contains calcium and but little iron. Thulite is a variety of a rose-red color, found in Norway. Also called *maulspate*.

zoism (zō'izm), *n.* [*zōon*, life, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the phenomena of life depend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840 to 1850.]

zoist (zō'ist), *n.* [*zōon*, life, + *-ist*.] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See *zoism*.

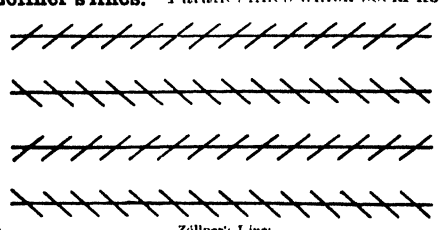
zoistic (zō-is'tik), *a.* [*zoist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to zoism or to the zoists: as, *zoistic* views. See *zoism*.—2. Pertaining to living organisms or to vitality; vitalistic; animal: as, *zoistic* magnetism (that is, animal magnetism). Scoresby.

Zolaism (zō-lä-izm), *n.* [*Zola* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The characteristic quality of the works of Emile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; coarse "realism" or "naturalism."

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism*—
Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into the abyss.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After*.

Zöllner's lines. Parallel lines which seem not



Zöllner's Lines.

to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting lines. Also called *Zöllner's pattern*.

zollverein (tsöl'fēr-in'), *n.* [(*zoll* = E. *toll*), custom, + *verein*, union, < *ver-* (= E. *for-*) + *ein* (= E. *one*), one.] 1. A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff, or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves.

It began with an agreement in 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse, received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers excepting Austria and a few small states, and is now coextensive with the German empire.

Hence—2. A commercial union, or customs-union, in general; any arrangement between a number of states for regulating rates of duty with reference to their common benefit.

The result would be a Protectionist group and an Australian Zollverein. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 296.

zomboruk (zom'bo-ruk), *n.* Same as *zumbooruk*.
zona (zō'nā), *n.*; pl. *zonæ* (-nē). [L.] 1. In anat., a zone, belt, or girdle, or part likened to a zone: chiefly used in human anatomy.—2. Herpes zoster (which see, under *herpes*).—**Zona alba**, the white zone of the eyeball: a thickening of the sclerotic where the muscles are attached.—**Zona arcuata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti.—**Zona cartilaginea**, the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona choriacea**. Same as *zona cartilaginea*.—**Zona ciliaris**, the ciliary zone of the eye; the ring or belt of ciliary processes, or their impression upon the vitreous humor. See cut under *eye*.—**Zona denticulata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane together with the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona fasciculata**, the layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body, just beneath the zona glomerulosa.—**Zona ganglionaris**, a collection of gray matter on the filaments of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve.—**Zona glomerulosa**, the outer layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body.—**Zona ignea**. Same as def. 2.—**Zona incerta**, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus.—**Zona laevis**. Same as *zona arcuata*.—**Zona mediana**. Same as *zona cartilaginea*.—**Zona membranacea**. Same as *basilar membrane* (which see, under *basilar*).—**Zona nervosa**. Same as *zona arcuata*.—**Zona orbicularis**, a collection of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip joint.—**Zona pectinata**, the outer zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament.—**Zona pellucida**, a transparent membrane surrounding the yolk of the ovum: so called from its appearance in the human ovum under the microscope. It is simply the wall of the ovum, corresponding to any other cell-wall. It is traversed by numerous, more or less evident, radiating pore-canal, through which spermatozoa are supposed to enter the ovum.—**Zona perforata**, the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea.—**Zona radiata**, the zona pellucida when the radiating pore-canal are especially distinct.—**Zona repens**. Same as *herpes zoster*. See *herpes*.—**Zona reticularis**, the inner layer of the cortical portion of the suprarenal body.—**Zona serpigiosa**. Same as def. 2.—**Zona spongiosa**, the extreme dorsal tip of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Zona tecta**, the inner part of the lamina spiralis membranacea, covered by the organ of Corti.—**Zona tendinosa**, a fibrous ring situated at each auriculoventricular opening in the heart.—**Zona Val-salvæ**, the membranous spiral lamina of the cochlea.—**Zona volatica**. Same as def. 2.

zonal (zō'nāl), *a.* [L. *zonalis*, < *L. zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. Having the character of a zone or belt.

Frequently storm clouds appeared zonal—that is, alternate portions positively and negatively electrified. *G. J. Symons*, in *Modern Meteorology*, p. 163.

2. Of or pertaining to the rings, somites, or body-segments of an articulate or annulose animal; arthromeric; metameric: as, *zonal* symmetry, the serial homology or metameric symmetry of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or an annelid. See *symmetry*, 5 (b).

3. In *crystal*., arranged in zones: as, the *zonal* structure of a mineral.—4. In *bot.*, noting that view of a diatom in which the zone or suture of the valves is presented to the eye—the “front view” of some writers.—5. In *hort.*, marked on the leaves with a zone or circle, as many *pelargoniums*, also called *horseshoe* *geraniums*.—**Zonal harmonic**. See *harmonic*.—**Zonal stratum**. See *stratum zonale*, under *stratum*.

zonally (zō'nāl-i), *adv.* In a zonal manner; in zones, or in the form of a zone.

Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz . . . contain numerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged zonally. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 814.

Zonaria¹ (zō-nā'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), fem. of *L. zonarius*: see *zonary*.] A small genus of widely distributed plurisporous algae, of the order *Detyolaceæ*, having a more or less fan-shaped frond obscurely marked with concentric zones, and roundish or linear sori formed beneath the cuticle of the frond.

Zonaria² (zō-nā'ri-i), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *L. zonarius*: see *zonary*.] One of two primary groups (the other being *Discoida*) into which Huxley divided the decidue *Mammalia*, consisting of those *Decidua* which have a zonary placenta; the *Zonoplacentalia*.

zonaroid (zō-nā'ri-oid), *a.* [*Zonaria*¹ + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zonaria*.

zonary (zō'nā-ri), *a.* [*L. zonarius*, < *zona*, a zone: see *zone*.] Pertaining to or characterized by a zone; having or presenting the form of a belt or girdle. A zonary placenta is one

in which the fetal villi form a belt or zone. See *Zonaria*², *Zonoplacentalia*, and *zonular*.

The placenta of the dugong is zonary and non-deciduate. *Nature*, XL, 611.

zonate (zō'nāt), *a.* [*NL. zonatus*, < *L. zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. In *bot.*, marked with zones or concentric bands of color.—2. In *zool.*, having zones of color or texture; belted, girdled, or ringed; zoned.

zonda (zon'dä), *n.* [Named from the village of Zonda.] A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes, in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic. It is a hot dry west wind blowing down from the Cordillera, and carrying clouds of dust and fine sand. It may occur at any season, but is especially frequent during July and August (mid-winter), when its high temperature and parching effects are especially noticeable. The name is also applied to a hot dry north wind occurring on the Argentine plains during the summer, and reported especially from the vicinity of Mendoza. This is essentially a desert wind, charged with sand, and oppressive and suffocating in its effects.

zone (zōn), *n.* [*P. zone*, < *Sp. Pg. It. zona*, < *L. zona*, < *Gr. ζώνη*, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < *ζώνω*, gird, 1. A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now only poetical.]

Germination, in green, with a zone of gold about her waist.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Beauty*.

With a side

White as Hebe's, when her zone

Slept its golden clasp, and down

Fell her kirtle to her feet.

Keats, *Fancy*.

2. A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path, or course; an inclosing circle.

That milky way,

Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest

Powder'd with stars.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii, 680.

And four great zones of sculpture, set betwixt

With many a mystic symbol, gird the hall.

Temnyson, *Holy Grail*.

Very frequently the colors form stripes or zones in the stone (Egyptian jasper), which are probably the result of decomposition of the upper surface.

E. W. Streeter, *Precious Stones*, p. 201.

3. Specifically, in *geog.*, one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (a) the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; (b) two *temperate zones*, extending from the tropics to the polar circles—that is, from the parallel of 23½° north or south to that of 66½° north or south, and therefore called the *north temperate* and *south temperate zones*; and (c) two *frigid zones*, extending from the polar circles to the north and south poles respectively.

4. Any continuous tract or belt differing in character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the *zones* of natural history, distinguished by special forms of vegetable or animal life; a *zone* of free trade; a free *zone* on the border of a country or between adjoining states. Naturalists formerly divided the sea-bottom into five zones in accordance with the depth of water covering each, which was supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively *littoral*, *circumlittoral*, *median*, *inframedian*, and *abyssal*. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest depths. In geology *zone* has nearly the same meaning as *horizon*. A stratum, or a group of strata, may be characterized by the presence of a certain assemblage of fossils, or by one particular fossil; in such cases the most abundant or typical fossil may give a name to the subdivision in which it occurs, which will then be designated as the *zone* of that particular species. Thus, the Lower and the Middle Lias have together been divided into twelve zones, each characterized by the presence of a certain species of ammonite: as, the “zone of the *Arietites* (*Ammonites*) *varicostatus*,” etc.

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their commercial zone or free frontier with Switzerland.

C. K. Adams, *Democracy and Monarchy*, ix.

The zone of youthful fancy . . . is now well passed; the zone of cultured imagination is still beyond us.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and clay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred feet in height, divisible into distinct *zones*, each characterized by peculiar assemblages of fossils.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, v.

Attacks of a spasmodic or of a lethargic nature in hysterical patients can often be excited by touching or pressing upon certain spots or *zones* on the surface of the body.

Lancet, 1886, II, 1243.

5. In *math.*, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.—6. In *crystal.*, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.—**Annual zone**. Same as *annual ring* (which see, under *ring*).—**Bathymetric zone**. See *bathymetric*.—**Cervical zone**, that part of the preg-

nant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, with which attachment of the placenta is dangerous, as liable to cause alarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta previa (which see, under *placenta*).—**Ovary zone**, in anat. See *ciliary*.—**Coralline zone**. 8. **coralline**.—**Epileptic zone**, an area of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxysm. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinal cord in the lumbar region animals, usually guinea-pigs, was followed by epilepsies and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zones.—**Epileptogenous or epileptogenic zone**. Same as *epileptic zone*.—**Hyperesthetic zone**, a hyper-sensitive portion of the integument, sometimes found, in cases of spinal paralysis, at the border of the affected part.—**Hypnogenic zone**, a place or region on the surface of the body stimulation or irritation of which tends to induce hypnosis. [Recent.]

Spots which have been described by Pitres as *hypnogenic zones*. *Bjornstrom*, *Hypnotism* (trans.), p. 1.

Hystero-genic zone, a part of the surface of the body pressure upon which will excite a paroxysm in cases of hystero-epilepsy.—**Intermediary zone of the stomach**, that part of the wall of the stomach, near the pylorus where the peptic glands begin to disappear.—**Isothermal zones**. See *isothermal*.—**Lissauer's zone**. Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*).—**Marginal zone**, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular cartilage.—**Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordially zones**. See the adjective.—**Posterior marginal zone**. Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*).—**Three-mile zone**. See *mile*.—**Zone of defense**, in *fort.*, the belt of territory around a fortification which falls under the effective fire of the besieged.—**Zone of Haller**. Same as *zone of Zinn*.—**Zone of Lissauer**. Same as *Lissauer's tract*. See *tract*.—**Zone of operations** (*milit.*), the region containing the lines of operations of an army, extending from the base of operations to the objective point. See *strategy*.—**Zone of vegetation**, a belt of characteristic vegetable growth following a particular line of altitude on mountain sides.—**Zone of Zinn**. Same as *zone of Zinn*. See *zone*.

zone (zōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zoned*, ppr. *zoning* [*zone*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To encircle with or to aff with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts, in any sense.

I could hear he loved

Some fair immortal, and that his embrace

Had zoned her through the night.

Keats, *Endymion*, II.

II. intrans. To be formed into zones.

What Mr. Lockyer had called the *zoning* of colour in the heavens. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 225.

zone-axis (zōn'ak'sis), *n.* In *crystal.*, the line in which all the planes of a zone would intersect if they were supposed to pass through the same point.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* [*zone* + *-ed*.] 1. Wearing a zone, as a woman.—2. Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

zoneless (zōn'les), *a.* [*zone* + *-less*.] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed

That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist.

Cowper, *Task*, III, 52.

zonic (zō'nik), *n.* [*zone* + *-ic*.] A girdle a zone; a belt. [Rare.]

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a zone of coal. *Smollett*, *Travels*, iv. (*Davies*).

zoniferous (zō-nif'ə-rus), *a.* [*L. zona*, zone + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having or bearing a zone zoned.

Zonites (zō-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810) < *Gr. ζώνη*, girdled, < *ζώνω*, girdle: see *zone*.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family *Helicidae*, or to the *Limacidae* or to the *Vitrinidae*, and giving name to the *Zonitinae*. The species are numerous, as *Z. cellaria* (see *cellar mail*). *Z. milium* is a very small species of the United States; *Z. unilobata* is known as the *open snail*. The genus in a broad sense includes species of *Hyalina* and related forms; but it is also restricted to about a dozen species of the Mediterranean region, as *Z. algeris*.

Zonitidae (zō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial gastropods, typified by the genus *Zonites*: same as *Vitrinidae*. *Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, 1883.

Zonitinae (zō-ni-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Vitrinidae* or another family, typified by the genus *Zonites*, and including forms with a helicoid shell (into which the animal can completely withdraw) and with lateral bicuspid and marginal acute teeth.

Zonitis (zō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < *Gr. ζώνη*, fem. of *ζώνη*: see *Zonites*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Cantharidae*, of wide distribution and comprising about 41 species, of which 6 are North American. They are very variable in color and size, but are distinguished by having the outer lobe of the maxilla not prolonged.

zonochlorite (zō-nō-klor'it), *n.* [*Gr. ζώνη*, girdle, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid: it often shows bands of different colors.

zonociliate (zō-nō-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*L. zona*, zone, + *NL. ciliatus*, ciliate.] Zoned with a circlelet

of cilia; encircled with cilia, as a trochosphere or telotrocha. See these words, and cut under *veliger*.

The fertilized egg of the Phylactolema does not give rise to a *zonociliate* larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 437.

zonoid (zō'noid), *a.* [*Gr.* ζωνοειδής, like a girdle, < ζώνη, girdle, + εἶδος, form.] Like a zone; pertaining to zones; zonular. [Rare.]

zonoplacental (zō'nō-plā-sen'tal), *a.* [*L.* zona, girdle, + *NL.* placenta + *-al*.] In *mammal.*, having a zonary deciduate placenta; of or pertaining to the *Zonoplacentalia*.

Zonoplacentalia (zō'nō-plas-en-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *zonoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is zonary, as contrasted with *Discoplacentalia*; the *Zonaria*. The carnivores, the elephant, and the hyrax are examples.

Zonotrichia (zō'nō-trīk'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1831), < *Gr.* ζώνη, girdle, + τριχ-, hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches, of the family *Fringillidae*; the crown-sparrows. The white-crowned is *Z. leucophrys*, abundant in many parts of North America. More numerous and familiar is the white-throated, or peabody-bird, *Z. albicollis*, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the



White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

breast. In the adult the head is striped with black and white, there is a distinct yellow spot before each eye, and the edge of the wing is yellow. The length is 6½ inches, the extent 9½. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpid pleasing song, some notes of which are rendered in the word *peabody*. *Z. querula* is Harris's finch, of the Missouri and Mississippi region; the male when adult has nearly the whole head hooded with jet-black. *Z. coronata*, of the Pacific slope, is the golden-crowned.

zonula (zō'nū-lā), *n.*; pl. *zonulae* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *zonule*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a small zone, belt, or ring; a *zonule*.—**Zonula ciliaris**. Same as *zonule* of *Zinn*.—**Zonula of Zinn**. Same as *zonule* of *Zinn*.

zonular (zō'nū-lār), *a.* [*Gr.* ζωνυλ- + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zone or zonule; zonary; zoned.—2. In *zool.*, specifically, diffuse; applied to a diffuse form of placenta. See *zonary*.

The *zonular* type of a placenta.

Dana.

Zonular cataract, a form of cataract, occurring usually in young children, in which the opacity is situated between the cortex and the nucleus of the lens.

zonule (zō'nūl), *n.* [*L.* zonula, dim. of *zona*, girdle; see *zone*.] A little zone, belt, or band; a *zonula*.—**Zonule of Zinn**, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye. See under *suspensory*.

zonulet (zō'nū-let), *n.* [*Gr.* ζωνυλ- + *-et*.] A little zone or girdle.

That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,
... that *zonulet* of love.

Herrick, Upon Julia's Riband.

zonure (zō'nūr), *n.* [*NL.* *Zonurus*.] Any lizard of the genus *Zonurus* in a broad sense, or of the family *Zonuridae*: as, the rough-tailed *zonure*, *Zonurus cordylus*.

Zonuridae (zō'nū-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Zonurus* + *-idae*.] A South African and Madagascar family of agamoid eriglossate lacertilians, with cruciform intercalavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossae, typified by the genus *Zonurus*. The family was formerly much more loosely characterized, and then contained various forms from different parts of the world, which have since been separated as types of other families.

Zonurinae (zō'nū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Zonurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Zonuridae*, containing normally lacertiform species with well-developed limbs, and including the greater part of the family; distinguished from *Chamaesaurinae*.

Zonurus (zō'nū-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Merrem), < *Gr.* ζώνη, a belt, zone, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical



Zonure (*Zonurus eximius*).

genus of *Zonuridae*: so named from the rings of spiny scales on the tail, as of *Z. giganteus*.

Zoo (zō), *n.* [The first three letters of *zoölogi-cal*, taken as forming one syllable.] With the definite article, the *Zoölogical* Gardens in London: also used of any similar collection of animals. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

zoöamylin (zō-ō-am'i-lin), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *E.* amylin.] Same as *glycogen*.

zoöbiotism (zō-ō-bi-ō-tizm), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *βίος*, life, + *-i-* + *-ism*.] Same as *biotics*.

zoöblast (zō-ō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *πλαστικός*, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see).

Zoöcapsa (zō-ō-kap'sā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *L.* capsula, box, chest; see *capsule*.] A genus of fossil barnacles of the *Liasic* period, representing the oldest known form of *Balanidae*.

zoöcarp (zō-ō-kārp), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *zoöspor*.

zoöcaulon (zō-ō-kā-lon), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *καλός*, stem, stalk; see *caul*, *caulis*.] The erect branching tentaculiferous colony-stock of some infusorians, as of the genus *Dendrosoma*. *W. S. Kent*.

zoöchemical (zō-ō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to *zoöchemistry*.

zoöchemistry (zō-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *E.* chemistry.] A *zimal* chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of an animal body.

zoöchemy (zō-ō-kem-i), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *E.* *chemy (*Gr.* χημία; see *alchemy*).] Same as *zoöchemistry*. *Danclison*.

zoöchlorella (zō-ō-klo-rel'ā), *n.*; pl. *zoöchlorellae* (-ē). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *χλωρά*, pale-green, + *dim.* -ella.] One of the green pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of green coloring matter, which are found in various low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare *zoöanthella*.

zoöcyst (zō-ō-sist), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *κύστις*, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a kind of sporocyst.

zoöcystic (zō-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *zoöcyst*.

zoöcytial (zō-ō-sit'i-al), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *zoöcytium*.

zoöcytium (zō-ō-sit'i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöcytia* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *κύτος*, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of a substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial syncytium; a *zoöthecium*. Compare *zoödentrium*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödentrium (zō-ō-den'dri-um), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a *zoödentrium*.

zoödentrium (zō-ō-den'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoödentria* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *δένδρον*, tree.] The *zoöcytium* or *zoöthecium* of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. *W. S. Kent*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödynamic (zō-ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *δυναμικός*, dynamic; see *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to *zoödynamics*.

zoödynamics (zō-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *zoödynamic* (see *-ics*).] The dynamics of the animal body; the science of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology, as a branch of biology; correlated with *zoöphysics*.

zoöa, **zoösal**, *n.* See *zoöa*, *zoöal*.

zoöcial (zō-ō-shi-al), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον + *-al*.] Having the character of a *zoöcium*; of or pertaining to the *zoöcia* of *polyzoans*.

zoöcium (zō-ō-gi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöcia* (-ā). [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *οἶκος*, house.] The ectocyst, or outer chitinous or calcified cell, in which a polypide of the *Polyzoa* is lodged, and into which a polypide can be retracted after protrusion; one of the cells of the *zoöcium*, containing a polypide. It is the cuticle of the polypide itself, dense and tough, or hard, changing without solution of continuity into the soft delicate pellicle at the mouth of the animalcule. In the ectoprotous *polyzoans* it forms a case or shield into which the soft protrusible parts of the polypide can be withdrawn. See *ectocyst*, and cut under *Planatella*.

zoöform, *a.* See *zoöform*.

zoöerythrin (zō-ō-erith'rīn), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ine*.] 1. A red coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidae* or turakos, giving a continuous spectrum. See *turacin*.—2. A kind of red pigment of the lipochrome series widely diffused in sponges, and regarded as having a respiratory function. *W. J. Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.

Also *zoöerythrin*.

zoöfulvin (zō-ō-ful'vin), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *L.* fulvus, tawny, + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidae* or turakos, showing two absorptive bands not the same as those of *turacin*.

zoögamete (zō-ō-ga-met), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γαμήτις*, a wife, etc.] In *bot.*, a motile gamete. Also *planogamete*.

zoögamous (zō-ō-gā-mus), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to *zoögamy*; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

zoögamy (zō-ō-gā-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γαμος*, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis.

zoögen (zō-ō-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γενε*, producing; see *-gen*.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called *zoöadin*.

zoögenic (zō-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *zoögeny*, or the origination of animals.

zoögeny (zō-ō-jē-ni), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γενε*, production; see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also *zoögonny*.

zoögeog. An abbreviation, used in this work, of *zoögeography*.

zoögeographer (zō-ō-jē-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γραφία*, writing, + *-er*.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in *zoögeography*.

It is therefore . . . the business of the *zoögeographer*, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 738.

zoögeographic (zō-ō-jē-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γραφία*, writing, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *zoögeography*; faunistic; chorological.

zoögeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γραφία*, writing, + *-al*.] Same as *zoögeographic*.

zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *E.* geography.] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic zoölogy; animal chorology; correlated with *phytogeography*. This is an important branch of zoölogy, of much intrinsic interest in several respects, and of special significance in its bearing upon the questions of the origin of species and their modification under climatic and other physical conditions of environment. It has been much studied of late years with the result of mapping the land-surface of the globe into several major and numerous minor areas, which can be bounded and graphically represented in colors with almost the precision attained in depicting civil or political boundaries. *Zoögeography* is related to paleontology as the distribution of animals in space is related to their succession in time; but the principles of *zoögeography* are of course as applicable to any former as to the present dispersion of species on the face of the globe. See *province*, 6, and *region*, 7.

zoöglæa (zō-ō-glā'ā), *n.*; pl. *zoöglæae* (-ē). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ζῷον, animal, + *γλαῖα*, a sticky substance.] 1. A peculiar colony of *Schizomyces* in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly regarded as a distinct genus, but is now known to be a kind of resting-stage in which the various elements are glued together by their greatly swollen and diffused cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algae.

Bacteria sometimes form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes; this is the *zoogloea* stage. *Bessey, Botany, p. 212.*

2. A massing together of micro-organisms which occurs in a certain stage of their development, the collection being surrounded by a gelatinoid envelop.

Liquids in which any of these Schizomycetes are actively developing themselves usually bear on their surface a gelatinous scum, which is termed by Prof. Cohn the *Zoogloea*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 303.*

zoöglōic (zō-ō-glō'ik), *a.* [*< zoöglōsa + -ic.*] Of the nature of zoöglōsa; pertaining to zoöglōsa.

zoöglōoid (zō-ō-glō'oid), *a.* [*< zoöglōsa + -oid.*] In bot., resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the zoöglōsa stage or condition of a micro-organism.

zoögonidium (zō-ō-gō-nid'ī-nm), *n.*; pl. *zoögonidia* (-ī). [*N.L., < Gr. ζῳγον, animal, + N.L. gonidium.*] In bot., a locomotive gonidium; a gonidium provided with cilia, and hence capable of locomotion.

Each *zoögonidium* breaks itself up into sixteen new *zoögonidia*, forming sixteen small and new colonies. *Bessey, Botany, p. 221.*

zoögonous (zō-ō-gō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ζῳγόνοος, producing animals, < ζῳγον, animal, + -γόνος, producing; see -gonous.*] Same as *zoögonous*.

zoögony (zō-ō-gō-nī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳγονία, production of animals, < ζῳγον, animal, + -γόνια, production; see -gony.*] Same as *zoögony*.

zoögraft (zō-ō-grāft), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳγραφ, animal, + E. graft.*] In surg., a piece of living tissue taken from one of the lower animals to supply a defect in the human body by grafting it on the latter. Also *zoöplastic graft*.

zoögrapher (zō-ō-grāf'ēr), *n.* [*< zoögraph-y + -er.*] A zoögraphist.

zoögraphic (zō-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< zoögraph-y + -ic.*] Descriptive of animals; pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphical (zō-ō-grāf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< zoögraphic + -al.*] Same as *zoögraphic*.

zoögraphist (zō-ō-grāf'ist), *n.* [*< zoögraph-y + -ist.*] One who describes or depicts animals; a descriptive zoölogist.

zoögraphy (zō-ō-grāf'ī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳγραφία, animal, + -γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] The description of or a treatise on animals; descriptive zoölogy.

zoögyroscope (zō-ō-jī-rō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳγον, animal, + E. gyroscope.*] An application of the principle of the zoötrope in which a series of pictures are placed in a rotating frame, and, as they pass between a lantern and a lens, are thrown in extremely rapid succession on a screen, so as to form a continuous but constantly changing picture. This device is used in the exhibition of continuous series of instantaneous pictures of animals in motion, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöid (zō-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳοειδής, like an animal, < ζῳον, animal, + εἶδος, form.*] **I. a.** Like an animal; of the nature of animals; having an animal character, form, aspect, or mode of existence, as an organism endowed with life and motion. See **II.**

II. n. In bot., something like an animal; that which is of the nature of an animal, yet is not an animal in an ordinary sense, and is not the whole of an animal in a strict sense; one of the "persons" or recognizably distinct entities which compose a zoön; that product of any organism, whether of animal, vegetable, or equivocal character, which is capable of spontaneous movements, and hence may have an existence more or less apart from or independent of the parent organism. The biological conception of a zoöid is a fundamental one bordering upon an almost metaphysical definition of what may constitute individual identity or non-identity in a given case: the term covers a multitude of cases which seem at first sight to have little in common, and its use in ordinary zoölogy and botany is consequently various. The general sense of the word is subject to the following specifications: (a) An ambiguous or equivocal organic body intermediate between a plant and an animal, and not distinctly either one or the other, a micro-organism or microbe not amenable to ordinary classification in natural history, as bacteria, bacilli, and micrococci; a protistan, as a moner, one of the lowest protozoans; a protophyte. Such zoöids are microscopic, and for the most part of extreme minuteness. See the distinctive names, and *Monera, Primatia, Protista, Protophyta, Protosoma*. (b) One of certain peculiar cells of multicellular animals and plants which are endowed with special activities, have as it were an individuality of their own, and are capable of a sort of separate existence. Zoöids of this class are mainly germinal or reproductive. The female germ (ovum) and the corresponding male element are respectively types of the whole. They occur under many modifications, which receive distinctive names; many of the smallest and simplest forms are indifferently known as *spores*. See *spore, spore-formation, oospore, zoospore, sporozooid, antherozoid, spermatozoid, and sper-*

matozoon, with various cuts. The foregoing definitions are independent of any distinction to be drawn between plants and animals; the following are zoölogical. (c) Any animal organism which has acquired separate existence from another by partition of that other into two or more in the processes of fission, gemmation, and the like. Such cases are numerous and diverse. Viewing the zoön or zoölogical unit as the entire product of an impregnated ovum, the parts or persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently without the origination of a new zoön, are appropriately termed *zoöids*. The simplest case is when a zoön breaks into two or more pieces, and every piece proceeds to grow the part which it lacks, and thus becomes wholly like the organism from which it was detached. Various annelids offer a case in point. Another and large class of cases is furnished by hydrozoans which suffer segmentation directly, or detach from their main stock various parts, as free medusoids and the like, these zoöids serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoöid of a hydrozoan as a more or less independent product of non-sexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation of parts which may become detached is also well illustrated in the proglottides or deutococcolites which form the joints of tapeworms; these are zoöids in so far as the parent worm is concerned, consisting of detachable genitalia containing the elements of a new sexual generation. A similar multiplication by zoöids without generation takes place among tunicates; it is unknown of true vertebrates. One of the most interesting cases is afforded in the parthenogenesis of some insects, as aphids, in which, by a sort of internal gemmation, swarms of zoöidal aphids are hatched in succession from one another to several removes from the original impregnation. The term *zoöid* with some writers specifies all these "inferior individuals" which thus intervene in alternation of generation between the products of proper sexual reproduction; and such have been described as "the detached portions of an individual in discontinuous development." (d) Any one of the recognizably distinct persons of a compound organism, whether actually detached or detachable or not; any member of a colonial or social aggregate, as the polypites of a polypoid, the polypides of a polyzoan, and the like. Such zoöids offer every degree of separateness or separability. In some cases they are extremely numerous, all alike, and inseparable from the common stock which they fabricate and inhabit, as the members of a coral or sea-mat. In other cases they are less numerous, and but slightly connected, and all alike, as the several members of a composite sea-anemone of the genus *Zoanthus* (see cut there). But the zoöids of many hydrozoans, for instance, are quite different in both form and function, in the same individual, for the purpose of division of labor; and the zoöids which thus act as the different organs of one individual are commonly distinguished by name, as *gastrozooids, gastrozooids, dactylozooids, apicozooids*, etc. See the distinctive names. Also *zoönite* (a mistaken use).

zoöidal (zō-oid'al), *a.* [*< zoöid + -al.*] Same as *zoöid*.

zoöks (züks), *interj.* A minced oath: same as *gadzoöks*. [Obsolete or (rarely) archaic.]

Zoöks! see how brave they march.

Sheridan (?), The 'Camp, i. 2.

Zoöks! are we pilchards, that they sweep the streets, And count fair prize what comes to their net?

Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

zoöl. An abbreviation of *zoölogy*.

zoölater (zō-ol'ā-tēr), *n.* [*< zoölatry, after idolatry.*] One who worships animals or practises zoölatry.

zoölatria (zō-ō-lā'tri-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*] Same as *zoölatry*.

The system of *zoölatry*, or animal worship, was said to have been introduced into Egypt by King Kokau of the 11th dynasty. *W. R. Cooper, Archaic Dict., p. 57.*

zoölatrous (zō-ol'ā-trus), *a.* [*< zoölatry + -ous.*] Worshipping animals; practising zoölatry; of or relating to zoölatry.

zoölatry (zō-ol'ā-trī), *n.* [*< N.L. zoölatria, < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + λατρεία, worship.*] The worship of particular animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians and of many other primitive peoples, either as representatives of deities, or on account of some fancied qualities or relations.

zoölite (zō-ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + λίθος, stone (see -lite).*] A fossil animal; an animal substance petrified. Also *zoöolith*.

zoölith (zō-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *zoölite*.

zoölithic (zō-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*< zoölith + -ic.*] Same as *zoölitic*.

zoölitic (zō-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< zoölite + -ic.*] Having the character of a zoölite; relating to zoölites. Also *zoöolithc*.

zoöloger (zō-ol'ō-jēr), *n.* [*< zoölog-y + -er.*] A zoölogist. [Now rare.]

zoölogic (zō-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< zoölogy + -ic.*] Same as *zoölogical*.

zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< zoölogic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy.—**Zoölogical garden**, a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition.—**Zoölogical province, region**, etc., in *zoögeog.*, one of the faunal areas, varying in extent, into which the land-surface of the globe is naturally divisible with reference to the geographical distribution of animals. (See *province*, 6, *region*, 7, and *zoögeography*.) Corresponding divisions of the waters of the globe may take the same name when their surface-extent is considered, or are distinctively named (see *Arctalia*, etc.). Zoölogical areas regarded vertically, or as to depth of water, are often called *zones* or *belts*. See *zone*, n., 4.

zoölogically (zō-ō-loj'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* In the manner of a zoölogist; on the principles or according to the doctrines of zoölogy; from a zoölogical standpoint.

zoölogist (zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< zoölog-y + -ist.*] One who is versed in zoölogy; a biologist.

zoölogize (zō-ol'ō-jiz), *v. t.* To study zoölogy practically.

zoölogy (zō-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. zoologie* = *Sp. zoología* = *Pg. It. zoologia* = *G. zoologie*, < *N.L. zoologia*, < *Gr. ζῳον, animal, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak* see *-ology*.] **1.** The science of animals; the natural history of the animal kingdom; the body of fact and doctrine derived from the scientific study of that series of organisms whose highest term is man; correlated with *phytology* (or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connotation which the term has acquired during the last fifty years is very extensive, as result of the application to zoölogical science of the more general laws and principles of biology. So far is zoölogy freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only *systematic zoölogy*) that it now includes the results of all the biological sciences in so far as these are applicable to the study of animal structure and function. Such are *phylogeny*, or the origination of species, genera, etc.; *ontogeny*, or the origination of the individual animal; *embryology*, or the prenatal life-history of organisms; *paleontology* or *paleozoölogy*, the history of animals in geologic time; *zoögeography*, the history of animals as to their spatial relations; *zoöomy* or *zoöphysics*, the comparative anatomy of animals; *zoömanics* or *biodynamics*, animal physiology; *zoöchemistry*, the chemistry of animal substances and tissues; *zoöpsychology*, the science of animal instincts; *zoöelectricity*, *biometrics*, *thremmatology*, which regards the relations of living animals to man; and various other cognate branches of the general science. The name *zoölogy* is an old one, as some of its branches have been cultivated from antiquity. One of the earliest classifications of animals in which a modern zoölogical group can be clearly recognized that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygienic and sacerdotal considerations: for the "clean" beasts that "cleave the hoof" are ruminant certain "unclean" birds are carrion-feeding birds of prey as the vulture; and the non-ruminant artiodactyls (swine) are characterized with special emphasis. The germ of modern zoölogy, as of other sciences, is commonly ascribed to Aristotle. Though he tabulated no scheme, his three treatises on zoölogical subjects include a classification which shows great discernment. He divided the animal kingdom into two main branches: (1) *ἑρμα, Ennema*, or "blooded" animals, in the four classes—mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes—the *Vertebrata*, as nearly as they stand to-day; (2) *ἄναιμα, Anæma*, or "bloodless" animals, exactly the *Invertebrata*, of which he had four classes, his *Μαλάκια* being cephalopods; *Μαλκοστρακα*, crustaceans; *Εἰστομα*, insects (other arthropods than crustaceans); and *ὀστρακοδερμια*, univalve or bivalve mollusks (together with sea-urchins). Pliny the naturalist was an industrious and indiscriminate compiler; and no name of special note in zoölogy appeared until the middle of the sixteenth century, when the almost simultaneous works of three authors securely founded the science and greatly enlarged its scope. Wotton (1552) followed Aristotle, but added to the *systeme* the *Zoöphyta* (which long afterward became the *Verm* of Linnaeus and the *Radiata* of Cuvier, and continue to be the "zoöphytes" of the present day); Gesner at Basel published treatises in 1555; and in 1560 was started at Naples a society which had zoölogy among its objects the *Academia Secretorum Naturæ*, suppressed by the church. The period between Gesner and Linnaeus is sometimes styled the "heroic age" of zoölogy. The advance upon Gesner was comparatively unmarked for a hundred years from his death in 1565; but the latter half of the seventeenth century witnessed great progress. The collection of animals from distant parts of the world increased; such anatomical examinations as had been practicable and had long been practised without the aid of the microscope were carried on with that instrument; and several still-existing societies were founded—the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum* (in 1651), the *Royal Society* (chartered in 1662), and soon afterward the *Paris Académie* under Louis XIV. The immediate predecessor of Linnaeus in this period was John Ray (1628-1705), who fixed the word *species* in the sense it was to bear from his day to Darwin, and did more than any other person to make the "Systema Naturæ" of the Swedish naturalist possible. This work passed through twelve editions (1735-68) in the lifetime of its author; the present binomial system of nomenclature was first applied consistently to zoölogy in the tenth edition (1758). Linnaeus also gave fixity to certain graded groups above the species—namely the genus, order, and class of the "Regnum Animale"—as he recognized the variety below the species. The classes of 1760 were six: *Mammalia*, with 7 orders; *Aves*, 6 orders; *Amphibia*, 3 orders; *Pisces*, 4 orders; *Insecta*, 7 orders; *Vermes*, 5 orders. The Linnaean diagnoses were always crisp and sententious, if not always correct; and, faulty or inadequate as any of them may now appear to be, the practical convenience of this machinery of classification and nomenclature is inestimable. Though the notion of the fixity of species among other groups as special creations, to which this system gave rise, is now known to be radically fallacious, the Linnaean classification acquired almost the character of dogma, such as had many centuries before attached to the writings of Aristotle and to the Mosiac traditions. This system may be said to have culminated with the close of the eighteenth century; and the early years of the nineteenth wrought important changes, both in form and substance, notable at the hands of Lamarck and Cuvier. Lamarck was the pivot upon which zoölogy turned from Linnaeus to Darwin. His "Zoölogical Philosophy" of 1809 is separated by a half-century to a year from the "Systema Naturæ" of 1758, and by exactly a half-century from Darwin's "Origin of Species," which was first published in November, 1859. Lamarckianism brought up the whole subject of modern

evolution as opposed to special creation, and the variability of organisms by their aptency, as opposed to their fixity in character. Lamarck recognized the two Aristotelian main branches as *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*, the former with 4, the latter with 12 classes, and both with many ordinal and lower groups. Cuvier was profoundly versed in comparative anatomy, gave also special prominence to paleontology, and reached the conclusion (1812) that all animals are modeled upon four types, for which he adopted the names *Vertebrata*, with 4 classes; *Mollusca*, 6 classes; *Articulata*, 4 classes; *Radiata*, 5 classes—each with more or fewer orders. Except the first of these (borrowed from Lamarck and so from Aristotle), none of these "types" are found to hold; and few of the classes or orders are now accepted as framed by Cuvier, whose views and methods in the main were upheld in England by Owen. Cuvier's system was completed in 1829. Among the last notable views of classification before the appearance of Darwinism are those of Leuckart (1848), giving 5 types and 14 classes of invertebrates (without the protozoans); of H. Milne-Edwards (1855); and of L. Agassiz (1859). The period between Lamarck and Darwin was one of extraordinary activity in all branches of zoological investigation, involving the accumulation of a wealth of material, the description of thousands of new genera and species, and the multiplication of distinctions founded upon little difference; but philosophical generalizations did not keep pace with the elaboration of analytical details. Zoological systems in various departments became almost as numerous as the specialists engaged; and the subject acquired a huge literature, descriptive, iconographic, and classificatory, as well as controversial. This aspect of zoölogy has continued during the past thirty years or so (1859-96); but the real history of the zoölogy of this period is the history of Darwinian evolution, or the application of general principles of individual development (ontogeny) to the solution of broader biological problems (phylogeny)—the development of the theory of evolution being itself an illustration of its own underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of animals; a treatise on animals, especially a systematic treatise, or zoölogical system. Several of the main classificatory divisions of the animal kingdom represent formally named departments of systematic zoölogy. Such are *mammalogy* or *mastology* or *therology*, the formal science of mammals; *ornithology*, of birds; *herpetology*, of reptiles, including amphibians; *ichthyology*, of fishes in their several classes; *conchology* or *malacology*, of mollusks; *carcinology* or *crustaceology*, of crustaceans; *entomology*, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); *heliözoology*, of worms; and *zoöphytology*, of zoöphytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic importance of certain of their subjects or of the special activity of investigation of these subjects—as, for example, *anthropology* (including *ethnology* and *sociology*), or the particular study of man from a biological standpoint; *cetology*, the study of whales as differing much from ordinary mammals; *selachology*, of one of the classes of fishes; *ascidiology*, of the connecting links between invertebrates and ordinary vertebrates; and especially of *bacteriology*, the lately created science of microbes or micro-organisms, which probably of all the departments of zoölogy has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

Zoöloo, *n.* and *a.* See *Zulu*.

zoömagnetic (zō'-māg-net'ik), *a.* [*zoömagnetism*] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömagnetism.

zoömagnetism (zō'-māg-net'izm), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + E. magnetism.*] Animal magnetism.

Turning to the other subjects of which Dr. Liébeault treats [in his *Thérapeutique Suggestive*, Paris, 1891], the most remarkable, and almost the most puzzling, chapter is on *zoömagnetism*.

Proc. Soc. Psychical Research (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

zoömancy (zō'-mān-si), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + μαντεία, divination.*] The pretended art of divination from observation of animals, or of their actions under given circumstances.

zoömantic (zō'-mān'tik), *a.* [*zoömancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömancy.

zoömchanics (zō'-mē-kan'iks), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + E. mechanics.*] Same as *zoö-dynamics*.

zoömelanin (zō'-mēl'a-nin), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + μέλας (μελαν-), black, + -ίνη.*] A black pigment derived from the feathers of some birds.

zoömetric (zō'-mētr'ik), *a.* [*zoömetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömetry.

zoömetry (zō'-mētr'i), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + μέτρον, measure.*] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with *anthropometry*.

zoömorphic (zō'-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + μορφή, form.*] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as a work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: correlated with *anthropomorphic*.—2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the conception of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoömorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoölatry, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Oghams, as is well known, occur on some of the crosses bearing the interlaced ornamentation and *zoomorphic* designs found on the Manx crosses.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 240.

Under Dynasty XII, the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half *zoömorphic*, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men and women.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 428.

zoömorphism (zō'-mōr'fizn), *n.* [*zoömorphic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being zoömorphic; zoömorphic state or condition; representation or exhibition of animal forms as distinguished from the human form; especially, the characterization or symbolization of a god in animal form. Compare *anthropomorphism*.—2. The conception or representation of men or supernatural beings under the form of animals, or of men or gods transformed into beasts; the attribution of human or divine qualities to beings of animal form; worship of the images of animals; zoötheism.

Zoömorphism is much more absurd than *Anthropomorphism* after all. Surely the rational mode is to employ the highest conceptions you can, while freely acknowledging their utter inadequacy.

Miscell., Nature and Thought, p. 205.

zoömorphy (zō'-mōr-fi), *n.* [*zoömorphic* + *-y*.] Same as *zoömorphism*.

zoön (zō'on), *n.*; pl. *zoa* (zō-ä). [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ζῶον, an animal; cf. ζῶν, life; ζῶντι, ζῶν, Ionic ζῶντι, live.*] An animal form containing all the elements of a typical organism of the group to which it belongs; a morphological individual regarded as the whole product of an impregnated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zooids without true generation. See *zoöid*.

It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoölogical individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoön*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 73.

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coalescence or concrescence of zoöms, as of many sponges, which thus lose their "personality."

The remarkable cases [among sponges] of *zoa impersonalia*, or what we should call degraded colonies.

A. Hyatt, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 99.

zoönal (zō'-nāl), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *zoön* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoön; of or pertaining to zoön.

zoönerythrin (zō'-erith'rin), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal, + ἔρυθρος, red, + -ίνη.*] Same as *zoönerythrin*. Also *zoönerythrine*.

zoönic (zō-on'ik), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal, + -ic*.] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, *zoönic acid*.—**Zoönic acid**, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid in combination with animal matter, obtained by distilling animal matter.

zoönite (zō'-nīt), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal, + -ίτης*.] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or articulated animal is composed; a zoönule; a metamere or an arthromere of an articulated invertebrate; a diarthromere of a vertebrate: used generically of any segment, to which special names are given in special cases.—2. Same as *zoöid*: a mistaken use of the word. *Eng. Cyclop. (Zool.)*, IV. 561. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

zoönitic (zō'-nīt'ik), *a.* [*zoönite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitic.

zoönomia (zō'-nō-mi-ä), *n.* [*N.L.* (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see *zoönomy*.] Same as *zoönomy*.

zoönomic (zō'-nōm'ik), *a.* [*zoönomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

zoönomist (zō-on'ō-mist), *n.* [*zoönomy* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in zoönomy; a biologist, in a broad sense.

zoönomy (zō-on'ō-mi), *n.* [*N.L. zoönomia*, < *Gr. ζῶον, animal, + νόμος, law.*] The laws of animal life collectively considered; the science which treats of the causes and relations of the phenomena of living animals; the vital economy of animals; animal physiology.

zoönosis (zō-on'ō-sis), *n.*; pl. *zoönoses* (-sēz). [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ζῶον, animal, + νόσος, disease.*] A disease communicated to man from the lower animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

zoönosology (zō'-ō-nō-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + E. nosology.*] The classification of diseases affecting the lower animals; a system of zoöpathology; zoöpathy.

zoöparasite (zō'-ō-par'ā-sit), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + παράσιτος, parasite.*] A parasitic animal.

zoöpathology (zō'-ō-pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + E. pathology.*] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology.

zoöpathy (zō-ō-pā-thi), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + πάθος, suffering.*] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting man. See *zoötherapy*.

Zoöphaga (zō'-ō-fā-gi), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *zoöphagus*: see *zoöphagous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] Flesh-eating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning.—2. The carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or *Botanophaga*. The opossum is an example.—3. A division of gastropods including carnivorous forms. *Lamarck*, 1822.

zoöphagan (zō'-ō-fā-gan), *n.* A carnivorous animal; a sarcophagous; especially, a member of the *Zoöphaga*, 2.

zoöphagous (zō'-ō-fā-gus), *a.* [*N.L. zoöphagus*, < *Gr. ζῶοφάγος, living on animal food, ζῶον, animal, + φάγειν, eat.*] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to *phytophagous*. Specifically applied by Blyth, in editing Cuvier, to one of two primary types of placental *Mammalia*, including man, *Quadrumania*, *Carnivora*, and *Cetacea*; the last constituting the order *Isodontia*, the first three the order *Typodontia*.

zoöphilist (zō'-ō-fī-list), *n.* [*zoöphil-y* + *-ist*.] A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

Our philosopher and zoöphilist . . . advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, cccxviii. (*Davies*.)

The zoöphilists vowed their determination to force through Parliament a prohibitory act.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 207.

zoöphily (zō'-ō-fī-li), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + φιλία, love, ζῶντι, love.*] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

zoöphoric (zō'-ō-for'ik), *a.* [*zoöphor-us* + *-ic*.] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of one or more men or animals: as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zoöphorus (zō'-ō-fō-rus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ζῶοφῶρος, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings, ζῶον, animal, + φέρω, carry, = E. bear.*] In *anc. arch.*, a continuous frieze, unbroken by triglyphs, carved in relief with figures of men and animals, as the Panathenaic frieze of the Parthenon, or the frieze of Phigaleia. Also *zophorus*. See cuts under *Doric* and *Hellenic*.

zoöphysics (zō'-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal, + φυσικά, physics.*] The study of the physical structure of animals; comparative anatomy as a branch of zoölogy: correlated with *zoöynamics*, or animal physiology.

Zoo-Dynamics, Zoo-Physics, Zoo-Chemistry.—The pursuit of the learned physician—anatomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, Hunter, Johann Muller. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 803.

Zoöphyta (zō'-ō-fī-tā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, pl. of *zoöphyton*: see *zoöphyte*.] The alternative name of the Cuvierian *Radiata*; the *Phytozoa*; the animal-plants, or plant-like animals. In later systems, especially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and heterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like the corallines, have a plant-like habit, and branch from a fixed base. It thus covers, or has covered, all the true coelenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and ctenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, and brittle-stars), and erinoids, the polyzoons, the sponges, some of the worms which used to be classed as radiates, and all the infusorians and other protozoans known, having thus no better standing than "the radiate mob" of Cuvier. (See *Radiata*, 1.) In some of its various restricted applications, however, it has excluded certain forms that obviously belonged elsewhere, and the tendency has been to adapt the name to the coelenterates, with or without the sponges. Quite recently the proposition has been made, and by some accepted, to use the name in this strict sense, and instead of *Ctenodonta* or *Calentodonta*: in which case it would cover the *Actinozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, *Ctenophora*, and *Spongia*. The New Latin form of the term is attributed to Wotton (1492-1555), who in his "*De Differentiis Animalium*" (Paris, 1552) included under this name practically its present content: namely, heliozoans, starfishes, jellyfishes, sea anemones, and sponges.

zoöphyte (zō'-ō-fīt), *n.* [*N.L. zoöphyton*, < *Gr. ζῶοφυτον* (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant,' < ζῶον, animal, + φυτόν, plant.] A member of the *Zoöphyta*, in any sense; a radiate; a phytozoan.

The term is a loose popular equivalent of the technical designation; but it is convenient, and may be employed for any of the *Zoöphyta* in a proper sense, as corals, sea-anemones, scalepna, and sponges. The chief objection to its use is its continued application to those polyzoans which are of coralline aspect, as these have no affinity with coelenterates.—*Glass-ropes zoöphytes*, the glass-ropes sponges, or *Hyalonemidae* (which see).

zoöphyte-trough (zō-ō-fīt-trōf), *n.* A device for retaining living zoöphytes or infusoria which are to be examined under the microscope. It consists of a frame with two movable sides of glass, and a false bottom, also of glass, small enough to admit of the insertion of the sides between it and the frame. The upper edges of the sides are pressed together by a spring, and can be separated as desired by a wedge. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöphytic (zō-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*< zoöphyte + -ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöphyte; of or pertaining to zoöphytes; phytozoic.—**Zoöphytic series**, the series of animals composing the *Zoöphyta* as defined by Haeckel and Huxley, beginning with the lowest sponges and ending with the highest coelenterates.

zoöphytical (zō-ō-fīt'i-kul), *a.* [*< zoöphytic + -al.*] Same as *zoöphytic*.

zoöphytoid (zō-ō-fīt'oid), *a.* [*< zoöphyte + -oid.*] Resembling a zoöphyte; related to the zoöphytes.

zoöphytological (zō-ō-fīt'ol'oj'i-kal), *a.* [*< zoöphytolog-y + -ical.*] Pertaining to zoöphytology.

zoöphytologist (zō-ō-fīt'ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< zoöphytolog-y + -ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of zoöphytes. *R. F. Tones*, *Geol. Mag.* (1885), p. 549.

zoöphytology (zō-ō-fīt'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳόφυτον, zoöphyte, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science or natural history of zoöphytes.

zoöphyton (zō-ō-fīt'on), *n.*; pl. *zoöphyta* (-tī). [*NL.: see zoöphyte.*] A zoöphyte.

zoöplastic (zō-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + πλαστικός, form: see plastic.*] In *surg.*, noting a plastic operation by which living tissue is transplanted from one of the lower animals to man; of or pertaining to zoögrafts.—**Zoöplastic graft**. Same as *zoögraft*.

zoöpraxinoscope (zō-ō-prak'si-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + E. praxinoscope.*] A philosophical toy, somewhat on the principle of the phenakistoscope, by which images of animals are made to execute natural movements upon a screen upon which they are thrown.

zoöpsychology (zō-ō-sī-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + E. psychology.*] The psychology of animals other than man; that body of fact or doctrine respecting the minds or mental activities of animals which may be derived from the study of their instincts, habits, etc.

zoöscopic (zō-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< zoöscope-y + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoöscopy.

This condition of *zoöscopic* hallucination is one of the commonest among the phenomena of alcohol poisoning. *Science*, XV. 43.

zoöscopy (zō-ō-skō-pī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] A kind of hallucination in which imaginary animal forms are perceived.

zoöspERM (zō-ō-spēr'm), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + σπέρμα, seed.*] 1. Same as *zoöspERMium*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *zoöspore*.

zoöspERMatic (zō-ō-spēr-mat'ik), *a.* [*< zoöspERM + -atic* (see *spermatic*).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoöspERM; spermatozoic.

zoöspERMium (zō-ō-spēr'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöspERMia* (-ī). [*NL.: see zoöspERM.*] The sperm-cell, or male seed-cell; a spermatozoön. Also *zoöspERM*.

zoöspORange (zō-ō-spō-ran'j), *n.* [*< NL. zoösporangium.*] Same as *zoösporangium*.

zoöspORangial (zō-ō-spō-ran'ji-al), *a.* [*< zoösporangium + -al.*] Pertaining to a zoösporangium.

zoöspORangium (zō-ō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöspORangia* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + σπορά, seed, + ἄγγειον, vessel.*] In *bot.*, a sporangium or spore-case in which zoöspores or zoögametes are produced. See *sporangium*, and cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium*.

There is then formed in each *zoösporangium* a number of zoöspores. *Farlow*, *Marine Algæ*, p. 14.

zoöspore (zō-ō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + σπορά, seed: see spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, a spore capable of moving about; a motile spore, or swarm-spore. Zoöspores are produced by many algæ, and occur also in some fungi (*Peronosporæ*, *Saprolegnites*, *Myxomycetes*, etc.); they are spores destitute for a time of any cell-wall, and motile by means of either cilia or pseudopodia. See *spore*, *macrozoöspore*, 2, and cut under *Chetophora*. Also *zoöspERM*.

2. An animal spore; one of the minute flagelliform bodies which issue from the sporocyst of sporiparous animalcules; a swarm-spore. *Cienkowski*, 1865.

Also *zoöcarp*.

zoösporeæ (zō-ō-spō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Thuret): see zoöspore.*] A somewhat doubtful class or order of green or olive-green algæ in which reproduction is by means of zoöspores. Conjugation occurs between the zoöspores, but without clear distinction of male and female cells. The group includes the greater part of the *Chlorospermeæ* of Harvey. See *Algæ*, conjugation, 4.

zoösporic (zō-ō-spōr'ik), *a.* [*< zoöspore + -ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to zoöspores.

zoösporiferous (zō-ō-spō-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< zoöspore + L. ferre = E. bear.*] In *bot.*, bearing or producing zoöspores.

zoötaxy (zō-ō-tak-sī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + τάξις, arrangement.*] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoölogy. Compare *phytotaxy*.

zoötechnic (zō-ō-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*< zoötechn-y + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötechny. 2. *n.* Zoötechny.

zoötechnics (zō-ō-tek'niks), *n.* Same as *zoötechny*.

zoötechny (zō-ō-tek-nī), *n.* [*< NL. zoötechnia, < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + τεχνία, art.*] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See *acclimatization*.

zoötheca (zō-ō-thē'kē), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecæ* (-sē). [*NL., < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + θήκη, case.*] The case or sheath of a zoöspERM; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zoöthecal (zō-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [*< zoötheca + -al.*] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca.

zoöthecial (zō-ō-thē'gial), *a.* [*< zoöthecium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecium.

zoöthecium (zō-ō-thē'gium), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecia* (-sī). [*NL., < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + θήκη, case, dim. of θήκη, case, chest: see zoötheca.*] A compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusorians are incased. Compare *zoöcytium*, *zoödendrium*.

For these aggregations of ordinary simple loriceæ the distinctive title of *zoötheca* has been adopted. *W. S. Kent*, *Manual of Infusoria*, p. 61.

zoötheism (zō-ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + E. theism.*] The attribution of deity to an animal; the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See *zoölatry* and *zoömorphism*, 2.

In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals by which man is surrounded, or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshipped. This is the religion of *zoötheism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 63.

zoötheistic (zō-ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrous. See *zoömorphic*, 2.

The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the *zoötheistic* and *physiologic* stages into monotheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

zoötherapy (zō-ō-ther'a-pī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + E. therapy.*] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

Zoötoca¹ (zō-ōt'ō-kā), *n.* [*NL. (Wagler), < Gr. ζῳοτόκος, viviparous, < ζῳον, animal, + τίκτειν, tekeiv, bring forth.*] A genus of ovoviviparous lizards, of the family *Lacertidae*, very near *Lacerta* proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well-known *Z. vivipara*.

Zoötoca² (zō-ōt'ō-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl.: see Zoötoca*¹.] Same as *Vivipara*. In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle.

zoötcology (zō-ō-tō-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳοτόκος, viviparous, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The biology of animals. See the quotation. [Rare.]

Dr. Field tells us we are all wrong in using the term *biology*, and that we ought to employ another; only he is not quite sure about the propriety of that which he proposes as a substitute. It is a somewhat hard one—*zoötcology*. *Huxley*, *Amer. Addresses*, p. 138.

zoötomie (zō-ō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< zoötom-y + -ic.*] Same as *zoötomical*.

The *zoötomie* and embryological works of the last ten years. *Nature*, XXXVII. 70.

zoötomical (zō-ō-tōm'ik-al), *a.* [*< zoötomie + -al.*] Of or pertaining to zoötomie.

zoötomically (zō-ō-tōm'ik-al-ī), *adv.* By means of or according to the principles of zoötomie.

Such being the position of apes as a whole, they are zoötomically divisible into a number of more and more subordinate groups. *Enoye*, *Brit.*, II. 148.

zoötomist (zō-ōt'ō-mist), *n.* [*< zoötom-y + -ist.*] One who dissects the bodies of animals; one who is versed in zoötomie; a comparative anatomist.

zoötomie (zō-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + τομία, < τέμνειν, tekein, cut.*] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; specifically, the science, art, or practice of dissecting or anatomizing animals other than man: distinguished from *human anatomy*, *androtomie*, or *anthropotomie*: equivalent to *comparative anatomy* in a usual sense: correlated with *phytotomie*, or the dissection of plants. The zoötomie of living animals for other than surgical purposes is known as *vivisection*.

zoötrope (zō-ō-trōp), *n.* Same as *zoötrope*.

An ingenious and effective application of the *zoötrope*, for the illustration of the relation between certain isomeric forms. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9097.

zoötrophic (zō-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ζῳον, animal, + τροφός, < τρέφειν, nourish.*] Serving for the nourishment of animals; of or pertaining to animal alimentation.

zoöxanthella (zō-ō-zan-thel'ā), *n.*; pl. *zoöxanthellæ* (-ē). [*NL., < Gr. ζῳον, animal, + ξανθός, yellow, + -ella.*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of yellow coloring matter, found in certain radiolarians.

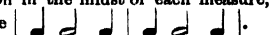
zoözoö (zō'zō), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *croo*.] The wood-pigeon. [Prov. Eng.]

zoöpe (zōp), *n.* [*G.*] A certain fresh-water bream of Europe, *Abramis ballerus*.

Zopherus (zōf'ē-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Laporte, 1840), < Gr. ζῳοφρός, dusky, < ζῳός, darkness, gloom.*] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, remarkable for their large size, bold sculpture, and special coloration, the elytra having shining callosities. About 15 species are known, all from South America, Mexico, and the southwestern United States.

zoöpilote (zō-pī-lō'to), *n.* [*Also zoöpilott; < Mex. zoöpilote.*] One of the smaller American vultures or *Cathartidae*, as the turkey-buzzard or carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. See *auras*, and cuts under *Cathartes* and *urubu*.

zoöpissa (zō-pis'ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ζῳοπίσσα, pitch and wax from old ships, < ζω- (1) + πίσσα, pitch: see pitch*².] In *med.*, a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as having resolutive and desiccative properties. *Simmonds*.

zoöppo (zoop'pō), *a.* [*It.*] In music, "limping," alternately with and without syncopation.—**Allozoöppa**, a duplo or quadruple movement in which there is a syncopation in the midst of each measure, giving the metric figure .

zorgite (zōr'git), *n.* [*< Zorge (see def.) + -ite*².] A metallic mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper, found at Zorge, in the Harz mountains.

zoril, **zorille** (zor'il), *n.* [*< F. zorille (Buffon), < Sp. zorilla, zorillo (> NL. zorilla), dim. of zorra, zorro, a fox.*] 1. An African animal of the genus *Zorilla*.—2. Some Central or South American skunk; one of the *Mephitis*, as the conepate; a zorrino. See cut under *Conepatus*.

Zorilla (zō-ril'ā), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray): see zoril*¹.] 1. A genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the subfamily *Zorillinae*. The common zoril, or mariput, is *Z. striata* (or *Ictonyx zorilla*), a nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal, capable of emitting a very fetid odor, like a skunk. It is as large as a small house-cat, and is entirely striped and spotted



Striped Zoril (*Zorilla striata*).

with black and white, thus closely resembling the small American skunk figured under *Spydogale*. The genus is also called *Rhabdogale* and *Ictonyx*. Its name *Zorilla* is quite recent; but *zorilla* as a specific New Latin name is more than a century old, having long designated a com-

poite species in which the African soril was confounded with some American skunks: whence also the two senses of *zoril* (which see).

2. [I. c.] A zoril.

Zorillinae (zor-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zorilla* + *-inae*.] An African subfamily of *Mustelidae*, represented by the genus *Zorilla*; the zorils, or skunk-like quadrupeds of Africa. They are closely related to the American skunks, or *Mephitis*. See cut under *Zorilla*.

zorilline (zor'i-lin), *a.* Resembling or related to animals of the genus *Zorilla*; pertaining to the *Zorillinae*.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Thomas, 1873), pun on *Zoroaster* (see *Zoroastrian*), involving NL. *aster*, starfish.] In *zool.*, a genus of starfishes, giving name to the *Zoroasteridae*, and containing such species as *Z. fulgens*, of the North Atlantic.

Zoroasteridae (zō-rō-as'tēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoroaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Zoroaster*. It contains forms with very small body, very long arms, and quadriserial water-feet, attaining a diameter of 8 or 10 inches.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as'tri-an), *a. and n.* [< I. *Zoroastres* (> E. *Zoroaster*), the L. form of the Old Pers. name *Zarathustra*, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the Mazdayasnian or ancient Persian religion; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

II. *n.* One of the followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India; a fire-worshiper.

Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Zoroastrian* + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster and his followers in the Avesta; the religion prevalent in Persia till its overthrow by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and still held by the Guebers and Parsees, and commonly, though incorrectly, called *fire-worship*. The religion is dual, recognizing two creative powers—Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), the god of light and creator of all that is good, with six principal and innumerable inferior amshaspands, or ministers of good, and Ahriman (Angru-maynus), the god of darkness and creator of evil, with a corresponding number of devils, or ministers of evil. Zoroaster taught that Ormuzd created man with free will; that his state after death depends upon the preponderance of good or evil in his life, an intermediate state being provided for those in whom these principles are evenly balanced; and that Ormuzd will finally prevail over Ahriman in the constant war between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

Zoroastrism (zō-rō-as'trizm), *n.* [< I. *Zoroastres*, *Zoroaster*, + *-ism*.] Same as *Zoroastrianism*. [Rare.]

All these alleged facts conspire to prove that *Zoroastrism* and its Scriptures had their origin in eastern Iran before the rise of Median or Persian dominion.

Amer. Antiq., IX. 118.

zorra (zor'ā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as *atok*.

zorino (zō-rē'nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. *zorro*, fox.] A South American skunk. The skunks of the Neotropical region belong to the same subfamily (*Mephitis*) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

zorzo (zor'ō), *n.* [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as *Canis azaræ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 353.

zorzo, *n.* [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

Zosmeridae (zos-mēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Zosmerus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*, forming a transition between the *Lygaeidae* and the *Tingitidae*, but by the structure of the abdomen more nearly related to the former than to the latter. It contains only the Old World genus *Zosmerus*.

Zosmerus (zos'mē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), irreg. < Gr. *ζωμα*, a girdle, < *ζωωμαι*, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Zosmeridae*.

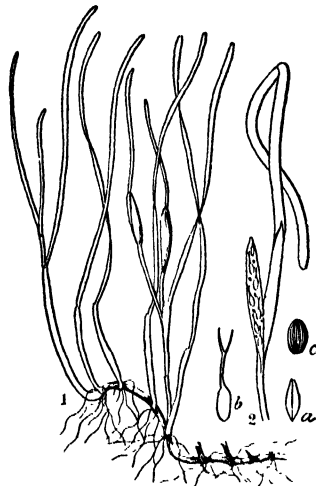
zoster (zos'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωστής*, a girdle, < *ζωωμαι*, girdle: see *zone*.] 1. In *anc. Gr.* *cos-tume*, a belt or girdle; originally, a warriors' belt round the loins, afterward any girdle or zone, but chiefly one of a kind worn by men.

The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast to keep it from falling by a girdle (*zoster*). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 453.

2. Same as *herpes zoster* (which see, under *herpes*).

Zostera (zos-tē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. *ζωστής*, a girdle: see *zoster*.] A genus of aquatic plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Zosteraceae*. It is characterized by monocotyledonous flowers and ovoid carpels. The 4 species are natives of marine waters of both the Old and the New World. They grow immersed

in shallow bays and other waters, often forming large masses, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of algae, and the feeding-places of many of the smaller forms of animal life. *Z. marina* is known in America as *eel-grass* and in England



1, Flowering Plant of Grass-wrack or Eel grass (*Zostera marina*); 2, the spadix; a, anther; b, pistil; c, fruit

as *grass-wrack*, also as *turtle-grass*, *swet-grass*, and *bell-ware*; when dried, it is used, under the name of *alga marina*, *sea-sedge*, or *sea-hay*, for stuffing mattresses and as bedding for horses. This, together with the related *Cymodocea sepiacea*, constitutes the glazier's-seaweed of England. *Z. nana* of Europe is known as *dwarf grass-wrack*.

Zosteres (zos-tē'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1841), < *Zostera* + *-es*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spadix without a perianth, and with a subulate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, *Phyllospadix* and *Zostera* (the type), are submerged grassy plants of sea-water, the former including 2 species, both natives of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Zosterops (zos-tē'rops), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *ζωστής*, a girdle, + *ὄψ*, eye.] 1. A very extensive genus of *Meliphagidae* (also referred to the *Dicreidae*), giving name to the subfamily *Zosteropinae*, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and named from the conspicuous orbital ring of most of its members. The genus is now held to cover a number of forms which have been made types of several (about 8) other genera. They are known as *white-eyes* and *silver-eyes*. The range of the genus in this broad sense is very extensive, embracing most of Africa, all of India, Ceylon, Burma, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papuan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian Islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, straight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eye-ring of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 inches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is *Z. curvirostris*, of Aus-



Silver-eye or White eye (*Zosterops lateralis*).

tralia, the Chatham Islands, and New Zealand, the cerulean creeper, and rusty-sided warbler of the older ornithologists. *Z. madagascariensis* is the white-eyed warbler of Latham. *Z. olivacea* is the olive creeper of Bourbon (Réunion). *Z. mauritiana* is the Mauric warbler of Mauritius. *Z. lugubris*, *Z. borbonica*, *Z. chloronota*, *Z. fallax*, *Z. leucophaea*, *Z. muelleri*, *Z. finchi*, and *Z. senegalensis* have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these birds have been placed in *Dicæum*, and are among those known to the French ornithologists as *sou-mangas*.

2. [I. c.] Any bird of this genus.

zotheca (zō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. zothecæ* (-sē). [< Gr. *ζωήκη*, < *ζῆν*, live, + *θηκη*, a receptacle: see

theca.] In *anc. arch.*, a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as opposed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

Zouave (zō-āv'), *n.* [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] 1. A soldier belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

2. A member of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American civil war (1861-5) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.—**Papal or pontifical Zouaves**, a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1800 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After obstinately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

Zouave-jacket (zō-āv'jak'et), *n.* 1. A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, cut away in front: a part of the Zouave uniform.—2. A similar jacket, usually ornamented, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

sounds (zoundz), *interj.* [For *'sounds*, abbr. of *God's wounds*, referring to the wounds of Christ on the cross; one of the innumerable oaths having reference to Christ's passion.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath or as an expression of anger or wonder.

Zounds, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room directly. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 2.

zouch (zouch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whittings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

Zr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zirconium*.

zucchetta (tsük-ke'tā), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, a skullcap, dim. of *zucca*, a gourd.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. chm.*, the skullcap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop purple, of a cardinal red, and of the Pope white. Also written *zucchetto*.—2. A late form of burghet, distinguished by having a movable nasal, hinged cheek-pieces, and an articulated couvrou nuque.

zufolo, **zuffolo** (zō'fō-lō), *n.* [It. *zufolo*, < *zufolare*, hiss, whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially such as is used in teaching birds.

Zuggun falcon. See *falcon*.

zulsin, *n.* The American widgion, *Marca americana*. Webster's Dict., 1890. [Local, U. S.]

zules, **zulis**, *n.* In *her.*, a chess rook used as a bearing.

Zulu (zō'lō), *n. and a.* [Also *Zooloo*; S. African.] I. *n.* A member of a warlike and superior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, divided into many tribes. In the beginning of the nineteenth century several tribes of Zulus established a kingdom including the present British colony of Natal and the country north of it called Zululand, which was broken up and mostly absorbed by the British and the Boers during a succession of wars ending in 1883.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus: as, the *Zulu language* (a principal member of the Bantu group of languages) or government.—**Zulu cloth**, a fine twilled woolen cloth used as a background for embroidery. Dict. of Needlework.

Zulu-Kafir (zō'lō-kaf'ēr), *n.* Same as *Kafir*, 3. **zumbooruk** (zum'hō-ruk), *n.* [Also *zumbooruck*, *zomboruk*, *zamboorak*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *zambūrak*, < Turk. *zambūrak*, a small gun, dim. of Ar. *zambūr*, a hornet.] A small cannon mounted on a swivel, usually shorter and with larger bore than the zingul. In English writings the name is especially applied to such a piece carried on a camel, the pivot which supports it being erected on the saddle in front of the rider.

Eighteen or twenty camels, caparisoned in the Rajah's colours of red and white, with *zumbooraks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 237.

zunic (zū'mik), *a.* An improper form of *zymic*. **zumologic**, **zumology**, etc. Same as *zymologic*, etc.

Zufi (zū'nyē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A member of the best-known community or tribe of the semi-civilized Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, living in a village of the same name on the Zufi river, composed of large communal houses.

Zufian (zō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [< *Zufi* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zufis.

All the Zufian clay effigies of owls have horns on their heads. Science, VI. 365.

II. *n.* A Zufi.

zuniyte (zū'ni-īt), *n.* [*< Zūñi* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A fluosilicate of aluminum, occurring in glassy transparent tetrahedral crystals of the hardness of quartz: found at the Zūñi mine in Colorado.

zurf (zérf), *n.* Same as *zarf*.

zwanziger (tswan'zī-gēr), *n.* [*G.*, *< zwanzig*, twenty.] A silver coin of Austria of the nineteenth century, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, and worth 8½ pence English (about 17 cents).

zwieselite (tswē'zel-īt), *n.* [*< Zwiesel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of triplite found near Zwiesel in Bavaria.

Zwinglian (zwing'- or tswing'gli-an), *a. and n.* [*< Zwingli* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss religious reformer, or his doctrines. Zwingli's revolt from the Roman communion took place at Zürich in 1516, a year before Luther's, with whom he differed in denying the real presence in the eucharist in any sense, and upon other points.

II. n. A follower of Zwingli.

Zygadenus (zī-gad'-e-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Richard, 1803), named from the conspicuous pair of glands at the base of the sepals in *Z. glaberrimus*; *< Gr. ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *ἀδήρ*, gland.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Feracae*. It is characterized by pedicelled flowers with a flattened perianth nearly equalled in its length by the stamens, and narrow angled seeds without prominent wings. The 10 species are natives of Siberia, and of North America including Mexico. They are perennials with a horizontal rootstock or a coated bulb, producing an erect stem unbranched beneath the terminal raceme or panicle, which consists of numerous whitish, or greenish flowers. The long linear leaves are radical or crowded toward the base of the stem. The poisonous root of *Z. venenosus* of the northwestern United States is known as *death camas* and as *hog's potato*, being innocuous to hogs and greedily eaten by them. *Z. glaucus* extends northward to Kotzebue Sound. *Z. glaberrimus* and *Z. leimanthoides*, sometimes referred to *Amianthium*, are tall wand-like species with conspicuous white or cream-colored compound racemes, resembling the black cohosh.

zygadite (zīg'-n-dīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ζυγάδω*, jointly, *< ζυγόν*, a yoke: see *yoke*¹.] A variety of albite, occurring in thin tabular twin crystals: it is found at Andreasberg in the Harz.

Zygæna (zī-jē'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1775), *< Gr. ζυγῶνα*, supposed to mean the hammer-headed shark.] *1. In entom.*, a genus of moths, typical of the family *Zygænidæ*, the species of which are known as *burnet-moths*, as *Z. minos*, the transparent burnet; *Z. trifoli*, the five-spotted burnet; *Z. lonicæra*, the narrow-bordered burnet; *Z. filipendulæ*, the six-spotted burnet; etc. It was at first coextensive with the family, but now includes only those forms that have the antennæ claviform, a little longer than the body; the wings elongate, and spotted; the palpi short, hairy, and acute; and the larvæ contracted, stout, hairy, and transforming in a fusiform parchment-like cocoon. Nearly 100 species are known, of which 52 occur in Europe, the others in Asia and Africa; 26 are British. The larvæ are remarkable in hibernating in the half-grown condition. Some entomologists change the name to *Anthrocera*, because it is the same as the genus *Zygæna* in ichthyology; but this is a mistake, for entomology has the prior claim upon the name, and it is the genus of fishes that should not be named *Zygæna*.

2. In ichth., a genus of sharks, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the hammerheads; now called *Sphyrna* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygenid (zī-jē'nid), *a. and n.* *I. a.* In *entom.* and *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygænidæ*, as a moth or a shark.

II. n. A member of the family *Zygænidæ*, whether in entomology or in ichthyology.

Also *zygenid*, *zygænoïd*.

Zygænidæ (zī-jē'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1819), *< Zygæna*, 1, + *-idæ*.] *1. In entom.*, a family of hawk-moths, named from the genus *Zygæna*; also wrongly called *Anthrocæridæ*. The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths intermediate between the *Bombycædæ* and the *Castniædæ*. By most modern authors a section of the old family *Zygænidæ* is separated into a family *Agaristidæ*. The *Zygænidæ* proper have pectinate antennæ, rather narrow wings rounded at the tip, and a venation similar to the arctians. Their larvæ are short, hairy, and transform in cocoons composed entirely of silk or mainly of hair. The European forms belong mainly to *Zygæna*, while the principal American genera are *Procris*, *Harrisina*, *Ctenucha*, *Lycomorpha*, and *Glaucopsis*, the latter containing more than 100 South American species. *Euchromia* is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under *Procris*. Also *Zygæne*, *Zygænidæ*, *Zygænoidea*, and *Zygænoidea*.

2. In ichth., a family of sharks, named from the genus *Zygæna*; now called *Sphyrnidæ* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygænine (zī-jē'nin), *a.* [*< Zygæna* + *-ine*¹.] In *ichth.*, same as *zygænid*.

zygænoïd (zī-jē'noid), *a. and n.* [*< Zygæna* + *-oid*.] Same as *zygænid*.

zygal (zī'gal), *a.* [*< zyg-on* + *-al*.] *1. Of or pertaining to a zygon*; connecting, as a yoke. — *2. Formed like the letter H*, with a cross-bar connecting two other bars. See *zygon*.

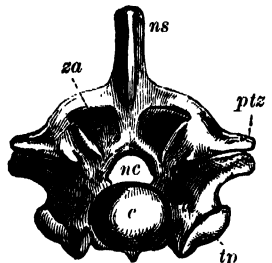
The frequency of the zygal or H-shaped form of fissure [of the brain].

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 125.

[Rare in both uses.]

zygantrum (zī-gan'trum), *n.*; *pl. zygantra* (-trij). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *άντρον*, cave.] In

herpet., the fossa upon the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra of serpents and some lizards, for the reception of the zygosphenæ of a succeeding vertebra, the series of vertebrae being more effectively interlocked thereby than is accomplished by the zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygosphenæ*.



Posterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *za*, the zygantrum; *ptz*, postzygapophysis; *nc*, neural canal; *ns*, neural spine; *ip*, neural canal; *c*, convex posterior face of centrum.

The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal is produced into a strong wedge shaped zygosphenæ, which fits into a corresponding zygantrum of the next preceding vertebra, and on the posterior surface of the arch there is a zygantrum for the zygosphenæ of the next preceding (read succeeding) vertebra. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 201.

zygapophysial (zī-gap-ō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [*< zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zygapophysis; articular, as a vertebral process.

zygapophysis (zī-gap-ō-fiz'i-sis), *n.*; *pl. zygapophyses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἀπόφύσις*, process: see *apophysis*.] A process upon the neural arch of a vertebra corresponding to that called *oblique* or *articular* in human anatomy, provided with a facet for articulation with the same process of a preceding or succeeding vertebra, thus serving to interlock the series of vertebral arches. There are normally two pairs of zygapophyses to a vertebra, the two processes (right and left) which are situated upon the anterior border of any arch being called *prezygapophyses*, and those upon the posterior border, *postzygapophyses*. Each pair of any one vertebra articulates with the other pair of the next vertebra. See cuts under *vertebra*, *dorsal*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, *lumbar*, *vertebra*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphenæ*.

zygite (zī'git), *n.* [Also erroneously *zeugite*; *< Gr. ζυγίτης*, *< ζυγόν*, yoke, cross-beam, thwart: see *zygon*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, an oarsman of the second or middle tier in a trireme. Compare *thranite* and *thalamite*.

Zygnema (zī-gnē'mā), *n.* [*NL.* (Kützting, 1843), irreg. *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *νήμα*, thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order *Zygnemataceæ*, having cells with two axile many-rayed chlorophyll-bodies near the central cell-nucleus, each containing a starch-granule, and the zygosporæ undivided, mostly contracted, and developed in the middle space between two united pairing-cells or in one or the other of the conjugating-cells. Several of the species are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ in both stagnant and running water, forming dense bright-green masses. See cuts under *chlorophyll* and *conjugation*.

Zygnemataceæ (zī-gnē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zygnema* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ*. The individual consists of a usually simple and unbranched filament of cells placed end to end, and the individuals are joined in filamentous families. The chlorophyll-mass is diffused or of a definite form, often forming a spiral band. Propagation is by means of zoospores which result from conjugation. See *Conjugatæ*, *conjugation* (with cut), and cut under *chlorophyll*.

Zygnemæ (zī-gnē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zygnema* + *-æ*.] A subfamily or tribe of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Zygnemataceæ*, characterized by having a mostly contracted, undivided zoospore, which after a period of rest develops into a germ-cell.

zygobranch (zī-gō-brang), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, pair, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchia*.] *I. a.* Zygobranchiate.

II. n. A zygobranchiate mollusk.

Zygobranchia (zī-gō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *zygobranchiate*.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zygobranchiata (zī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of **zygobranchiatus*: see *zygobranchiate*.] An order or suborder of *Gastropoda*, having paired gill-combs, or right and left ctenidia, symmetrically disposed in the pallial chamber on each side of the neck, a pair

of osphradia or olfactory tracts, paired nephridia of unequal size, and distinct sexes. As an ordinal group, it contains the oysters or sea-ears, the pleuromariolids, the keyhole-limpets, and the true limpets, and is divided into *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (the latter being the *Patellidæ* alone). Also called *Zygobranchia*, *Zygobranchia*. See cuts under *abalone*, *Patellidæ*, *Patella*, *patelliform*, *Pleuromaria*, *Pleuromariidæ*, and *sea-ear*.

zygobranchiate (zī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. *zygobranchiatus*, *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate*.] *I. a.* Having paired and as it were yoked gills or ctenidia, as certain mollusks; having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zygobranchiata*; zygobranch.

II. n. Any member of the *Zygobranchiata*.

zygocardiac (zī-gō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*: see *cardiac*.] Noting a certain hard protuberance of the stomach of a crustacean, formed by a thickening of the chitinous lining of the cardiac division (in the crawfish an elongated posterolateral ossicle, connected with the lower end of the anterolateral ossicle, and passing upward and backward to become continuous with the pyloric ossicle): correlated with *ptero-cardiac* and *uro-cardiac*.

zygodactyl, **zygodactyle** (zī-gō-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*< NL. *zygodactylus*, *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] *I. a.* In *ornith.*, yoke-toed: noting those birds, or the feet of those birds, which have the toes disposed in pairs, two before and two behind. In all yoke-toed birds, excepting the trogons, it is the outer anterior toe which is reversed; in trogons, the inner anterior one. See cut under *pair-toed* and *parrot*.

II. n. A yoke-toed bird; a bird having the toes arranged in pairs.

Zygodactyla (zī-gō-dak'ti-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Brandt, 1835), fem. of **zygodactylus*: see *zygodactylous*.] *1. A genus of aculephs*, of the family *Agoureidæ*. It includes some large jellyfishes, 6 or 8 inches in diameter, with long violet streamers, found in the north Atlantic waters.

2. A section of pachydermatous mammals, corresponding to the *Suidæ* in a broad sense; the swine. The name implied the cloven hoof of these animals, in distinction from the solidungulate or multungulate hoof of the quadrupeds with which swine were formerly classed as *Pachydermata*. See *Artiodactyla* (with cut).

Zygodactylæ (zī-gō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *Zygodactyla*.] A group of arboricole non-passerine birds whose toes are yoked in pairs, two before and two behind: synonymous with *Scansores* (which see). The group is artificial, being framed with reference to the single character expressed in the name, insistence upon which brings together some birds which belong to different orders, as *Psittaci* and *Picariæ*, separates the picarian families which are not yoke-toed from their near relatives which are yoke-toed, and ignores the exceptional zygodactylism of the trogons. Various attempts — as by Blyth (1849), Sundevall (1872), and Schaler (1880) — to restrict the name to a part of the birds it originally designated, and retain it in the system in a stricter sense, have not been entirely successful. Also *Zygodactylæ*.

zygodactyle, *a. and n.* See *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylic (zī-gō-dak'til'ik), *a.* [*< zygodactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylism (zī-gō-dak'ti-liz-iz), *n.* [*< zygodactyl* + *-ism*.] The yoking of the toes of a bird's foot in anterior and posterior pairs; the zygodactyl character or condition of a bird or its toes.

zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< zygodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

Zygodon (zī-gō-don), *n.* [*< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] In *zool.*, same as *Zenoglodon*, 1. *Owen*.

zygodont (zī-gō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Noting molar teeth whose even number of cusps are paired and as it were yoked together; having such molars, as a mammal or a type of dentition.

It is thus probable that trigonodontie is to be regarded as an earlier and more primitive form of molar than those of the zygodont (quadrifurcular) type.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 832.

Zygomphina (zī-gō-gom'fī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *γῶμφος*, grinder-tooth.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers.

Zygomphina (zī-gō-gom'fī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Chevrolat, 1843), *< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *γῶμφος*, letter.] *1. A notable genus of chrysomelid beetles*, comprising about 70 American species, mainly from South America and Mexico. By most American coleopterists it is considered a subgenus of *Chrysomela*, from the typical forms of which it is separated by the possession of a tooth on the last tarsal joint.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Cope*, 1870.

zygoite (zī-gō-īt), *n.* [*< Gr. ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ite*².] An organism resulting from the process of zygosis or conjugation.

zygolabialis (zī-gō-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; *pl.* *zygolabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *zygo* (ma) + *labialis*, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomatic minor. *Coues*, 1887. See first cut under *muscle*.
zygoma (zī-gō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *zygomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγωμα*, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, < *ζυγόν*, yoke, join, < *ζυγόν*, a yoke, joining: see *yoke*.] 1. The bony arch or arcade of the cheek, formed by the malar or jugal bone and its connections: so called because it serves to connect bones of the face with those of the skull about the ear. In mammals, including man, the zygoma consists of a malar bone connected behind with the squamosal bone, usually by a zygomatic process of the latter, and abutting in front against a protuberance of the superior maxillary bone, or of the frontal or the lacrymal bone, or any of these. It is usually a stout



Skull of *Mylodon*, a gigantic extinct sloth, showing the massive zygoma *a*, with strong superior and inferior processes *a'*. (Greatly reduced.)

bony arch, sometimes with a strong descending process, giving principal origin to a masseter muscle, and bridging over the temporal muscle. It is sometimes a slender rod, and may be imperfect, as in shrews. The part taken in its formation by the malar bone is very variable in extent. (See cut under *skull*.) Below mammals the construction of the zygoma posteriorly is entirely altered. In birds the arch is articulated there with the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, representing the malleus of a mammal, and an additional bone, the quadrate proper, intervenes between the quadrate and the malar proper. In such cases the anterior connection is more particularly with the maxillary bone, or with this and the lacrymal, and the zygoma is generally a slender rod-like structure. (See cut under *Gallinæ*.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by union of the jugal bone with the postfrontal and squamosal; or there may be no trace of a structure to which the term *zygoma* is properly applicable, as in the *Ophidia*, in which there is no jugal or quadrate bone. Among batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadrate bone, with a bone called *temporomaxillaris* (see cuts there and under *Anura*). In any case a zygoma consists of a suborbital or postorbital series of ossifications in membrane, or membrane-bones, developed on the outer side of the maxillary arch of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrymal, maxillary, jugal, and quadrate bones; and its connection with the sphenoid, as occurs in man, is quite exceptional.

2. The malar or jugal bone itself, without its connections. [Rare.]—3. The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. *Brande*.

zygomatic (zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* NL. *zygomatikus*, < *zygoma*, *q. v.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the malar or jugal bone, or this bone and its connections; constituting or entering into the formation of the zygoma; jugal.—**Zygomatic apophysis**. Same as *zygomatic process*.—**Zygomatic arch**, the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.—**Zygomatic bone**, the malar.—**Zygomatic canals**, two canals in the malar bone of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporal canals: (a) the *zygomatofacial*, or malar, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (b) the *zygomatocotemporal*, or temporal, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—**Zygomatic crest**, that edge of the human alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—**Zygomatic diameter**, the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—**Zygomatic fossa**. See *fossa*.—**Zygomatic glands**, lymph-nodes found along the course of the internal maxillary artery.—**Zygomatic muscle**. Same as *zygomatikus*.—**Zygomatic process**. See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *temporal*.—**Zygomatic suture**, the squamozygomatic suture; the immovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—**Zygomatic tuberosity**, that protuberance of the superior maxilla which articulates with the malar.

zygomatid, *n.* Plural of *zygomatikus*.

zygomatico-auricular (zī-gō-mat'ī-kō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle: as, a *zygomatico-auricular* muscle. See *zygomatico-auricularis*.—2. In *craniom.*, noting the ratio between the zygomatic and auricular diameters of the skull, called the *zygomatico-auricular index*.

zygomatico-auricularis (zī-gō-mat'ī-kō-ā-rik'ū-lā'ris), *n.* A muscle of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auricle; in man, the *atrahens aurem*.

A strong *zygomatico-auricularis* is also seen as we remove the integuments of the head of the reindeer.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, p. 232.

zygomatocofacial (zī-gō-mat'ī-kō-fā'shal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face: specifying (a) the anterior connections of the zygoma, and (b) the anterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomatocotemporal (zī-gō-mat'ī-kō-tē-m'pō-rāl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa: specifying (a) the posterior connections of the zygoma with any element of the temporal bone, as the squamozygomatic of a mammal, and (b) the posterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomatikus (zī-gō-mat'ī-kus), *n.*; *pl.* *zygomatikus* (-sī). [NL.: see *zygomatic*.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar bone.—**Zygomatikus auricularis**, a muscle of the external ear, the *atrahens aurem* of man, commonly called *zygomatocofacialis* (which see).—**Zygomatikus major**, *zygomatikus minor*, two muscles of the face, arising from the malar bone, inserted into the orbicularis oris at the corner of the mouth, and serving to draw the corner of the mouth upward and outward, as in the act of laughing. The former is sometimes called *distortor oris*, and the latter *zygolabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*.

Zygomaturus (zī-gō-mā-tū'r-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγωμα*, the zygomatic arch, + *οὐρα*, tail.] 1. A genus of large fossil marsupials from the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.—2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*

zygomorphic (zī-gō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*<* *zygomorphous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphous*.

zygomorphism (zī-gō-mōr'fiz-m), *n.* [*<* *zygomorphous* + *-ism*.] The character of being zygomorphous.

zygomorphous (zī-gō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *μορφή*, form.) Yoke-shaped: specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane; monosymmetrical. Sachs extends the term to cases where bisection into similar halves is possible in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being different from the halves of the other. *Goebel*. Compare *actinomorphic*.

zygomorphy (zī-gō-mōr'fī), *n.* [*<* *zygomorphous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphism*.

zygomycete (zī-gō-mī'sēt), *n.* In *bot.*, a fungus belonging to the group *Zygomycetes*.

Zygomycetes (zī-gō-mī-sō'tēz'), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *μύκη*, *pl. μύκη*, *v. mushroom*.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the *Mucorini*, *Entomophthoræ*, *Chytridaceæ*, *Ustilaginæ*, etc.

zygomycetous (zī-gō-mī-sō'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygomycetes*.

zygon (zī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke, cross-bar: see *yoke*.] 1. A connecting rod or bar; a yoke in general.

Zygal fissures are defined as "H-shaped or quadrilateral, presenting a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar or yoke, the *zygon*." A zygal fissure contains a bar or *zygon*, a yoke in the most general sense. *B. G. Wilder*.

2. In *anat.*, an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the paroccipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior ramuli, and the connecting bar (the *zygon* in strictness). *B. G. Wilder*.

Zygonectes (zī-gō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), so called because said to swim in pairs; < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *νέκτης*, swimmer.] A large genus of small carnivorous American cyprinodonts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (*Fundulus*), the technical difference being chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dorsal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is commonly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killifishes, being usually only 2 or 3 inches long. They are surface swimmers, and feed on insects. The species are numerous, and individuals abundant. One of the best known is *Z. notatus*, common in ponds from Michigan to Alabama and Texas.

Zygotetralum (zī-gō-pet'ā-lum), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1827), so called with ref. to the union of the perianth with the foot of the column; < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *τετραλόν*, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Lindæe* and subtribe *Cryptopodiæ*. It is characterized by showy solitary or loosely racemed flowers with spreading sepals, the lateral ones united to the short foot of the incurved column; by a flatish lip, bearing a transverse crest at its base; and by an anther with four obovate pollen-masses, attached by a rather broad stalk or gland. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are handsome plants with short leafy stems finally thickened into pseudobulbs. Their leaves are two-ranked, membranous or somewhat rigid, and slightly plicate or with elevated veins. They are highly prized in cultivation under glass, especially *Z. Mackenzii*, the original species.

Zygophyceæ (zī-gō-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φύκος*, seaweed, + *-acæ*.] A group or order of unicellular or multicellular freshwater algae, not now generally accepted, with the cells single, or segregate, or gonnate, or united in a series. Multiplication is effected by division in one direction, and by means of zygospores resulting from the conjugation of the cells. It embraces the families *Desmidiaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, etc.

Zygophyllaceæ (zī-gō-fī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygophyllum* + *-acæ*.] Same as *Zygophylleæ*.

Zygophylleæ (zī-gō-fī-lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Zygophyllum* + *-acæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the bean-caper family, belonging to the series *Discifloræ* and the cohort *Gerantiales*. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, filaments augmented each by a small scale, and a furrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more filiform ovules in each of the four or five cells. It includes about 110 species, classed in 18 genera, natives of tropical and warm climates, especially north of the equator. They are commonly shrubs or herbs with a woody base, bearing divaricate branches jointed at their nodes. Their leaves are usually opposite and pinnate or composed of two entire leaflets; the twin persistent stipules are sometimes developed into spines. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, very rarely blue, usually solitary in the axils of the stipules. The principal genera are *Zygophyllum* (the type), *Tribulus*, *Guaiacum*, and *Fagonia*; 10 genera are monotypic; two species of *Guaiacum* (lignum-vitæ) become moderate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as *Guaiacum*, produce a bitter and acrid bark. Their deterrent foliage is used in the West Indies to scour floors. Some of the family are so abundant in the Egyptian desert as to constitute a characteristic feature of its vegetation.

Zygophyllum (zī-gō-fī-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zygophylleæ*. It is characterized by opposite bifoliate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the ovules fixed upon the axis. There are about 60 species, natives of the Old World and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prostrate, and with spinescent branches. The leaves are opposite, usually composed of two fleshy leaflets armed at the base with spines which represent stipules. The flowers are white or yellow, usually marked near the base with a purple or red spot. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper of the Levant. Its flower-buds are used as capers. The aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs as pepper. Several species are of local medicinal repute. *Z. Fabago* is a verminifuge, and *Z. simplex*, an Arabian plant of nauseous odor, as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

zygophyte (zī-gō-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φυττόν*, plant.] A plant characterized by the production of zygospores; a plant in which reproduction consists in a confluence of two similar protoplasmic masses. See cut under *conjugation*.

In most of these zygophytes there is no plain distinction of sex. *G. L. Goodale*, *Physiol. Bot.*, p. 439.

zygopleural (zī-gō-plō'rāl), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *πλευρά*, side.)] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as *dipleural* and *tetrapleural*.

Zygosaurus (zī-gō-sū'r-us), *n.* [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of labyrinthodonts, based on *Z. lucius* from the Middle Permian of Perm in Russia.

zygose (zī'gos), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ose* after *zygosis*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of zygosis or conjugation.

Zygoselmideæ (zī-gō-sel'mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygoselmis* + *-ideæ*.] A family of dinastigiate customarily flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Zygoselmis*. They have two similar vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

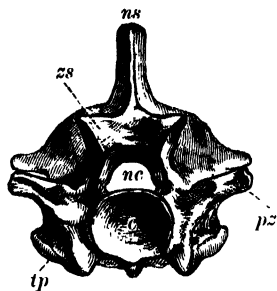
Zygoselmis (zī-gō-sel'mis), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σέλμη*, noose.)] The typical genus of *Zygoselmideæ*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharynx. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inaequalis* inhabit fresh water.

zygosis (zī-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *ζύγωσις*, a joining (used in sense of balancing), < *ζυγόν*, join, yoke; see *zygoma*.] 1. Asexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies, resulting in their confluence and coalescence; the process and result of conjugation in protozoans or other of the lowest organisms. See *conjugation*, 4.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Förster, 1869).] A genus of hymenopterous insects.—3. In *bot.*, conjugation; the fusion or union of two distinct cells or protoplasmic masses for reproduction. See *conjugation*, 4.

zygospERM (zī-gō-spér'm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.

zygosphene (zī-gō-sfēn), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σφήν*, wedge.)] In *herpet.*, the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch

of the vertebrae of serpents and some lizards, which fits into a corresponding fossa, the *zygantrum*, on the posterior part of the neural arch of a preceding vertebra, and serves thus to interlock the series of arches more effectually than would be done by zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygantrum*.



Anterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *zs*, zygosphenic; *pz*, pre-zygapophysis; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *p2*, centrum of the preceding vertebra, whose concavity fits the convexity of the centrum shown under *zygantrum*.

zygosporangium

(zī'gō-spō-ran'-ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zygosporangia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *αγγείον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zygospore (zī'gō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a spore formed in the process of reproduction in some algae and fungi by the union or conjugation of two similar gametes or protoplasmic masses: called *isospore* by Rostafinski. Also *zygospERM*, *zygote*. See *spore*², *conjugation*, 4 (with cut).

Zygosporae (zī-gō-spō-rō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *-αῖ*.] In Sachs's system of classification, a group of plants characterized by the production of zygospores. It is no longer maintained.

zygosporophore (zī-gō-spōr'ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹.] In *bot.*, a club-shaped or conical section of a hypha adjoining a gamete-cell after its delimitation. *De Bary*.

zygote (zī'gōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγώτης*, yoked, < *ζυγόν*, yoke: see *zygoma*.] Same as *zygospore*.

Zygotrocha (zī-gōt'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *τροχός*, wheel.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers: correlated with *Schizotrocha*.

zygotrochous (zī-gōt'rō-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zygotrocha*.

zygozoidspore (zī-gō-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ζώον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a motile zygospore.

zylo-. For words so beginning, see *xylo-*.

zylonite, *n.* Same as *xylonite*.

Zylophagus (zī-lof'a-gus), *n.* The original (incorrect) form of *Xylophagus*. *Latreille*, 1809.

zymase (zī'mas), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-ασε* (after *diastase*).] Same as *enzym*.

zyme (zim), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζεω*, boil: see *yeast*.] 1. A ferment.

A yeast and a ferment signify the same thing, and, as a *zyme* also means a ferment, the term *zymotic* has arisen to express a certain class of diseases. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 843.

2. The living germ or other poison, of whatever nature, which is believed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease.

zymic (zim'ik), *a.* [Also improperly *zumic*; < *zyme* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leaven: applied by Pasteur to the microbes which act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

zymogen (zī'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-γενής*, producing.] A substance from which an enzym may be formed by internal change. Also *zymogene*.

A ferment is found to exist as a *zymogen* in the resting seed, which is readily developed by warmth and weak acids into an active condition. *Nature*, XLII. 380.

zymogenic (zī-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ic*.] Exciting fermentation: as, *zymogenic organisms*.

zymogenous (zī-mōj'e-nus), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *zymogenic*.

zymoid (zī'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυμωδής*, *ζυμώδης*, like leaven, < *ζύμη*, leaven, + *είδος*, form.] Resembling a zyme or ferment.

zymologic (zī-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *zymology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zymology. Also *zymologic*.

zymological (zī-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *zymologic* + *-al*.] Same as *zymologic*.

zymologist (zī-mōl'ō-jist), *n.* [< *zymology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in zymology. Also *zumologist*.

zymology (zī-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Also *zumology*; < Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or knowledge concerning fermentation.

zymolysis (zī-mōl'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *λύσις*, dissolving.] Same as *zymosis*, 1.

zymolytic (zī-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zymolysis* (-lyt-) + *-ic*.] Same as *zymotic*.

Prof. Salkowski . . . concluded from his researches that fermentative (*zymolytic*) processes are continually taking place in living tissues. *Nature*, XLI. 590.

zymome (zī'mōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωμα*, a fermented mixture, < *ζύμη*, leaven, ferment, < *ζύμη*, leaven: see *zyme*.] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol. Also *zumome*.

zymometer (zī-mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also *zymosimeter*.

zymophyte (zī'mō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *φύτον*, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that

liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. *Büllings*.

zymoscope (zī'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. *Watts*.

zymosimeter (zī-mō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *zymometer*.

zymosis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, < *ζυμῶν*, ferment: see *zymome*.] 1. Fermentation of any kind. Also *zymolysis*.— 2. An infectious or contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mō-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *τέχνη*, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to zymotechnics.

zymotechnical (zī-mō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [< *zymotechnic* + *-al*.] Same as *zymotechnic*.

zymotechnics (zī-mō-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *zymotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of managing fermentation. Compare *zymurgy*.

zymotic (zī-mōt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ζυμωτικός*, < *ζύμωσις*, fermentation: see *zymosis*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also *zymolytic*.—**Zymotic disease**, any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the body of a living germ introduced from without.—**Zymotic papilloma**, *frambesia*.

II. *n.* Same as *zymotic disease*. See I.

zymotically (zī-mōt'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *zymotic* + *-al* + *-ly*².] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

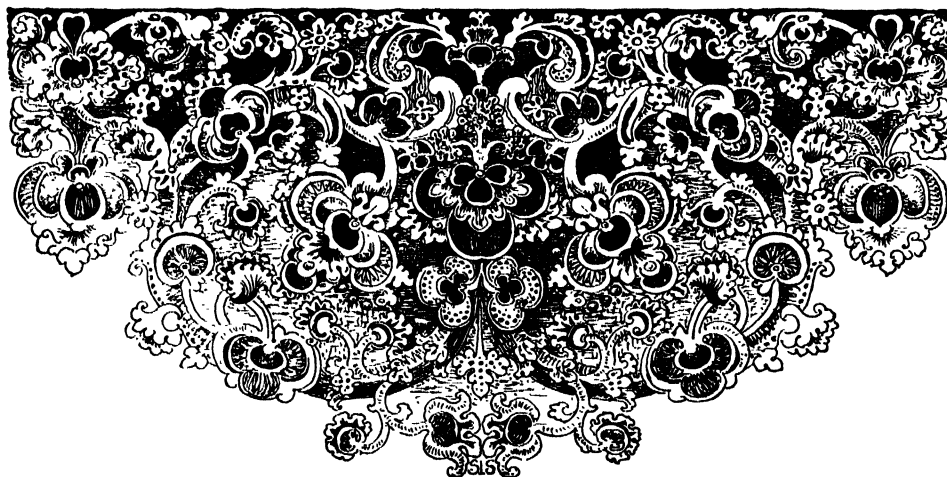
zymurgy (zī'mēr-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *εργον*, work (cf. *metallurgy*, etc.).] That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, and distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*.

Zyrichthys, *n.* See *Xyrichthys*. *Swanson*, 1839.

zythep-sary (zī-thep'sa-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζύθος*, beer, + *ἔψευ*, boil (related to *πέσσειν*, boil, cook: see *peptic*), + *-αρι*.] A brewery or brew-house. [Rare.]

zythum (zī'thum), *n.* [< I. *zythum*, < Gr. *ζύθος*, beer, applied to the beer of Egypt and also to that of the northern nations (*κοῦρμη*).] A kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

Zygomma (zik-sōm'fl), *n.* [NL. (Rambur, 1842), prop. **Zeuxomma*, < Gr. *ζεύξω*, a joining (< *ζεύγνυμι*, join), + *ὄμμα*, eye: see *ommatidium*.] A genus of Indian dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidae*, having the head large, the face narrow, the eyes of great size, and the first three abdominal segments vesicular.



LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Philological Association, giving voice to the general opinion of the most eminent scholars in English philology, as reflected in previous discussions in that body and elsewhere and expressed in the annual reports of a special committee, adopted and published, in 1876, a declaration in favor of a reform in English spelling. That declaration, as printed in the List of Amended Spellings subsequently recommended by the Association, is as follows:

1. The true and sole office of alphabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-called "historical" orthography is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.
2. The ideal of an alphabet is that every sound should have its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.
3. An alphabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustive analysis of the elements of utterance and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leave room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.
4. An ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sounds signified, and of which the resemblances should in sum measure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to depict in detail the physical processes of utterance.
5. No language has ever had, or is likely to have, a perfect alphabet; and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language already long written regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possible quite as much as to what is inherently desirable.
6. To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction.
7. An altered orthography will be unavoidably offensive to those who are first called upon to use it; but any sensible and consistent new system will rapidly win the hearty preference of the mass of writers.
8. The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scholars should be directed towards its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.

In pursuance of this declaration, further action was taken by the Association from year to year; and, a similar declaration having been made by the Philological Society of London, the two bodies agreed, in 1883, upon certain rules (the Twenty-four Rules) for the correction of the orthography of certain words and classes of words. Subsequently an alphabetical list of the principal words covered by the rules was made. "The corrections are in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and are to be confined to words which the changes do not much disguise from the general reader." The rules are printed in the "Proceedings" of the American Philological Association for 1883. The list was printed in the "Transactions" for 1886, and later in the periodical "Spelling," in October, 1887, from which it is here reprinted, with some slight corrections.

In the following list, as in the Twenty-four Rules, many amendable words have been omitted for reasons such as these: 1. The changed word would not be easily recognized, as *need* for *knee*. 2. Letters are left in strange positions, as in *edge* for *edge*, *canq* for *canque*. 3. The word is of frequent use. Final *g* = *j*, *v*, *q*, *z*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, are strange to our print but abundant in our speech. Many of them are in the list: *hav*, *freez*, *singl*, *eatn*, etc.; but *iz* for *is*, *ov* for *of*, and many other words, as well as the final *z* = *s* of inflections, are omitted. 4. The wrong sound is suggested, as in *vag* for *vague*, *acer* for *acre*. 5. A valuable distinction is lost: *canque* from *cank*, *dont* from *dunt*.

Unusual words having a familiar change of ending, as *-le* to *-l*, and simple derivatives and inflections, are often omitted. Words doubtful in pronunciation or etymology, and words undecided by the Associations, however amendable, are omitted. Inflections are printed in italics.

The so-called Twenty-four Rules are many of them lists of words. The rules proper are as follows:

TEN RULES.

1. a.—Drop silent *e* when phonetically useless (writing *-er* for *-re*), as in *live* (liv), *single* (singl), *eaten* (eatn), *raind* (raind), etc., *theatre* (theater), etc.

The list is printed here as a record of an important movement which promises to be of special interest to lexicographers in the near future, and as a recognition, in addition to the remarks made in the Preface (p. ix), of the desirableness of correcting the anomalies and redundancies of English spelling in the directions indicated. It is the main office of a dictionary to record actual usage, not to recommend better usage; but in cases of unsettled usage it must adopt, and thus by inference recommend, one form as against the rest; and, in view of the fact that the amended spellings in question have been recommended by the highest philological authorities in the English-speaking world, and that they have been to a considerable extent already adopted, in whole or in part, by many respectable newspapers and other periodicals, and by a large number of persons in private use, besides those who take part in the agitation for spelling reform, they can hardly be ignored in a dictionary which records without wincing the varying orthography of times just past, and of earlier generations. The reformed orthography of the present, made with scientific intent and with a regard for historic and phonetic truth, is more worthy of notice, if a dictionary could discriminate as to worthiness between two sets of facts, than the oftentimes capricious and ignorant orthography of the past.

It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may be confidently predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled.

It is to be noted that many of the corrected spellings in the following list are merely reversions to a simpler mode of spelling formerly common; indeed, such is largely the intent of the list. Examples are *engn*, *genuin*, *wil*, *shrl*, and the like, and especially verbal forms like *dropt*, *kist*, *mist*, *lost*, etc.—a mode of spelling in use for more than a thousand years (compare Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, English *kist*; Anglo-Saxon *miste*, English *mist*, etc.), and still familiar in the usage of the best modern poets, as Tennyson and Lowell (*leapt*, *mist*, *lost* are in Lowell's last poem, "My Brook," December, 1890). All considerations, historical, literary, and economical, are in favor of such corrected forms.

W. D. WHITNEY.

2. ea.—Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather* (fether), *leather* (lether), etc.
3. o.—For *e* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tang), and the like.
4. ou.—Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but* in *trouble* (trubl), *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour* (honor), etc.
5. u, ue.—Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in native English words, and drop final *ue*: *guard* (gard), *guess* (gess), *catalogue* (catalog), *league* (leag), etc.
6. Drop consonants may be simplified when phonetically useless: *bailliff* (ballif) (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller* (traveler), etc.
7. d.—Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *lookd* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. gh, ph.—Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s.—Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctive words and in *-ise*: *abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t.—Drop *t* in *teh*: *catch* (cach), *pitch* (pich), etc.

AMENDED SPELLINGS

abandoned: <i>abandond</i>	afflictive: <i>afflictiv</i>	appalled: <i>appalld</i>	averred: <i>averd</i>	belabored, belaboured: <i>belabord</i>	blinked: <i>blinkt</i>
abashed: <i>abashd</i>	affront: <i>affrunt</i>	appareled, -elled: <i>appareld</i>	avoidable: <i>avoidabl</i>	belated: <i>belayd</i>	blistered: <i>blisterd</i>
abhorred: <i>abhorrd</i>	afront, adv.: <i>afrunt</i>	appealable: <i>appealabl</i>	avouched: <i>avoucht</i>	belched: <i>belcht</i>	blithesome: <i>blithesum</i>
ablative: <i>ablativ</i>	agglutinative: <i>agglutinativ</i>	appealed: <i>appeald</i>	avowed: <i>avowd</i>	beldam, beldame: <i>beldam</i>	blocked: <i>blockt</i>
-able, <i>unaccented</i> : -abl	aggressive: <i>aggressiv</i>	appeared: <i>appeard</i>	awakened: <i>awakend</i>	beleaguer: <i>beleager</i>	blockhead: <i>blockhed</i>
abolishable: <i>abolishabl</i>	aggrieve: <i>aggriev</i>	appeasable: <i>appeasabl</i>	awe: <i>aw</i>	beleaguered: <i>beleagerd</i>	blond, blonde: <i>blond</i>
abolished: <i>abolisht</i>	aggrieved: <i>aggrievd</i>	appellative: <i>appellativ</i>	awed: <i>awd</i>	bellevable: <i>bellevabl</i>	bloomed: <i>bloomd</i>
abominable: <i>abominabl</i>	aghaat: <i>agast</i>	appertained: <i>appertaind</i>	awesome, awesome: <i>awsum</i>	believe: <i>believ</i>	bloomed: <i>bloosomd</i>
abortive: <i>abortiv</i>	agile: <i>agll</i>	apple: <i>apl</i>	ax, axe: <i>ax</i>	believed: <i>believd</i>	blotch: <i>bloch</i>
above: <i>abuv</i>	agreeable: <i>agreeabl</i>	applicable: <i>applicabl</i>	axle: <i>axl</i>	belittle: <i>belittl</i>	blotched: <i>blocht</i>
abreast: <i>abrest</i>	ahead: <i>ahed</i>	applicative: <i>applicativ</i>	ay, aye: <i>ay</i>	belittled: <i>belittld</i>	blubbered: <i>blubberd</i>
absolve: <i>absolv</i>	ailed: <i>aild</i>	appointive: <i>appointiv</i>		bell: <i>bel</i>	blue-eyed: <i>blue-eyd</i>
absolved: <i>absolvd</i>	aimed: <i>aimd</i>	apportioned: <i>apportiond</i>		belled: <i>beld</i>	bluff: <i>bluf</i>
absorbed: <i>absorbd</i>	aired: <i>aird</i>	appreciable: <i>appreciabl</i>		belonged: <i>belongd</i>	bluffed: <i>bluft</i>
absorbable: <i>absorbabl</i>	aisle: <i>alle</i>	appreciative: <i>appreciativ</i>		beloved: <i>beluvd</i>	blundered: <i>blunderd</i>
absorptive: <i>absorptiv</i>	alarmed: <i>alarmd</i>	apprehensible: <i>apprehensibl</i>		beloved: <i>beluvd</i>	blunderhead: <i>blunderhed</i>
abstained: <i>abstaind</i>	alienable: <i>alienabl</i>	apprehensive: <i>apprehensiv</i>		bemoaned: <i>bemoand</i>	blurred: <i>blurd</i>
abstractive: <i>abstractiv</i>	alimentiveness: <i>alimenter</i>	approachable: <i>approachabl</i>		bemocked: <i>bemockt</i>	blushed: <i>blusht</i>
abuse, v.: <i>abuze</i>	allayed: <i>allayd</i>	approachable: <i>approachabl</i>		bentumb: <i>bentum</i>	blustered: <i>blusterd</i>
abusive: <i>abusiv</i>	alliterative: <i>alliterativ</i>	approachable: <i>approachabl</i>		bentumbed: <i>bentumd</i>	boatable: <i>boatabl</i>
accelerative: <i>accelerativ</i>	allowed: <i>allowd</i>	approximate: <i>approximativ</i>		bequeathed: <i>bequeathd</i>	bobbed: <i>bobd</i>
acceptable: <i>acceptabl</i>	allowable: <i>allowabl</i>			hereave: <i>hereav</i>	bobtailed: <i>bobtaild</i>
accessible: <i>accessibl</i>	alloyed: <i>alloyd</i>			bereaved: <i>bereavd</i>	bodyguard: <i>bodygard</i>
accommodative: <i>accommodativ</i>	allusive: <i>allusiv</i>			berhyme, berime: <i>berime</i>	boggle: <i>bogl</i>
accompaniment: <i>accompaniment</i>	alpha: <i>alfa</i>			breemed: <i>breemnd</i>	boggled: <i>bogld</i>
accompany: <i>accompany</i>	alphabet: <i>alfabet</i>			besmeared: <i>besmeard</i>	boiled: <i>boild</i>
accomplished: <i>accomplisht</i>	already: <i>alredy</i>			bespangle: <i>bespangl</i>	bolthead: <i>bolthed</i>
accountable: <i>accountabl</i>	alterable: <i>alterabl</i>			bespangled: <i>bespangld</i>	bomb: <i>bom</i>
accumulative: <i>accumulativ</i>	altered: <i>alterd</i>			bespattered: <i>bespatterd</i>	bombazine, -sine: <i>bombazine</i>
accurred: <i>accurred</i>	alternative: <i>alternativ</i>			bespread: <i>bespread</i>	bombshell: <i>bomshel</i>
accusative: <i>accusativ</i>	alternative: <i>alternativ</i>			besprinkle: <i>besprinkl</i>	booked: <i>bookt</i>
accustomed: <i>accustomd</i>	although: <i>altho</i>			bestirred: <i>bestird</i>	bookworm: <i>bookwurm</i>
acephalous: <i>acefalous</i>	aluminum, alumin: <i>alumin</i>			bestowed: <i>bestowd</i>	boomed: <i>boomnd</i>
ache, ache: <i>ake</i>	amaranthine: <i>amaranthin</i>			bostraddle: <i>bestradl</i>	booz, booze: <i>booz</i>
achievable: <i>achieval</i>	amorphous: <i>amorfous</i>			bestraddled: <i>bestradld</i>	boozy, booz: <i>boozy</i>
achieve: <i>achiev</i>	amphibia: <i>amfibia</i>			betrothed: <i>betrotht</i>	bordered: <i>borderd</i>
achieved: <i>achievd</i>	amphibian: <i>amfiblan</i>			bettered: <i>betterd</i>	borrowed: <i>borrowd</i>
acquirable: <i>acquirabl</i>	amphibious: <i>amfibious</i>			beveled, bevelled: <i>bevel</i>	bussed: <i>busd</i>
acquisitive: <i>acquistiv</i>	amphibious: <i>amfibious</i>			beveling, beveling: <i>beveling</i>	butch: <i>boch</i>
actionable: <i>actionabl</i>	amphitheater, -tre: <i>amfithater</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	botched: <i>bocht</i>
active: <i>activ</i>	ample: <i>ampl</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	butchered: <i>butcherd</i>
adaptable: <i>adaptabl</i>	amplificative: <i>amplificativ</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	bots, botts: <i>bots</i>
adaptive: <i>adaptiv</i>	amusive: <i>amusiv</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	bottle: <i>botl</i>
add: <i>ad</i>	anaglyph: <i>anaglyf</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	bottled: <i>botld</i>
addle: <i>addl</i>	analogue: <i>analog</i>			beveiled: <i>bevaid</i>	bowed: <i>bowd</i>
addled: <i>addld</i>	analyze, analyse: <i>analyze</i>			biased, biased: <i>biast</i>	bowline: <i>bowlin</i>
addressed: <i>adrdrest</i>	anatomize, -ise: <i>anatomize</i>			bibliographer: <i>bibliografer</i>	boxed: <i>boxt</i>
adhesive: <i>adhesiv</i>	anchor: <i>anker</i>			bibliography: <i>bibliografy</i>	bozhailed: <i>bozhaid</i>
adjective: <i>adjectiv</i>	anchorage: <i>ankerage</i>			bickered: <i>bickerd</i>	brachygraphy: <i>brachygrafy</i>
adjoined: <i>adjoind</i>	anchored: <i>ankerd</i>			bicolored, bicoloured: <i>bicolord</i>	brained: <i>braind</i>
adjourn: <i>adjurn</i>	angered: <i>angerd</i>			bilked: <i>bilkt</i>	bramble: <i>brambl</i>
adjourned: <i>adjurnd</i>	angle: <i>angl</i>			bill: <i>bil</i>	branched: <i>brancht</i>
adjunctive: <i>adjunctiv</i>	angled: <i>angld</i>			billed: <i>billd</i>	brangle: <i>brangl</i>
adjustable: <i>adjustabl</i>	anguished: <i>anguisht</i>			binnacle: <i>binnacel</i>	brangled: <i>brangld</i>
admeasure: <i>admezure</i>	anise: <i>anis</i>			binocle: <i>binocl</i>	braveled: <i>bravld</i>
administered: <i>administerd</i>	ankle: <i>ankl</i>			biographer: <i>biografer</i>	brayed: <i>brayd</i>
administrative: <i>adminis</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			biography: <i>biografy</i>	breached: <i>breacht</i>
trativ	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bisextile: <i>bisextil</i>	bread: <i>bred</i>
admirable: <i>admirabl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bister, bistre: <i>bister</i>	breadth: <i>breth</i>
admissible: <i>admisibl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bitten: <i>bitn</i>	breakfast: <i>brekfast</i>
advised: <i>admiset</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bivalve: <i>bivalv</i>	breast: <i>brest</i>
admonished: <i>admonisht</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blabbed: <i>blabd</i>	breath: <i>breth</i>
admonitive: <i>admonitiv</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blackballed: <i>blackballd</i>	breathable: <i>breathabl</i>
adoptive: <i>adoptiv</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blackened: <i>blackend</i>	breathed: <i>breathd</i>
adorable: <i>adorabl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			black-eyed: <i>black-eyd</i>	breeched: <i>breecht</i>
adorned: <i>adornnd</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blackguard: <i>blackgard</i>	breeze: <i>breex</i>
adulterine: <i>adulterin</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			black-lead: <i>black-led</i>	brewed: <i>brewd</i>
adventuresome: <i>adventuresum</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blackmailed: <i>blackmaild</i>	bricked: <i>brickt</i>
adversative: <i>adversativ</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blamable: <i>blamabl</i>	bridewell: <i>bridewel</i>
advertise, -ize: <i>advertize</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blameworthy: <i>blamewurthy</i>	briefed: <i>brief</i>
advertisement: <i>advertizement</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blanch: <i>blancht</i>	brightened: <i>brightend</i>
advisable: <i>advizabl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blandished: <i>blandisht</i>	brimmed: <i>brimd</i>
advise: <i>advize</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blasphemo: <i>blasfeme</i>	brindle: <i>brindl</i>
advisement: <i>advizement</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blasphemous: <i>blasfemous</i>	brindled: <i>brindld</i>
advisory: <i>advizory</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blasphemy: <i>blasfemy</i>	bristled: <i>bristld</i>
adze, adz: <i>adz</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bleached: <i>bleacht</i>	brittle: <i>brtl</i>
affable: <i>affabl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			bleared: <i>bleard</i>	broached: <i>broacht</i>
affective: <i>activ</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blemished: <i>blemisht</i>	broadened: <i>broadend</i>
affirmed: <i>affirmd</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blenched: <i>blencht</i>	broidered: <i>broiderd</i>
affirmable: <i>affirmabl</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blende: <i>blend</i>	broiled: <i>broild</i>
affirmative: <i>affirmativ</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blended: <i>blend</i>	bromine, bromin: <i>bromin</i>
affixed: <i>afixt</i>	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blinded: <i>blend</i>	bronze: <i>bronz</i>
	annealed: <i>anneald</i>			blindworm: <i>blindwurm</i>	bronzed: <i>bronzd</i>
	annealed: <i>anneald</i>				browned: <i>brownd</i>

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

browse, browse, v.: brows
brushed: *brusht*
 bubble: bubl
bubbled: *bubld*
bucked: *buckt*
 buckle: buckl
buckled: *buckld*
 buff: buf
 bulbed: bulbd
 bulk-head: bulk-hed
 bull: bul
 bull-head: bul-hed
 bumble: bumbl
bumped: *bumpt*
burnched: *burncht*
 bundle: bundl
bundled: *bundld*
 bungle: bungl
bungled: *bungld*
 bur, burr: bur
burdened: *burdend*
 burdensome: burdensum
 burg, burgh: burg
 Burke: burk
burked: *burkt*
burled: *burld*
 burned: burnd
burnished: *burnisht*
burrowed: *burrowd*
burthened: *burthend*
brushed: *brusht*
buskined: *buskind*
buswed: *buswt*
 bustle: bustl
bustled: *bustld*
 but, butt: but
 but-end, butt-end: but-end
buttered: *butterd*
buttoned: *buttond*
buttreased: *buttreest*
 buxom: buxum
 buzz: buz
buzzed: *buzd*
 by, bye, n.: by
 bygone: hygon

caballed : *caball*
cabined : *cabind*
cackle : *cackl*
cackled : *cackld*
cacography : *cacografy*
cacophony : *cacofony*
caitiff : *caitiff*
calculable : *calculabl*
calendered : *calenderd*
caliber , *-bro* : *calibr*
calif, *caliph*, *kalf*, *kaliph*,
 etc. : *calif* or *kalf*
calked : *calkt*
called : *calld*
caligraphy : *caligrafy*
calve : *calv*
calved : *calvd*
camomile, *cham-* : *camo-*
 mile
camped : *campd*
camphene : *camfene*
camphor : *camfor*
canaled : *canald*
canceled , *-elled* : *canceld*
canceling , *-elling* : *canceling*
cancellation : *cancellation*
candle : *candl*
candor, *candour* : *candor*
cankered : *cankerd*
cantered : *canterd*
canticle : *cantcl*
capered : *caperd*
captive : *captiv*
carbuncle : *carbunc*
careened : *careend*
careerred : *careerd*
careased : *carest*
carminative : *carminativ*
caroled , *-olled* : *carold*
caroling , *-olling* : *caroling*
carped : *carpt*
caruncle : *caruncul*
carve : *carv*
carved : *carvd*
caskered : *caskierd*
caste : *cast*

castle : castl
catalogue : catalog
catalogued : cataloged
cataloguer : cataloger
catastrophe : catastrophe
catch : catch
catechise : catechize
catered : caterd
caterwarmed : caterwould
cattle : cattl
caucused, -rused : caucust
caucusing, -rasing : caucusing
caudle : caudl
causative : causativ
cauterise, -ize : cauterize
caviled, -illed : cavild
cawking, -illing : cawking
cawed : cawd
cayenne : cayen
ceased : ceast
cedrine : cedrin
ceiled : ceild
cell : col
celled : celd
cenotaph : cenotaf
consumable : consumabl
centre, center : center
centred : centerd
centuple : centupl
cephalic : cefalic
cephalopod : cefalopod
cerography : cerografy
chaff : chaf
chaffed : chafft
chained : chaind
chaired : chaird
chalcography : chalcografy
chalked : chalkt
chambered : chamberd
championed : championd
changeable : changeabl
channeled, -elled : channeld
channeling, -elling : channeling
chapped : chapt
charred : char'd
chargeable : chargeabl
charitable : charitabl
charmed : charmd
chartered : charterd
chastened : chastend
chastise, chastize : chastize
chastizement : chastizement
chasuble : chasubl
chattered : chatterd
chawed : chawd
cheapened : cheapend
checked : checkt
cherred : cheerd
cherished : cherishd
chewed : chewd
children : childn
chill : chil
chilled : childd, child
chinough : chincof
chipped : chipt
chirograph : chirograf
chirography : chirografy
chirped : chirpt
chirruped : chirrupd
chiseled, -elled : chiseold
chiseling, -eling : chiseling
chloride : chlorid
chlorine : chlorin
choler : coler
cholera : colera
choleric : coloric
chopped : chopt
chorography : chorografy
chose : choze
chosen : chozen
chough : chuf
chronicle : chronicl
chronicled : chronold
chronograph : chronograf
chucked : chuckt
chuckle : chuckl
chuckled : chuckld
chummed : chum'd
churched : churcht

churned : *churnd*
cimitar : *see scimitar*
cinder : *sinder*
cipher : *cifer*
ciphered : *ciferd*
circle : *circl*
circled : *cirdld*
circumcise : *circumcize*
circumvolve : *circumvolv*
citrine, **citrin** : *citrin*
clissors : *see scissors*
clacked : *clackd*
claimed : *claimd*
clambered : *clamberd*
clamored : *clamord*
clanked : *clankt*
clapped : *clapt*
clashed : *clashd*
clasped : *claspd*
classed : *clast*
clattered : *clatterd*
clavicle : *clavicl*
claved : *clavd*
cleaned : *cleand*
cleanliness : *clenliness*
cleanly : *clenly*
cleanse : *clenz*
cleansed : *clenzd*
cleared : *cleard*
cleave : *cleav*
cleaved : *cleavd*
clerked : *clerkt*
clicked : *clickd*
climbed : *climbd*
clinched , **clinchd**
clinked : *clinkt*
clipped : *clipt*
cloaked : *cloakt*
clustered : *clusterd*
close, **v.** : *cloze*
closet : *clozst*
closure : *cluzure*
clough : *cluf*
clayed : *clayd*
clubbed : *clubd*
clucked : *cluckt*
clustered : *clusterd*
clutched : *clucht*
cluttered : *clutterd*
coached : *coachd*
coactive : *coactiv*
coaled : *coal*
coaxed : *coat*
cobble : *cobl*
cubbled : *cobld*
cocked : *cnckt*
cockle : *cockl*
coddle : *codl*
cuddled : *cudd*
coercive : *coerciv*
cogitative : *cogitativ*
cohesive : *cohesiv*
coined : *coind*
collapse : *collaps*
collapsed : *collapst*
collared : *collard*
colleague : *colleag*
collective : *collectiv*
collusive : *collusiv*
color : *culor*
colored : *culord*
colorable : *culorabl*
coltered : *colterd*
combed : *comb*
combative : *combativ*
combustible : *combustibl*
come : *cum, cumm*
comeliness : *cumliness*
comely : *cumly*
commit : *cumft*
comfort : *cumfort*
comfortable : *cumfortabl*
conforter : *cumforter*
coming : *cuming*
commendable : *commendabl*
commensurable : *commensurabl*
commingle : *commingl*
commingled : *commingld*
commized : *commizd*
communicative : *communica-*
tiv

companion : eumpanion
companionable : eumpan-
ionabl
companionship : eumpan-
ionship
company : eumpany
comparable : comparabl
comparative : comparativ
compass : eumpass
compressed : eumpeat
compatible : compatibl
compelled : eumpeld
competitive : competitiv
complained : eumplaind
comfortable : comfortabl
composite : composit
comprehensive : compre-
hensiv
compressed , eumpreat
compressible : compressibl
compressive : compressiv
compulsive : compulsiv
computable : computabl
concealed : eumceald
conceivable : conceivabl
conceive : conceiv
conceived , eumceid
conceptive : conceptiv
concerned , eumcernd
concessive : concessiv
conclusive , conclusiv
concoctive : concoctiv
concurrent , eumcund
concussive : concussiv
condensed : eumcond
conductive : conductiv
confederative : confedera-
tiv
conferred , eumferd
conferred , eumferd
confirmed , eumfirmd
confirmable : confirmabl
confiscable , confiscabl
conformed , eumformd
confront : confrunt
congealed , eumgeald
congealable , eumgealabl
conglutinate : eumgluti-
nativ
conjoined : eumjoind
conjunctive : conjunctiv
connective : connectiv
consecutive : consecutiv
conservative : conservativ
conserve : conserv
considered : eumconsiderd
considerable , considerabl
consigned : eumsignd
consolable : consolabl
constable : eumnstabl
constitutive : constitutiv
constrainable : constrainabl
contrained : eumtraind
constructive : constructiv
contemplative : contempla-
tiv
contemptible : contemptibl
contractible : contractibl
contractile : contractil
contributive : contributiv
controlled , eumtrolld
controllable : controllabl
concerned : eumcernd
conveyed : eumveid
convincible , convincibl
convoyed , eumvoyd
convulsive : convulsiv
coined , eumind
cooked , eumkold
cooled : eumold
cooped : eumopt
copse : eumops
copulative : copulativ
curked : eumkik
corned : eumrind
corrective : correctiv
correlative : correlativ
corroborative : corroborativ
corrosive : corrosiv
cotive : eumoviv
cosy , cozy , eumsoy
couches : eumouch

cough : cōf
coughed : coft
could : couđ
councilor, councillor : coun-
cillor
counselor, counselor :
 counselor
counter-marched . -marcht
countersigned : counter-
signed
country : cuntry
couple : cupl, *cupls*
coupled : *cupld*
couplet : couplet
coupling : coupling
courage : curage
courageous : courageous
courteous : courteous
courtesan : curtresan
courtsey : courtsey
cousin : cuzin
covenant : cuvenant
cover : cover
covered : covered
covert : covert
covering : covering
coverlet : coverlet
coverture : cuverture
covet : covet
covetous . cuvetous
covey : cuvey
cowd : *cuod*
covered : *coverd*
cowled . *cowld*
cozen : ezen
cozenage : ezenage
cozy , cosy . cozy
cracked : *crackt*
crackle . crackl
crackled : *crackld*
cranned : *crannd*
cramped : *crampd*
crashed : *crasht*
creaked : *creakd*
creaked : *creakt*
creamed : *creamd*
creased : *crease*
creative . creativ
credible : credibl
crimped : *crimpt*
crinkle : crinkl
crinkled : *crinkld*
cripple . cripl
crippled : *cripld*
cripped : *crippt*
criticize , ize : criticize
croaked : *croakt*
crooked : crook-ed, crookt
crossed : *cross*
crocheu . *crocht*
crouched . *croucht*
crumb : crum
crumbed : *crumbd*
crumble : crumbl
crumbled : *crumblđ*
crumple : crump
crumpled : *crumplđ*
crushed : *crusht*
crutch : cruch
crutched : crucht
cuff : cuff
cuffed : *cuft*
culled : *culd*
culpable : culpabl
cultivable : cultivabl
cumbered : *cumberd*
cumbersome . cumbersum
cumulative . cumulativ
supped . *cupst*
curable : curabl
curative : curativ
curbed : *cuřđ*
curled : curld
curved : *curv*-ed, *curvt*
cursive : cursiv
curve : curv
curved : *curvd*
curvetting : curvetting
cuticle : cuticl
cuttle-fish : *cuttl-fsh*

dabbed : *dabd*
dabble : *dabl*
dabbled : *dabld*
dactylo, *dactyl* : *dactyl*
daggie : *dagl*
daggled : *dagld*
dammed : *damd*
damnable : *damnabl*
damped : *damp*
dandle : *dandl*
dandled : *dandld*
dandruff, *dandrif* : *dand-*
druf, *dandrif*
dangle : *dangl*
dangled : *dangld*
dapple : *dapl*
dappled : *dapld*
darkened : *darkend*
darksome : *darksum*
darned : *dard*
dashed : *dashd*
dative : *dativ*
daubed : *daubd*
dauphin : *daupin*
dawned : *dawnd*
dazzle : *dazl*
dazzled : *dazld*
dead : *dod*
deadened : *dedend*
deadening : *dedensng*
deadly : *dedly*
deaf : *def*, *deaf*
defensed : *defend*
defensing : *defensng*
defness : *defness*
dealt : *delt*
dearth : *derth*
death : *deth*
debarred : *debard*
debarked : *debart*
debatable : *debatabl*
debawched : *debaucht*
dcht : *det*
debtor : *dettor*
decalogue : *decalog*
decamped : *decampt*
decayed : *decayd*
deceased : *deceast*
deceive : *deceiv*
deceived : *deceid*
deceptive : *deceptiv*
decipher : *deciffr*
deciphered : *decifrd*
decisive : *decisiv*
decked : *deckt*
declaimed : *declaimd*
declarative : *declarativ*
decolor : *decolor*
decolorize : *decolorize*
decorative : *decorativ*
decoyed : *decoyd*
decreased : *decrest*
decursive : *decursiv*
deducible : *deducibl*
deductive : *deductiv*
deemed : *deemd*
deepened : *deepend*
defensible : *defensibl*
defective : *defectiv*
defense, *defence* : *defense*
defensive : *defensiv*
definite : *definit*
definitive : *definitiv*
deformed : *deformd*
defrayed : *defrayd*
deleble : *delebl*
delectable : *delectabl*
deliberative : *deliberativ*
delight : *delite*
delighted : *delited*
delivered : *delivrd*
dell : *del*
delusive : *delusiv*
demagogue : *demagog*
demandable : *demandabl*
demeaned : *demeand*
demeanor, *demeanour* : *demeanor*
demeane : *demene*
demolished : *demolisht*
demonstrable : *demon-*
strabl

AMENDED SPELLINGS

4

AMENDED SPELLINGS

gambled: gambld
gamesome: gamesum
garble: garbl
garbled: garbl
gardened: gardend
gargle: gargl
gargled: gargld
garnered: garnerd
gashed: gashd
gasped: gaspt
gauze: gauz
gazelle, gazel: gazel
gazette: gazet
gelatine, gelatin: gelatin
gendered: genderd
genitive: genitiv
gentle: gentl
gentleman: gentlman
genuine: genuin
geographer: geografer
geographic: geografic
geography: geograf
ghastliness: gastiiness
ghastly: gasti
ghost: gost
giggle: gigl
gill: gill
girdle: girdl
girdled: girdld
give: giv
given: givn
gladsome: gladsom
gleamed: gleamd
gleaned: gleand
glimpse: glimps
glimpsed: glimpsd
glistered: glisterd
glittered: glitterd
gloomed: gloomd
*glycerine, glycerin: glyce-
rin*
glyph: glyf
gnarled: gnarld
gnawed: gnawd
gobble: gobl
gobbled: gobld
godhead: godhed
goggle: gogl
goggled: gogld
golfer, golfer: golfer
gone: gon
*good-by, good-bye: good-
by*
gotten: gotn
govern: guvern
governed: guvernd
governess: guverness
government: guvernement
governor: guvernor
grabbed: grabd
graff: graf
grained: graind
granite: granit
grasped: graspt
grease, v.: greaz, grease
greased: greazd, greast
griddle: gridl
grieve: griev
grieved: grievd
grill: grill
grilled: gridl
gripped: gript
grizzle: grizl
grizzled: grizld
groomed: groomd
groove: groov
grooved: groovd
grouched: groupt
groveled: grovel
groveled: grovel
grubbed: grubd
grudged: grudgd
grumble: grumbl
grumbled: grumbl
guarantee: guarantee
guaranty: guaranty
guard: gard
guardian: gardian
guess: goas
guessed: goest
guest: goest
guld: guld

guilt: gult
guilty: gulty
guise: guize
guised: guizd
gulped: gulpt
gurgled: gurgld
gushed: gushd
guzzle: guzi
guzzled: guzld
habitable: habitabl
hacked: hackd
hackle: hackl
hacked: hackld
hackle: hackl
haggled: hagld
hailed: haidl
hallowed: hallowd
halted: halterd
halve: halv, halvs
halved: halvd
hampered: hamperd
handcuff: handcuf
handcuffed: handcuf
handsome: handsom
hanged: hangd
happened: happend
harangue: harang
harangued: harangd
harassed: harast
harbor, harbour: harbor
*harbored, harboured: har-
bord*
harked: harkt
harned: harnd
harnessed: harnessd
harped: harpt
harrowed: harrowd
hashed: hasht
hatch: hach
hatched: hatchd
hatchment: hachment
haughty: hauly
hauled: hauld
have: hav
havock, havoc: havoc
havoiced: havoc
hawked: hawkd
head: hed
headache: hedake
headland: hedland
headlong: hedlong
healed: heald
health: helth
healthy: helthy
heaped: heapt
heard: herd
hearken: harken
hearkened: harkend
hearse: herse
hearsed: herst
heart: hart
hearth: harth
heartly: hartly
heather: hother
heave: heav
heaved: heavd
heaven: heven
heaves: heava
heavy: hev
hedged: hedgd
heeled: heeld
heifer: hefer
heightened: heightend
hell: hel
helped: helpt
helve: helv
hence: hense
*hermaphrodite: hermafro-
dite*
*hicough, hiccup: hiccof,
hiccup*
*hicoughed, hiccupped: hic-
coft, hiccup*
hidden: hidn
hill: hil
killed: kild
kindered: kinderd
kipped: kipt
kissed: kist

hitch: hich
hitched: hicht
hobble: hobl
homestead: homestead
honey: hune
honeyed: hune
honied: hunied
honor, honour: honor
honored, honoured: honor
*honorable, honourable: ho-
norable*
hoodwinked: hoodwinkt
hoofed: hoof
hooked: hookd
hooped: hoopd
*hooping-cough: hooping-
cof*
hopped: hopt
horned: horn
horography: horograf
horrible: horribl
housed: housd
hortative: hortativ
hospitable: hospitabl
hough, hock: hock
house, v.: hous
housed: housd
housing: housing
howled: howld
huff: huf
huffed: huft
hugged: hugd
humble: humbl
humblod: humbl
humor, humour: humor
*humored, humoured: hu-
mord*
humped: humpt
husked: huskt
hustle: hustl
hustled: hustld
hutch: huch
hatched: huht
hydrography: hydrograf
hydrophobia: hydrofobia
hyphen: hyfen
hyphenated: hyfend
hypocrite: hypocrit
icicle: icicl
ill: il
illative: illativ
illness: illness
illusiv: illusiv
illusiv: illusiv
illustrative: illustrativ
imaginable: imaginabl
imaginative: imaginativ
imagine: imagin
imagined: imagind
imbecile: imbecil
imbittered: imbitterd
imbrowned: imbrownd
imitative: imitativ
immeasurable: immezurabl
impaired: impaird
impassive: impassiv
impeached: impeacht
impelled: impeld
imperative: imperativ
imperial: imperid
implacable: implacabl
impossible: impossibl
impoverished: impoverisht
impressed: imprest
impressive: impressiv
impuise: impulsiv
inaccessible: inaccessible
inactive: inactiv
incensed: incensd
incentive: incentiv
inceptive: inceptiv
inclose: incloze
inclusive: inclusiv
increased: increast
incurred: incurd
indexed: indexd
indicative: indicativ
indorsed: indorst
inferred: inferd
infinite: infinit
infixed: infixd
inflective: inflectiv

inflexive: inflexiv
informed: infornd
infuse: infuze
inked: inkt
inn: in
inned: ind
inquisitive: inquisitiv
installed: installd
instead: inated
instinctive: instinctiv
instructive: instructiv
intelligible: intelligibl
interleave: interleav
interleaved: interleavd
interlinked: interlinkt
intermediate: intermedi
interrogative: interrogativ
interpersed: intersperat
intestine: intestin
introduction: introduction
intrusive: intrusiv
inward: inward
invective: invectiv
inventive: inventiv
involve: involv
involved: invold
inweave: inweav
interrupted: interrapt
iodine: iodin, -ino
irksome: irksom
irritative: irritativ
island: iland
isle: ile
islet: ilot
itch: ich
itched: icht
iterative: iterativ
jabbered: jabberd
jail, gaol: jall
jailed: jaid
jammed: jamnd
jauned: jaid
jasmine: jasmn
jealous: jelous
jealousy: jelousy
jeered: jeerd
jeopard: jepard
jeopardy: jepard
jerked: jerkt
jessamine: jessamin
fibbed: fibd
joggled: jogl
joggled: jogld
joined: joind
jostle: jostl
foisted: foistd
journal: jurnal
journalism: jurnallism
journalist: jurnalist
journey: jurney
journeyed: jurneyd
just, just: just
judicative: judicativ
juggle: jugl
juggled: jugld
jumble: jumbld
jumbled: jumbld
jungle: jungl
justifiable: justifiabl
juvenile: juvenil, ile
keelhaule: keelhauld
kettle: ketl
key, quay: key
kidnapped: kidnapt
kill: kil
killed: kild
kindle: kindl
kindled: kindld
kissed: kist
kitchen: kichen
knell: knel
knuckle: knuckl
knuckled: knuckld
labor, labour: labor
labored, laboured: labord
lacked: lackt
lamb: lam
lanched: lancht
languished: languisht

lapse: laps
lapsed: lapst
lashed: lasht
latch: lach
latched: lacht
lathered: latherd
laudable: laudabl
laugh: luf
laughed: laft
laughable: lafabl
laughter: lafter
launched: launcht
laxative: laxativ
lead (metal): lod
leaden: leden
league: leag
leagued: leagd
leaked: leakt
learned: leand, lent
leaped, leapt: leapt, lept
learn: lern
learned: lern-od, lern
learning: lerning
learned: lern
leashed: leasht
leather: lether
leathorn: lethorn
leave: leav
leaven: leven
leavened: lerend
leered: leerd
legible: legibl
legislative: legislativ
lenitive: lenitiv
leopard: lepard
lessened: lessend
leveled, levelled: level
*levelling, levelling: level-
ing*
*lexicographer: lexicogra-
fer*
lexicography: lexicograf
libal: libal
libeled, libelled: libeld
libertine: libertin, -ino
licensed: licensd
licked: lickd
lightened: lightend
limb: lim
limped: limpt
lipped: lipt
lisped: lipt
listened: listend
lithograph: lithograf
lithographed: lithograf
lithographer: lithografer
lithography: lithograf
little: litl
live: liv
lived: livd
livelong: livlong
loathsome: loathsum
locked: lockt
lotted: lotterd
looked: lookt
loomed: loomd
looped: loopt
loosed: loost
loosened: loosend
lopped: lopt
lovable: luvable
love: luv
loved: luvd
lovely: luvly
lucrative: lucrativ
luff: luf
luffed: luf
lull: lul
kulled: kuld
lumped: lumpt
lustre, luster: luster
lymph: lymf
lymphatic: lymfatic
lynched: lyncht
mailed: maild
maimed: maimd
maintained: maintaind
maize: malz
malled: malld
malleable: malleabl
maulac: maual

*maneuver, manoeuvre: ma-
neuver*
*maneuvered, manoeuvred: ma-
neuvord*
marched: marcht
marked: markt
*marveled, marvelled: mar-
vold*
*marvelous, marvellous: ma-
rvelous*
masculine: masculin
masked: maskt
massive: massiv
mastered: masterd
match: mach
matched: mach
*materialise, materialize: ma-
terialize*
meadow: medow
meager, meagre: meager
meant: ment
measles: measls
measurable: mezurabl
measure: mesure
measured: mezured
meddle: medl
meddled: medld
meddlesome: medlsom
medicine: medicin
meditative: meditativ
melancholy: melancholy
memorable: memorabl
*memorialise, memorialize: me-
morialize*
mephitic: mephtic
mephitic: mephtic
mercantile: mercantill, -ile
merchandise: merchandise
*merchandise: merchand-
abl*
meshed: mesht
mesred: mest
*metamorphose: metamor-
fose*
*metamorphosis: metamor-
fosis*
metaphysics: metafysica
metre, meter: meter
nettle: metl
mettled: metld
mettlesome: metlsom
mevled: mevld
middle: midl
midling: midling
midred: midred
mill: mil
milled: mild, mild
minicked: minickt
miracle: miracl
misbecome: misbecum
miserable: miserabl
misgive: misgiv
missile: missil
missive: missiv
mistake: mistake
misuse, v.: misuze
mitre, miter: miter
mocked: mockt
money: muney
monitive: monitiv
monk: munk
monkey: munkey
monkish: munkish
monograph: monograf
monologue: monolog
monosyllable: monosyllabi
moored: moord
moored: most
native: motiv
mouse, v.: mouz
mouser: mouzer
movable: movabl
moved: movd
muddle: mudl
stuff: muf
muffed: muf
muffle: muf
muffled: mufd
mulched: mulcht
mumble: mumbld
mumbled: mumbld
munched: muncht

AMENDED SPELLINGS

murdered: murderd
murdered: murderd
muscle: muscl
mutable: mutabl
muzzle: muzl
muzzled: muzld
myrtle: myrtl

nabbed: nabl
nailed: naild
naphtha: napha, naftha
narrative: narrativ
narrowed: narrowed
native: nativ
neared: neard
needle: needl
negative: negativ
nephew: newow, nefew
nephritic: nefritic
nerve: nerv
nerfed: nerod
nestle: nestl
netled: netld
nettle: netl
neutralise, -ize: neutralize
newfangled: newfangld
newfashioned: newfashond
nibble: nibl
nibbled: nibld
nicked: nickt
nipple: nipl
nitro, niter: niter
noddle: nodl
nomnautive: nominativ
notable: notabl
notch: noch
notched: nochd
nourish: nurish
nourished: nurisht
nozzle, nosle: nozl
nubile: nubil
null: nul
numb: num
numskull: numskul
nursed: nurst
nutritive: nutritiv
nuzzle: nuzl
nymph: nymf

oared: oard
objective: objectiv
observable: observabl
observe: observ
observed: obserd
obtained: obtaind
obtainable: obtainabl
obtrusive: obtrusiv
occurred: occurd
odd: od
offence, offense: offense
offensive: offensiv
offered: offerd
ogre, oger: oger
olive: oliv
once: onse
ooze: ooz
oozed: oozd
opened: opend
ophidian: ofidian
ophthalmic: ofthalmic
ophthalmic: ofthalmic
opposite: opposit
oppressed: opprest
oppressive: oppressiv
optative: optativ
oracle: oracl
orbed: orbd
ordered: orderd
organise, organize: organize
orphan: orfan
orthographer: orthografer
orthographic: orthografic
orthography: orthografy
ostracise, ostracize: ostracize
outlive: outliv
outspread: outspread
outstretch: outstreich
outstretched: outstrecht
outwalked: outwalkt
overawe: overaw
overawed: overawd

overpassed: overpast
overspread: overspred
owe: ow
owed: owd
owned: ownd
oxide, oxid: oxid

packed: packt
pack-thread: pack-thred
paddle: padl
paddled: padld
padlocked: padlockt
pained: paind
paired: paird
paleography: paleografy
palatable: palatabl
palatine: palatin, -lne
palled: palld
palliative: palliativ
pained: paind
palmed: palmd
palpable: palpabl
pattered: palted
pampered: pamperd
pamphlet: pamphlet
pandered: panderd
panelled, panelled: panelld
panicle: panicl
panicked: panicld
pantograph: pantograf
papered: paperd
parable: parabl
paragraph: paragraf
paraphrased: paragraft
paralleled: parallelld
paranymph: paranymf
paraphernalia: parafernalia
paraphrase: parafrase
paraphrast: parafrast
parboiled, parboild: parboild
parceled, parcelled: parcelld
parched: parcht
pardnable: pardonabl
pardoned: pardond
parleyed, parleyd: parleyd
parliament: parliament
parred, parst
partible: partibl
participle: participl
particle: particl
partitive: partitiv
passed, past: past
passible: passabl
passive: passiv
patch: pach
patched: pacht
patrolled, patrolld: patrolld
patterned: patternld
pavilioned, pavilionld: pavilionld
parved, parvd
pauned, paund
payable: payabl
peaceable: peaceabl
peached: peacht
pealed: peald
pearl: perl
peasant: pezant
peasantry: pezantry
pease, peas: peas
pebble: pebl
peccable: peccabl
pecked: peckt
pedagogue: podagog
peddle: pedl
peddled: pedld
peddler: pedler
peduncle, poduncel
peeled: peeld
perped: prept
peerred: peerd
pegged: pegd
pell: pel
pellicle: pellicl
pell-mell: pel-mel
penned: pend
penice: pence
pencilled, pencilld: pencilld
penetrable: penetrabl
penetrative: penetrativ
penalle: pensll, -lle
pensioned: pensionld
pensive: pensiv
people: peple

peppered: pepperd
perceivable: perceivabl
perceive: perceiv
perceived: perceivd
perceptible: perceptibl
perceptive: perceptiv
perched: percht
perfectible: perfectibl
perfective: perfectiv
perforative: perforativ
performed, performd
performable: performabl
perilled, periled: perild
periphery: perifery
periphrase: perifrasc
periphrastic: perifrastic
perished: perisht
perishable: perishabl
periswaged: periswagd
periwinkle: periwinkl
perked: perkt
permeable: permeabl
permissible: permisibl
permissive: permissiv
perplexed, perplext
perquisite: perquisit
personable: personabl
perspective: perspectiv
perspirable: perspirabl
persuadable: persuadabl
persuasive: persuasiv
pertained: pertaind
perturbed: perturbd
pervasive: pervasiv
pervasive: pervasiv
perventible: perventibl
pertered: perterd
pestle: pestl
petit, potty: petty
petitioned: petitionld
petrifiable: petrificativ
ph: f
phaeton: faeton
phalansterian: falansterian
phalanstery: falanstery
phalanx: falanx
phantasm: fantasm
phantasmagoria: fantasma-goria
phantom: fantom
pharmacy: farmacy
pharynx: farynx
phase: fase
pheasant: fezant
phenix: fenix
phenomenal: fenomenal
phenomenon: fenomenon
phial, vial: flal, vial
phillander: flander
philanthropic: flanthropic
philanthropist: flanthro-pist
philanthropy: flanthropy
philharmonic: flharmonic
philippic: flippic
philologist: flilologist
philology: flilology
philomet: flilomet
philopena: flilopena
philosopher: flilosopher
philosophic: flilosophic
philosophize: flilosophize
philosophy: flilosophy
phlebotomy: flebotomy
phlegm: flegm
phlegmatic: flegmatic
phlox: flox
phoenix, phenix: foenix, fenix

phonetic: fonetic
phonetist: fonetist
phonic: fonic
phonograph: fonograf
phonographer: fonografer
phonographic: fonografic
phonography: fonografy
phonologic: fonologic
phonologist: fonologist
phonology: fonology
phonotypy: fonotypy

phosphate: fosate
phosphoric: fosforic
phosphorus: fosforus
photograph: fotograf
photographed: fotografst
photographer: fotografer
photographic: fotografic
photography: fotografy
photometer: fotometer
photometry: fotometry
phrase: frase
phraseology: fraseology
phrenologist: frenologist
phrenology: frenology
phrensy, frenzy: frenzy
plithic: tisc
phylactery: fylactery
physic: fysic
physical: fysical
physicked: fysickt
physician: fysician
physicist: fysicist
physics, fysicis
physiognomist: fysignomist

physiognomy: fysignomy
physiologic: fysilogic
physiologist: fysilogist
physiology: fysiology
phytography: fytoğrafy
phytology: fytoLOGY
picked: pickt
pickle: pickl
pickled: pickld
pienicked: pienickt
piferred, pifferd
pill: pil
pillowed: pillowd
pinched: pincht
pinpointed: pinpnt
pimple: plupl
pinpled: pinppld
pinued: pind
pinched: pincht
pinioned: pinionld
pinked: pinkt
pinnacle: plnnacel
pintle: pintl
pioneered: pioneed
piated: piakt
pitch: pich
pitched: pitcht
pitcher: picher
pitchy: pichy
pitiable: pitiahl
placable: placabl
plained: plaind
plaintiff: plaintif
plaintive: plaintiv
planned: pland
planked: plaukt
plashed: plashd
plastered: plasterd
plausible: plausibl
plausive: plausiv
played: playd
pleasant: plezant
pleasurable: plezurabl
pleasure: plezure
pledged: pledgd
pliable: pliahl
plough, plow: plow
plouer: pluver
plow: see plough
plowed: plowd
plowable: plowabl
plucked: pluckt
plugged: plugd
plumb: plum
plumbed: plumld
plumber, plummer: plum-mer

plumbing, plumbing:
plumbing
plumb-line: plum-line
plumped: plumpt
plundered: plunderd
poached: poacht
poisoned: poisond
polished: polisht
polygraph: polygraf
polygraphy: polygrafy
polysyllable: polysyllabl

pommel, pummel: pum-mel
pommeled: pummeld
pondered: ponderd
ponderable: ponderabl
pontiff: pontif
poodle: poodl
popped: popd
porphyritic: porfyrific
porphyry: porfytty
portable: portabl
portioned: portionld
portrayed: portrayd
positive: positiv
possessed: possect
possessive: possessiv
possible: possibl
potable: potabl
potlie: potl
pouched: poucht
poured: pourd
powdered: powderd
practicable: practicabl
practise: practis
practised: practist
pranked: prankt
prattle: pratl
prattled: pratlld
prattler: pratler
prayed: prayd
preached: preacht
preamble: preambld
precatave: precativ
preceptive: preceptiv
preclusive: preclusiv
preconceive: preconceiv
precurative: precursiv
predestine: predestin
predestined: predestind
predetermine: predetermin
predetermined: predetermind

predicable: predicabl
predictive: predictiv
preened: preend
pre-established: pre-establisht

preferable: preferabl
preferred: preferd
prefigurative: prefigurativ
prefixed: prefiat
prehensile: prehensil
prelusive: prelusiv
premise, premiss: premis
premise, v.: premize
premixed: premixed
preordained: preordaind
preparative: preparativ
prepositive: prepositiv
preposessed: prepossect
prerequisite: prerequisit
prerogative: prerogativ
prescriptive: prescriptiv
presentable: presentabl
preservative: preservativ
preserve: preserv
preserved: preservd
pressed: prest
presumable: presumabl
presumptive: presumptiv
pretense, pretence: pre-tense

proterit, preterite: preterit
prevailed: prevaild
preventable: preventabl
preventive: preventiv
preyed: preyd
pricked: prickt
prickle: prickl
primitive: primitiv
principle: principl
principled: principld
prinked: prinkt
prisoned: prisond
pristine: pristin, -ine
privative: privativ
probable: probabl
probative: probativ
procreative: procreativ
procurable: procurabl
producible: productiv
productive: productiv

productiveness: productness
professed: profest
proffered: profferd
profitable: profitabl
progressed: progressd
progressive: progressiv
prohibitive: prohibitiv
projectile: projectil
prologue: prolog
prolonged: prolongd
promise: promis
promised: promist
promotive: promotiv
propped: propt
propagable: propagabl
propelled: propeld
prophecy: profecy
prophecy: profesy
prophet: profet
prophetaess: profetess
prophetic: profetic
prophylactic: profylactic
proportioned: proportiond
proportionable: proporti-ahl

propulsive: propulsiv
proscriptive: proscriptiv
prospective: prospectiv
prospered: prosperd
protective: protectiv
protractive: protractiv
protrusive: protrusiv
provable: provabl
provocative: provocativ
provoked: provold
published: publiht
puckered: puckerd
puddle: pudl
puddled: pudld
puddling: pudling
puerle: pueril, -ile
puff: puf
puffed: puft
pull: pul

pulled: puld
pulsatile: pulsatil
pulsive: pulsativ
pulsed: pulst
pulverable: pulverabl
pumped: pumpt
punned: pund
punched: puncht
punished: punisht
punishable: punishabl
punitive: punitiv
purrr: pur
purred: purrd
purchaseable: purchasabl
purgative: purgativ
purled: purld
purlino, purlin: purlin
purloined: purloind
purple: purpl
purpled: purpld
purred: purrd
purveyed: purveyd
pushed: pusht
putative: putativ
putrefactive: putrefactiv
puttered: putterd
puzzled: puzld

quacked: quackt
quadruple: quadrupl
quaff: quaf
quaffed: quaft
quailed: quaild
qualitative: qualitativ
quantitative: quantitativ
quarrelled, quarrelld: quarrelld

quarrelsome: quarrelsun
quay, key: key
quell: quel
quelled: queld
quenched: quencht
queue, cue: cue
quibble: quibl
quibbled: quibld
quickened: quickend

AMENDED SPELLINGS

quiddle: quidl
quill: quill
quivered: quiverd

racked: rackt
raffle: raff
raffed: raffd
ailed: raidd
rained: raind
raise: raiz
raised: raizd
rammed: ramd
ramble: rambl
rambled: rambl
ramped: ramp
rancor, rancour: rancor
ranked: rankt
rankle: rankl
rankled: rankld
ransacked: ransackt
ransomed: ransomd
rapped, rapt: rapt
rasped: rasp
rattle: rattl
rattled: rattld
raveled, ravelled: ravelld
raveling, ravelling: ravelld
ing
ravened: ravend
ravished: ravisht
reached: reacht
read: red
ready: redy
realm: rolm
repaid: reap
reared: reard
reasonable: reasonabl
reasoned: reasond
rebelled: rebeld
receipt: receipt
receivable: receivabl
receive: receiv
received: receivd
receptive: receptiv
recalled: recald
recover: recuver
recovered: recuperd
rectangle: rectangl
reddened: reddend
redoubt: redout
redressive: redressiv
reductive: reductiv
refed: refst
reaked: reekt
reel: reeld
referred: referd
reflective: reflectiv
reflexive: reflexiv
reformed: reformd
reformative: reformativ
refreshed: refreshd
refusal: refuzal
refuse, v: refuze
regressive: regressiv
rehearse: rehearse
rehearsed: reherst
reined: reind
rejoined: rejoind
relapse: relaps
relapsed: relapst
relative: relativ
relaxed: relaxt
released: releast
relieve: reliev
relieved: relievd
relinquished: relinquisht
relished: relisht
remained: remaind
remarkable: remarkabl
remarked: remarkt
remembered: rememberd
remissible: remissibl
remunerative: remunerativ
rendered: renderd
renowned: renownd
repaired: repaird
reparable: reparabl
reparative: reparativ
repelled: repeld
replenished: replenisht
representative: representa-
tiv

repressed: repress
reprieve: repriev
reproved: reprovod
reproached: reproacht
reproductive: reproductiv
reptile: reptil, -ile
republished: republisht
repulsive: repulsiv
requisite: requisit
resemble: resembl
resembled: resembl
reserve: reserv
reserved: reservd
resistible: resistibl
resolve: resolv
resolved: resolvd
respective: respectiv
respite: respit
responsible: responsibl
responsive: responsiv
restive: restiv
restrained: restraind
restrictive: restrictiv
retailed: retaild
retained: retaind
retaliative: retaliativ
retentive: retentiv
retouch: retuch
retouched: retucht
retrenched: retrencht
retributive: retributiv
retrievable: retrievabl
retrieve: retriev
retrieved: retrievd
retrospective: retrospectiv
returned: returnd
reveled, revelled: revelld
revelling, revelling: revelld
ing
reversed: reversd
reversible: reversibl
renewed: renewd
revise: revize
revolve: revolv
revolved: revold
revulsive: revulsiv
rhyme, rime: rime
rhymet, rimer: rimer
ridden: ridn
riddle: riddl
riddled: riddld
riffraff: rifraf
rigger: rigd
rigor, rigour: rigor
rill: ril
rhine, rhyme: rime
rimple: rimpl
rinned: rinnd
ripped: ripend
ripple: ripl
ripped: ripld
rise, v: rize
ripen: rizen
risible: risibl
risked: riskt
rivald, rivalled: rivalld
riven: riven
riveted, rivetted: rivetd
roared: roard
robbed: robd
rocked: rockt
rolled: roild
rolled: roild
romped, rompt
roofed: roof
roomed: roomd
rose: roze
rotten: rotu
rough: ruf
roughen: rufen
roughened: rufend
roughening: rufening
rouned: roud
ruff: ruf
ruffed: rufst
ruffle: ruff
rundle: rundl
rushed: rusht
rustle: rustl
rusted: rustld

aaber, sabre: saber

sabered: saberd
sacked: sackt
saddened: saddend
saddle: sadl
saddled: sadld
sagged: sagd
sailed: saild
saltpetre, -peter: saltpeter
salve: salv
salved: salvd
sapphire: samfire
sanative: sanativ
sanded: sandald
sanguine: sanguin
sapphire: saffire
sardine: sardin, -ino
sashed: saast
sauntered: saunterd
savior, saviour: savior
savor, savour: savor
savored, savoured: savord
scalped: scalpt
scanned: scand
scarred: scard
source: sarco
scarcely: scarclty
scarfed: scarft
scattered: scatterd
scent, sent: sent
scepter, sceptre: scepter
sceptered, acceptred: accept-
terd
sceptic, skeptic: skeptic
scholar: scolar
scholastic: scolastic
school: scool
schooner: scooner
scimitar, cimitar: cimitar
scissors: clissors
scot: scot
scuffed: scuft
scoped: scoppt
scored: scornd
scored: scornd
scoured: scourd
scurge: scurge
scrabble: scrabl
scramble: scrabl
scrambled: scrablld
scratch: scratch
scratched: scratcht
scraved: scravid
screamed: screamd
screched, screcht
screened: screend
screwed: screwd
scribble: scribl
scribbled: scriblld
scrubbed: scrubl
scuffle: scuff
scuffed: scuffd
scull: scul
sculled: sculd
scummed: scumd
scurried: scurril
scuttle: scutl
scuttled: scutld
scythe, sith, sith
sealed: seald
seamed: seamd
search: serch
searched: sercht
seared: seard
seasonable: seasonabl
seclusive: seclusiv
secretive: secretiv
sedative: sedativ
seductive: seductiv
seemed: seemd
seesawed: seesawd
seize: seiz
seized: seizd
sell: sel
setors: seton
sewed: sewst
sensible: sensibl
sensitive: sensitiv
separable: separabl
separative: separativ
sepulcher, sepulchre: sep-
ulcher
sepulchered, sepulchred: sep-
ulcherd

sequestered: sequesterd
seraph: seraf
seraphic: serafic
seraphim: serafim
serve: serv
served: servd
serviceable: servosabl
servile: servil, -ile
sessile: sessil, -ile
settle: settl
settled: settld
settlement: settlment
sewed: sewd
sextile: sextil
shackle: shackl
shackled: shackld
shadowed: shadowd
shall: shal
shambles: shambla
sharpened: sharpened
sheared: sheard
sheaves: sheavs
shell: shel
shelled: sheld
sheltered: shelterd
shelve: shelv, shelus
shelved: sheld
sheriff: sheriff
shingle: shingl
shingled: shingld
shingles: shingls
shipped: shipt
shirked: shirkt
shivered: shiverd
shocked: shockt
shopped: shopt
shortened: shortend
shove: shuv
shoved: shuvd
shoving: shuring
shovel: shuvel
shoveled: shureld
shoved: shovd
shrieked: shriekt
shrill: shril
shrugged: sh rugd
shuffle: shuff
shuffled: shuffd
shuttle: shuttl
siccative: siccativ
sickened: sickend
sieve: siv
sighed: sighd
signed: signd
significant: significativ
sill: sill
silvered: silverd
simple: simpl
since: sinso
single: singl
singled: singld
sipped: sipt
siphon: sifon
sithe: see scythe
sizable: sizabl
sketch: skech
sketched: skecht
skiff: skif
skill: skil
skilled: skild
skimmed: skimd
skinned: skind
skipped: skipt
skull: skul
skulled: skuld
slacked: slackt
slackened: slackend
slamned: slamd
slapped: slapt
slaughter: slauter
slaughtered, slauterd
sleeve: sloev
sleeved: sloevd
slidden: slidn
slipped: slipt
slivered: sliverd
slouched: sloucht
slough: sluf
sloughed: sluft
slumbered: slumberd
slurred: slurd
smacked: smackt

smashed: smasht
smeared: smeard
smell: smel
smelled: smeld, smelt
smirked: smirkt
smoothed: smoothd
smuggle: smugl
smuggled: smugld
snaffle: snafi
snapped: snapt
snarled: snarld
snatch: snach
snatched: snacht
sneaked: sneakt
sneered: sneerd
sneeze: sneez
sneezed: sneezd
sniff: snif
sniffed: snift
snivel: snivel
sniveled, snivelled: sniveld
snooze: snooz
snoozed: snoozd
snored: snord
snubbed: snubd
snuff: snuf
snuffed: snuft
snuffle: snuff
snuffed: snuft
snuggle: snugl
snuggled: snugld
soaked: soakt
soaped: soapt
soared: soard
soaked: soad
sobered: soberd
sodden: sodn
softened: softend
soiled: soild
sojourn: sojurn
sojourned: sojurnd
sojourner: sojourner
soldered: solderd
soluble: solubl
solutive: solutiv
solve: solv
solved: solvd
sombre, somber: somber
some: sum
-some: -sum
somebody: somebody
somehow: somehow
somersault, summersault
somersault
somerset: somerset
something: something
son: sun
sophism: sofism
sophist: sofist
sophisticate: sofisticate
sophistry: sofistry
sophomore: somomore
sophomore: somomore
soured: sourd
source: source
southerly: sutherly
southern: suthern
southron: suthron
sovereign: soveren
sovereignty: soverenty
sowed: sowd
spanned: spand
spangle: spangl
spangled: spangld
spanked: spant
spurred: spard
sparkle: sparkl
sparkled: sparkld
spattered: spatterd
speared: spard
specked: speckt
speckle: speckl
speckled: speckld
spectacle: spectacl
spectacles: spectacl
specter, spectre: specter
spell: spel
spelled: speld
spewed: spewd
sphenoid: sphenold
sphere: sfere
spherical: sfercial

spherica: sferics
spheroid: sferoid
spherule: sferule
sphinx: sfinx
spill: spil
spilled: spild, spilt
spindle: spindl
spindled: spindld
spittle: spittl
splashed: splasht
spoiled: spoild, spoilt
sponge: spunge
sprained: spraind
sprawled: sprawld
spread: spred
spright: sprite
sprightly: spritely
spurred: spurd
spurned: spurnd
spattered: spatterd
squandered: squanderd
squealed: squeald
squeaked: squeakt
squealed: squeald
squeeze: squeez
squeezed: squeezd
stacked: stackt
staff: staf
stained: staind
stalled: stalld
stammered: stammerd
stamped: stamp
stanchd: stancht
starred: stard
startle: startl
startled: startld
starve: starv
starved: starvd
stayed: stayd
stead: sted
steadfast: stedfast
steady: stedy
stealth: steith
steamed: steamd
steeped: steep
steuple: steupl
steered: steerd
stemmed: stemd
stenographer: stenografer
stenographic: stenografic
stenography: stenografy
stepped: stept
sterile: steril
steved: stevd
stickle: stickl
sticked: stickld
stiff: stff
stiffened: stiffend
still: stll
stilled: stild
stirred: stird
stitch: stich
stitched: sticht
stocked: stockt
stomach: stumac
stomached: stumact
stomachic: stumachic
stoped: stoop
stopped: stop
stopple: stopl
stormed: stormd
stowed: stowd
straddle: straddl
straddled: straddld
straggled: stragld
straggled: stragld
strained: straind
strangle: strangl
strangled: strangld
strapped: strapt
streaked: streakt, streakrd
strengthened: strengthenld
stretch: stretch
stretched: stretch
stricken: strickn
stripped: stript
striven: strim
stroll: stroi
strolled: strollld, strolld
stubble: stubl
stuff: stuf, stuft
stuffed: stuft

AMENDED SPELLINGS

<i>stumped: stumpt</i>	<i>tariff: tarif</i>	<i>tipped, tipt: tipt</i>	<i>trickle: triekl</i>	<i>veiled: veild</i>	<i>whooped: whoopt</i>
<i>stuttered: stutlerd</i>	<i>tasked: taskt</i>	<i>tipple: tipl</i>	<i>trickled: trickld</i>	<i>veined: veind</i>	<i>will: wil</i>
<i>subjective: subjectiv</i>	<i>taxeled: tasseld</i>	<i>tippled: tipld</i>	<i>triglyph: triglyf</i>	<i>veneered: veneerd</i>	<i>willed: willd, wil</i>
<i>subjunctive: subjunctiv</i>	<i>tattered: tatterd</i>	<i>tipstaff: tipstaf</i>	<i>trill: tril</i>	<i>ventricle: ventricl</i>	<i>willful, wilful: w</i>
<i>submissive: submissiv</i>	<i>tattle: tatl</i>	<i>tiresome: tiresum</i>	<i>trilled: trild</i>	<i>veritable: veritabl</i>	<i>wimble: wimbl</i>
<i>subtle: subtil</i>	<i>tattled: tatld</i>	<i>tisis: see phthisis</i>	<i>trimmed: trimd</i>	<i>versed: versd</i>	<i>winged: wingd</i>
<i>subtle: sutil</i>	<i>taxed: taxt</i>	<i>tittered: titterd</i>	<i>tripped: tript</i>	<i>versicle: versicl</i>	<i>winked: winkt</i>
<i>subtly: sutily</i>	<i>taxable: taxabl</i>	<i>titile: titl</i>	<i>triple: tripl</i>	<i>vesicle: vesicl</i>	<i>winnowed: winnw</i>
<i>subversive: subversiv</i>	<i>teachable: teachabl</i>	<i>toiled: toild</i>	<i>tripled: tripld</i>	<i>viewed: viewd</i>	<i>wintered: winterd</i>
<i>successive: successiv</i>	<i>teemed: teemd</i>	<i>toilsome: tollsum</i>	<i>triumph: triumf</i>	<i>vigor, vigour: vigor</i>	<i>wished: wisht</i>
<i>suicor, succour: succor</i>	<i>telegraph: telegraf</i>	<i>tolerable: tolerabl</i>	<i>triumphed: triumft</i>	<i>vindictive: vindictiv</i>	<i>witch: wict</i>
<i>succored, succoured: succord</i>	<i>telegraphed: telegrast</i>	<i>toll: tolld, told</i>	<i>triumphal: triumfal</i>	<i>vineyard: vinyard</i>	<i>witohed: wioht</i>
<i>succumb: succum</i>	<i>telegraphic: telegrafic</i>	<i>ton: tun</i>	<i>triumphant: triumfant</i>	<i>visible: visibl</i>	<i>withered: witherd</i>
<i>succumbed: succumd</i>	<i>telegraphy: telegrafy</i>	<i>tongue: tung</i>	<i>trodden: trodn</i>	<i>vocative: vocativ</i>	<i>withholden: withh</i>
<i>sucked: suckt</i>	<i>telephone: telefone</i>	<i>tongued: tungd</i>	<i>trooped: troopt</i>	<i>volatile: volatil, -ile</i>	<i>women: wimen</i>
<i>suckle: suckl</i>	<i>telephonic: telefonie</i>	<i>toothed: tootht</i>	<i>trouble: trubl</i>	<i>vouched: voucht</i>	<i>won: won</i>
<i>suckled: suckld</i>	<i>tell: tel</i>	<i>toothache: toothake</i>	<i>troubled: trubld</i>		<i>wonder: wunder</i>
<i>suffered: sufferd</i>	<i>tempered: temperd</i>	<i>topographer: topografer</i>	<i>troublesome: trubsum</i>	<i>wafered: waferd</i>	<i>wondered: wund</i>
<i>sufficed: suffict</i>	<i>temple: templ</i>	<i>topography: topografy</i>	<i>troubous: trubious</i>	<i>wagged: wagd</i>	<i>wonderful: wund</i>
<i>suffuse: suffuze</i>	<i>tenable: tenabl</i>	<i>topple: topl</i>	<i>trough: trof</i>	<i>wagered: wagerd</i>	<i>wondrous: wund</i>
<i>suggestive: suggestiv</i>	<i>tendered: tenderd</i>	<i>toppled: topld</i>	<i>trucked: truckt</i>	<i>waggle: wagl</i>	<i>wont: wunt</i>
<i>suitable: suitabl</i>	<i>termed: termd</i>	<i>tossed, tost: tost</i>	<i>truckle: truckl</i>	<i>waggled: wagld</i>	<i>wonted: wunted</i>
<i>sulphate: sulfate</i>	<i>terrible: terribl</i>	<i>tottered: totterd</i>	<i>wailed: waild</i>	<i>worked: wortk</i>	<i>worked: wortk</i>
<i>sulphur: sulfur</i>	<i>thanked: thankt</i>	<i>touch: tuch</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>worm: wurm</i>	<i>wormed: wurmd</i>
<i>sulphurate: sulfurate</i>	<i>thawed: thawd</i>	<i>touched: tucht</i>	<i>warble: warbl</i>	<i>worry: wurry</i>	<i>worse: wurse</i>
<i>sulphuret: sulfuret</i>	<i>theater, theatre: theater</i>	<i>touchy: tuchy</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>worship: wurshl</i>	<i>worship: wurshl</i>
<i>sulphuric: sulfuric</i>	<i>themselves: themselvs</i>	<i>tough: tuf</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>worshiped, worshi</i>	<i>ship</i>
<i>sulphurous: sulfurous</i>	<i>thence: thense</i>	<i>toughen: tufen</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>worst: wurst</i>	<i>worth: wurth</i>
<i>summed: sumd</i>	<i>thickened, thickend</i>	<i>toughened: tufend</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>worthless: wurtl</i>	<i>worthy: wurthy</i>
<i>sundered: sunderd</i>	<i>thieve: thiev</i>	<i>toned: towd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wrangle: wrangl</i>	<i>wrangle: wrangl</i>
<i>superlative: superlativ</i>	<i>thieved: thievd</i>	<i>toyed: toyd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wrapped: wrapt</i>	<i>wrapped: wrapt</i>
<i>supple: suppl</i>	<i>thimble: thimbl</i>	<i>traceable: traceabl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wreaked: wreakt</i>	<i>wreaked: wreakt</i>
<i>suppressed: suppress</i>	<i>thinned: thind</i>	<i>tracked: trackt</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wrenched: wrened</i>	<i>wrenched: wrened</i>
<i>suppurative: suppurativ</i>	<i>thisle: thisl</i>	<i>tractable: tractabl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wrestle: wrestl</i>	<i>wrestled: wrestld</i>
<i>surcingle: surcingl</i>	<i>thorough: thuro</i>	<i>trafficked: traffickt</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wretch: wrech</i>	<i>wretched: wrech</i>
<i>surpassed: surpast</i>	<i>though, tho': tho</i>	<i>trailed: traild</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wriggle: wrigl</i>	<i>wriggled: wrigld</i>
<i>surprise: surprize</i>	<i>thrashed: thrasht</i>	<i>trained: traind</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>wrinkle: wrinkl</i>	<i>wrinkled: wrinkl</i>
<i>surveyed: surveyd</i>	<i>thread: thred</i>	<i>tramped: trampd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>	<i>written: writn</i>	
<i>saddle: swaddl</i>	<i>threat: thret</i>	<i>trample: trampd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swagged: swagd</i>	<i>threaten: threten</i>	<i>trance: transe</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swallowed: swallowed</i>	<i>threatened: thretend</i>	<i>tranquillize, tranquillise:</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swamped: swampt</i>	<i>thrill: thirl</i>	<i>tranquillize</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swayed: swayd</i>	<i>thrilled: thrild</i>	<i>transferred: transferd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>sweat: swet</i>	<i>throbbled: throbd</i>	<i>transformed: transformd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>sweetened: sweetend</i>	<i>thronged: throngd</i>	<i>transfuse: transfuze</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swell: swel</i>	<i>throatle: throtl</i>	<i>transmissive: transmissiv</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swelled: sweld</i>	<i>throttled: throtd</i>	<i>trapped: trapd</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>sweltered: swelterd</i>	<i>through, thro': thru</i>	<i>travanned: trapand</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swerve: swerv</i>	<i>throughout: thruout</i>	<i>traveled, travelled: traveld</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swerved: swerod</i>	<i>thrummed: thrumd</i>	<i>traveler, traveller: traveler</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swollen, swoln: swoln</i>	<i>thumb: thum</i>	<i>treacherous: trecherous</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>swounded: swoond</i>	<i>thumbed: thumd</i>	<i>treachery: trechery</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>sylyph: sylf</i>	<i>thumped: thumpt</i>	<i>treacle: treacl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
<i>synagogue: synagog</i>	<i>thundered: thunderd</i>	<i>tread: tred</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>thwacked: thwackt</i>	<i>treadle: tredl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>ticked: tickt</i>	<i>treatise: treatis</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tickled: tickl</i>	<i>treasure: trezure</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tickled: tickld</i>	<i>treasurer: trezurer</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tierce: tierse</i>	<i>treasury: trezury</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>till: til</i>	<i>treble: trebl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tillable: tillabl</i>	<i>tremble: trembl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tilled: tild</i>	<i>trembled: trembl</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tinned: tind</i>	<i>trenched: trencht</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tingle: tingl</i>	<i>trepanned: trepand</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tingled: tingld</i>	<i>trespassed: trespass</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tinkered: tinkerd</i>	<i>trestle: trestl, tressel</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tinkle: tinkl</i>	<i>tricked: trickt</i>	<i>warbled: warbl</i>		
	<i>tinkled: tinkld</i>		<i>warbled: warbl</i>		

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- Adye, Sir John Miller** (1819-). British general and military writer. *Sir J. M. Adye*
- Agardh, Jakob Georg** (1813-). Swedish botanist. *Agardh*
- Agassiz, Alexander** (1835-). American naturalist. *A. Agassiz*
- Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph** (1807-1873). Swiss-American naturalist. *Agassiz or L. Agassiz*
- Ainsworth, Robert** (1660-1743). English lexicographer. ("Dictionary of the Latin Tongue," 1736, 1752, etc.) *Ainsworth*
- Ainsworth, William Harrison** (1805-1882). English novelist. *W. H. Ainsworth*
- Aird, Thomas** (1802-1876). Scottish poet. *Aird*
- Airy, Sir George Biddell** (1801-1892). English mathematician and astronomer. *Airy*
- Airy, Osmond** (1845-). English biographical writer. *O. Airy*
- Aitken's Scottish Song.** *Aitken*
- Akenside, Mark** (1721-1770). English poet. *Akenside*
- Akers, Elizabeth.** See *E. A. Allen*.
- Alcott, Amos Bronson** (1790-1888). American educator, philosopher, and author. *A. B. Alcott*
- Alcott, Louisa May** (1832-1888). American author. *L. M. Alcott*
- Aldrich, Thomas Bailey** (1836-). American poet and novelist. *T. B. Aldrich, or Aldrich*
- Alexander, Mrs.** British novelist. See *Hector*. *Mrs Alexander*
- Alexander, James Waddell** (1804-1859). American clergyman. *J. W. Alexander*
- Alexander, John Henry** (1812-1867). American scientific writer. ("Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures," 1850, 1867.) *J. H. Alexander*
- Alexander, Joseph Addison** (1809-1860). American clergyman, commentator, and Orientalist. *J. A. Alexander*
- Alexander, Sir William.** See *Stirling*.
- Alexander, William Lindsay** (1808-1884). Scottish theologian. *W. L. Alexander*
- Alford, Henry** (1810-1871). English theologian and commentator. *Dean Alford*
- Alger, William Rounseville** (1822-). American clergyman and author. *W. R. Alger*
- Alienist and Neurologist** (1880-). American quarterly periodical. *Alien and Neurol.*
- Alison, Sir Archibald** (1792-1867). British historical and legal writer. *Alison*
- Allen, Alexander Viets Griswold** (1841-). American clergyman. *A. V. G. Allen*
- Allen, Charles Grant Blairindie** (1848-). British miscellaneous writer. *Grant Allen, or G. Allen*
- Allen, Elizabeth Akers** (1832-). American poet. *E. A. Allen*
- Allen, Richard L.** (1803-1869). American agriculturist. *R. L. Allen*
- Allen, Timothy Field** (1837-). American physician. *T. F. Allen*
- Allibone, Samuel Austin** (1816-1889). American bibliographer and author. *Allibone*
- Allingham, William** (1824-1889). British poet. *Allingham*
- Allman, George James** (1812-1898). British naturalist. *Allman*
- Allman, George Johnston** (1824-). Irish mathematician. *G. J. Allman*
- Allston, Washington** (1779-1843). American painter and author. *Allston*
- All the Year Round** (1859-). English weekly literary periodical. *All the Year Round*
- Almanach de Gotha** (1764-). German annual statistical record. *Almanach*
- American, The** (1880-). Weekly periodical (Philadelphia). *The American*
- American Anthropologist** (1888-). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Anthropologist*
- American Chemical Journal** (1879-). Bimonthly periodical. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*
- American Cyclopædia, Appleton's.** *Amer. Cyc., or Am. Cyc.*
- American Journal of Archaeology** (1885-). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*
- American Journal of Philology** (1880-). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*
- American Journal of Psychology** (1887-). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*
- American Journal of Science** (1818-). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*
- American Meteorological Journal** (1884-). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*
- American Naturalist** (1867-). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Nat.*
- Ames, Fisher** (1758-1808). American statesman and orator. *Ames*
- Ames, Mary Clemmer** (Mrs. Hudson) (1839-1884). American author. *M. C. Ames*
- Amhurst, Nicholas** (1697-1742). English poet and publicist. *Amhurst*
- Amos, Sheldon** (1837?-1886). British jurist and publicist. *S. Amos*
- Ancient and Modern Britons** (1884). Anonymous. *Anc. and Mod. Britons*
- Ancren Riwle** ("Rule of the Anchoresses") (about 1210). Anonymous old English work. *Ancren Riwle*
- Anderson, Anthony** (died 1593). English theologian. *A. Anderson*
- Anderson, Joseph** (1832-). Contemporary Scottish archaeologist. *J. Anderson*
- Anderson, Rasmus Björn** (1846-). American writer on Scandinavian subjects. *R. B. Anderson*
- Anderson, William C.** (1852-). American legal writer. ("Dictionary of Law," 1889.) *Anderson*
- Andover Review** (1884-). American monthly theological periodical. *Andover Rev.*
- Andrews, Ethan Allen** (1787-1868). American classical scholar (editor of Freund's Latin Lexicon, 1850, etc.). *E. A. Andrews*
- Andrews, James Pettit** (died 1797). English historian and antiquary. *Andrews*
- Andrews, Lancelot** (1555-1626). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Andrews*
- Angell, Joseph Kinnicut** (1794-1857). American legal writer. *Angell*
- Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.** English annals to the middle of the 12th century. *A. S. Chron.*
- Angus, Joseph** (1816-). English clergyman, writer on English, etc. *Angus*
- Annandale, Charles.** Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary*.
- Annual Review, The** (1802-1808). *Annual Rev.*
- Anson, Lord** (George Anson) (1697-1762). English admiral and writer of travels. *Lord Anson*
- Ansted, David Thomas** (1811-1880). English geologist. *Ansted*
- Anstey, Christopher** (1724-1805). English poet. *C. Anstey*
- Antijacobin, Poetry of the** (1796-1798).
- Antiquities of Athens.** Stuart and Revett.
- Appleton's American Cyclopædia.** *Amer. Cyc., or Am. Cyc.*
- Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia** (1861-). *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*
- Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.**
- Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics.**
- Arabian Nights.** Lane's and Burton's editions used.
- Arber's English Garner.** *Arber's Eng. Garner*
- Arber's English Reprints.** *Arber's Eng. Reprints, or ed. Arber*
- Arbuthnot, John** (1667-1733). Scottish physician and author. *Arbuthnot*
- Archæologia** (1770-). Published by the Society of Antiquaries, London. *Archæologia*
- Archæological Association, Journal of British.** See *Journal*.
- Archæological Journal** (1845-). Published quarterly by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*
- Archæology, American Journal of.** See *American*
- Arden of Feversham** (1592). Anonymous historical tract. *Arden of Feversham*
- Argot and Slang, Dictionary of** (1887). Edited by A. Barrère. *Dict. of Argot and Slang, and Barrère*
- Argyll, Eighth Duke of** (George Douglas Campbell) (1823-). Scottish statesman and author. *Argyll*
- Armin, Robert.** English actor and poet. ("A Nest of Ninnies," 1608) *Armin*
- Armstrong, John** (1769?-1779). British poet, essayist, and physician. *Armstrong*
- Arnold, Sir Edwin** (1832-). English poet, journalist, and Orientalist. *Edwin Arnold*
- Arnold, Matthew** (1822-1888). English critic and poet. *M. Arnold*
- Arnold, Richard** (died 1521?). English antiquary. ("Arnold's Chronicle," a miscellany, 1502; reprinted 1811.) *Arnold's Chronicle*
- Arnold, Thomas** (1795-1842). English historian and educator. *Arnold, or Dr. Arnold*
- Arnold, Thomas** (1823-). English miscellaneous writer. (See *Catholic Dictionary*.) *T. Arnold*
- Arnold's Chronicle.** See *Arnold, Richard*.
- Arnway, John** (1601-1653). English clergyman. *Arnway*
- Art of the Old English Potter.** L. M. Solon.
- Arundel, Thomas** (1353-1414). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Arundel*
- Ascham, Roger** (1515-1568). English scholar and author. *Ascham*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Ash, John** (died 1779). English lexicographer. ("The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1775.) *Ash*
- Ashburner, Charles Albert** (1854-1889). American geologist. *Ashburner*
- Ashburner, John**. English physician. *J. Ashburner*
- Ashmole, Elias** (1617-1692). English antiquary. *Ashmole*
- Ahton, John** (1834-). English writer. *J. Ahton*
- Astle, Thomas** (1735-1803). English antiquary. *Thomas Astle*
- Athenæum, The** (1828-). English weekly literary review. *Athenæum*
- Atkins, John** (1685-1757). English surgeon and traveler. *Atkins*
- Atkinson, Edward** (1827-). American economist. *E. Atkinson*
- Atlantic Monthly** (1857-). American monthly literary periodical. *The Atlantic*
- Atterbury, Francis** (1662-1732). Bishop of Rochester. *Atterbury, or Bp. Atterbury*
- Atwater, Lyman Hotchkiss** (1813-1883). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Atwater*
- Aubrey, John** (1626-1697). English antiquary. *Aubrey*
- Audsley, George Ashdown** (1838-). See *W. J. Audsley*.
- Audsley, William James**. Compiler (with G. A. Audsley) of "Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts." *Audsley*
- Audubon, John James** (1780-1851). American naturalist. *Audubon*
- Austen, Jane** (1775-1817). English novelist. *Jane Austen*
- Austin, William** (1587-1634). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Austin, or W. Austin*
- à Wood**. See *Wood*.
- Ayenbite of Inwytt, The** (about 1340). Translation by Dan Michel of a French treatise. (E. E. T. S.) *Ayenbite of Inwytt*
- Ayliffe, John** (1676-1732). English jurist. *Ayliffe*
- Aylmer, John** (1521-1594). Bishop of London. *Bp. Aylmer*
- Ayre, John** (about 1837). British writer. *Ayre*
- Aytoun, William Edmonstoune** (1813-1866). Scottish poet and essayist. *Aytoun*
- Babbage, Charles** (1792-1871). English mathematician. *Babbage*
- Bacon, Francis** (Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans) (1561-1626). English statesman, philosopher, and essayist. *Bacon*
- Bacon, Nathaniel** (1593-1600). English lawyer. *N. Bacon*
- Badcock, John** (pseudonym "Jon Bee"). Author of a life of Samuel Foote, 1830. *Jon Bee*
- Badeau, Adam** (1831-1895). American military officer and author. *Badeau*
- Badham, Charles David** (1806-1857). English naturalist. *Badham*
- Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes**. *Badminton Library*
- Bagehot, Walter** (1826-1877). English economist and essayist. *Bagehot*
- Bailey, Nathan** (died 1742). English lexicographer and translator. ("Universal Etymological Dictionary," 1721; editions used, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1749, 1755.) *Bailey*
- Bailey, Philip James** (1816-). English poet. *P. J. Bailey, or Bailey*
- Baillie, Joanna** (1762-1851). English poet and dramatist. *J. Baillie*
- Bain, Alexander** (1818-). Scottish writer on philosophy, rhetoric, etc. *A. Bain*
- Bainbridge, Christopher** (died 1514). Cardinal and Archbishop of York. *Card. Bainbridge*
- Baines, Edward** (1774-1848). English journalist and author. *Baines*
- Baird, Spencer Fullerton** (1823-1887). American naturalist. *S. F. Baird*
- Baird, William** (1803-1872). British naturalist. *Baird*
- Baker, James** (1831-). British military officer and author. *J. Baker*
- Baker, John Gilbert** (1834-). English botanist. *J. G. Baker*
- Baker, Sir Richard** (1568-1645). English chronicler. *Baker*
- Baker, Sir Samuel White** (1821-1893). English explorer in Africa. *Sir S. W. Baker*
- Baker, Thomas** (1656-1740). English antiquary. *T. Baker*
- Baker, William Mumford** (1825-1883). American clergyman and novelist. *W. M. Baker*
- Balch, William Ralston**. Compiler of "Mines, Miners, and Mining Interests of the United States in 1882." *Balch*
- Bale, John** (1496-1563). Bishop of Osory, Ireland, and dramatist. *Bp. Bale*
- Balfour, Sir Andrew** (1630-1694). Scottish physician and botanist. *Sir A. Balfour*
- Balfour, Sir James** (1600-1657). Scottish antiquary and poet. *Sir J. Balfour*
- Balfour, James** (1705-1795). Scottish philosophical writer. *Balfour*
- Balfour, John Hutton** (1808-1884). Scottish botanist. *J. H. Balfour*
- Ball, Sir Robert Stawell** (1840-). Astronomer royal of Ireland. *R. S. Ball*
- Ballads, English and Scotch** (1857-8; edition used, 1886-90). Edited by Francis James Child. *Child's Ballads*
- Ballantine, James** (1808-1877). Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer. *J. Ballantine*
- Bancroft, Edward** (1744-1821). English chemist and naturalist. *E. Bancroft*
- Bancroft, George** (1800-1891). American historian. *Bancroft*
- Bancroft, Hubert Howe** (1832-). American historian. *H. Bancroft*
- Bancroft, Richard** (1544-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Bp. Bancroft*
- Banim, John** (1798-1842). Irish novelist, poet, and dramatist. *Banim*
- Barbour, John** (died 1395). Scottish poet. *Barbour*
- Barclay, Alexander** (died 1552). British poet, scholar, and divine. *Alex. Barclay, or Barclay*
- Barret**. See *J. Barret*.
- Barham, Richard Harris** (1788-1846). English clergyman, author of "Ingoldsby Legends." *Barham*
- Baring-Gould, Sabine** (1834-). English clergyman, miscellaneous writer. *Baring-Gould*
- Barlow, Alfred**. English writer. ("History and Principles of Weaving," 2d ed., 1879.) *A. Barlow*
- Barlow, Joel** (1754?-1812). American poet. *J. Barlow*
- Barlow, Thomas** (1607-1691). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Barlow*
- Barnes, Robert** (1816-). British medical writer. *R. Barnes*
- Barnes, Thurlow Weed** (1853-). American author. *T. W. Barnes*
- Barnfield, Richard** (1574-1627). English poet. *Barnfield*
- Barr, Amelia Edith** (1881-). American novelist. *A. E. Barr*
- Barrère, A.** See *Argot and Leland*.
- Barret or Baret, John** (died about 1580). English lexicographer. ("An Alvearie," an English-Latin dictionary, 1578; ed. Fleming, 1590.) *Barret, or Barret*
- Barrett, Benjamin Fisk** (1808-). American Swedenborgian clergyman. *B. F. Barrett*
- Barrett, Eaton Stannard** (1786-1820). British poet and satirist. *E. S. Barrett*
- Barrett, William Alexander** (1836-). English writer on music. (See *Stainer*.)
- Barrington, Daines** (1727-1800). English antiquary and naturalist. *Barrington*
- Barrington, Shute** (1734-1826). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Barrington*
- Barrough or Barrow, Philip** (about 1590). English physician. *Philip Barrough*
- Barrow, Isaac** (1630-1677). English divine and mathematician. *Barrow*
- Barrows, William** (1815-). American clergyman. *W. Barrows*
- Barry Cornwall**. See *Procter*.
- Barry, Lodowick**. British dramatist ("Ram Alley," 1611). *L. Barry*
- Barry, M. J.** English poet. *M. J. Barry*
- Bartholow, Roberts** (1831-). American medical writer. *Bartholow*
- Bartlett, John** (1820-). American editor and compiler. ("Familiar Quotations," 1855; edition used, 1882.)
- Bartlett, John Russell** (1805-1886). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1850; edition used, 1877.) *Bartlett*
- Barton, John**. English botanist. *J. Barton*
- Bartram, John** (1699-1777). American botanist. *Bartram*
- Bastian, Henry Charlton** (1837-). English biologist and medical writer. *Bastian*
- Bastin, Edson Sewell** (1843-). American botanist. *Bastin*
- Bates, Samuel Penniman** (1827-). American teacher and historical writer. *S. P. Bates*
- Bates, William** (1625-1690). English theologian. *Bates*
- Battie, William** (1704-1776). English physician. *Battie*
- Baxter, Andrew** (died 1750). Scottish philosophical writer. *A. Baxter*
- Baxter, Richard** (1615-1691). English theologian. *Baxter*
- Bayly, Thomas Haynes** (1797-1839). English poet. *T. H. Bayly*
- Bayne, Peter** (1830-1896). Scottish essayist. *P. Bayne*
- Beaconsfield, Earl of**. See *Disraeli*.
- Beale, Lionel Smith** (1828-). English physiologist. *L. Beale, or Beale*
- Beattie, James** (1785-1803). Scottish poet and author. *Beattie*
- Beaumont, Francis** (died 1616). English dramatist. *Beaumont*
- Beaumont and Fletcher**. English dramatists. (Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.) *Beau. and Fl.*
- Beaumont, Sir John** (1583?-1627). English poet. *Sir J. Beaumont*
- Beaumont, Joseph** (1616-1690). English poet. *J. Beaumont*
- Beckett, Sir Edmund** (Lord Grimthorpe) (1816-). English author. *Sir E. Beckett*
- Beckford, William** (1759-1844). English writer and collector, author of "Vathek." *Beckford*
- Becon, Thomas** (about 1512-1567). English Reformer. *Becon*
- Beddoes, Thomas** (1760-1808). English physician. *Beddoes*
- Bedell, William** (1671-1642). Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Bedell*
- Bee, Jon**. See *Badcock*.
- Beecher, Henry Ward** (1813-1887). American clergyman and author. *H. W. Beecher*
- Beecher, Lyman** (1775-1863). American clergyman and author. *Lyman Beecher*
- Behmen, Behme, or Boehme, Jakob** (1575-1624). German mystic. *J. Behmen*
- Behn, Aphra** (1640-1689). English writer of plays and novels. *Mrs. Behn*
- Behrens, Julius Wilhelm**. German botanist. Translation by A. B. Hervey and R. H. Ward. *Behrens*
- Belfield, William T.** (1855-). American physiologist. *W. T. Belfield*
- Bell, Acton**. See *A. Bronte*.
- Bell, Alexander Melville** (1819-). Scottish writer on phonetics. *Melville Bell*
- Bell, Currer**. See *C. Bronte*.
- Bell, Ellis**. See *E. J. Bronte*.
- Bell, Thomas** (1792-1880). English naturalist. *Thos. Bell*
- Bell, William** (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. *Bell*
- Bell's British Theatre** (London, 1797).
- Bellamy, Charles J.** (1852-). American journalist. *C. J. Bellamy*
- Bellamy, Edward** (1850-). American journalist and novelist. *E. Bellamy*
- Bellows, Henry Whitney** (1814-1882). American clergyman. *Bellows*
- Belsham, Thomas** (1750-1820). English clergyman. *Belsham*
- Belsham, William** (1753-1827). English historian and political writer. *W. Belsham, or Belsham*
- Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler** (1837-). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. W. Benjamin*
- Bennet, Thomas** (1673-1728). English divine. *Bennet*
- Benson, George** (1699-1762). English divine. *Dr. G. Benson*
- Benson, Martin** (1689-1752). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Benson*
- Benson, Thomas**. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1701.)
- Bentham, George** (1800-1884). English botanist. *G. Bentham*
- Bentham, Jeremy** (1748-1832). English writer on politics and jurisprudence. *Bentham*
- Bentinck, Lord George** (George Frederick Cavendish) (1802-1848). English politician. *Lord George Bentinck*
- Bentley, Richard** (1662-1742). English classical scholar. *Bentley*
- Bentley, Robert** (1821-1893). English botanist. *R. Bentley*
- Benton, Joel** (1832-). American essayist. *Joel Benton*
- Benton, Thomas Hart** (1782-1858). American statesman. *T. H. Benton*
- Berger, E.** See *E. S. Sheppard*.
- Berlington, Joseph** (1746-1827). English Roman Catholic divine. *Berlington*
- Berkeley, George** (1685-1753). Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, and philosopher. *Berkeley, or Bp. Berkeley*
- Berkenhout, John** (died 1791). English physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer. *Berkenhout*
- Bernard, Richard** (died 1641). English Puritan divine. *R. Bernard*
- Berners, Lord** (John Bouchier) (1467-1533). English statesman, translator of Froissart's "Chronicle," etc. *Berners*
- Berners, Juliana** (15th century). Reputed English writer on heraldry, hunting, and fishing. *Juliana Berners*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Besant, Sir Walter** (1838-). English novelist. *W. Besant*
- Bessey, Charles E.** (1845-). American botanist. *Bessey*
- Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara** (1836-). English novelist and writer of travels. *M. Betham-Edwards*
- Beveridge, William** (1637-1706). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Beveridge*
- Beverley or Beverly, Robert** (1675?-1716). American historical writer. *Beverley*
- Bevis or Beves of Hamtoun (Hamtoun)** (about 1320-1330). Translation of an Anglo-Norman romance. *Beves of Hamtoun*
- Bible.** English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1891, 1884) Versions; Middle English Version (about 1300); Wycliff (Oxford, about 1384; Purvey, about 1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva Version (1560); Douay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609-10).
- Bibliotheca Sacra** (1841-). American quarterly theological review. *Bibliotheca Sacra*
- Bickerstaff, Isaac** (1735?-1812). British dramatic writer. *Bickerstaff*
- Bickersteth, Edward Henry** (1825-). Bishop of Exeter. *Bickersteth*
- Billroth, Theodor** (1829-1894). German surgeon. *Billroth*
- Bingham, Joseph** (1668-1723). English historian on ecclesiastical antiquities. *Bingham*
- Birch, Thomas** (1706-1766). English historian and biographer. *Birch*
- Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth** (1832-). Anglo-Indian writer on Eastern subjects. *Birdwood*
- Bishop, Joel Prentiss** (1814-). American writer on law. *Bishop*
- Black, William** (1841-1896). Scottish novelist. *W. Black*
- Blackie, John Stuart** (1809-1895). Scottish essayist and poet. *J. S. Blackie*
- Blackmore, Sir Richard** (died 1729). English poet and author. *Sir R. Blackmore*
- Blackmore, Richard Doddridge** (1825-). English novelist. *R. D. Blackmore*
- Blackstone, Sir William** (1723-1780). English jurist. *Blackstone*
- Blackwall, Anthony** (1674-1730). English classical scholar. *Blackwall*
- Blackwood's Magazine** (1817-). Scottish monthly literary magazine. *Blackwood's Mag.*
- Blakie, William** (1843-). American writer on physical training. *Blakie*
- Blaine, James Gillespie** (1830-1893). American statesman. *J. G. Blaine*
- Blair, Hugh** (1718-1800). Scottish preacher and critic. *Dr. Blair, or H. Blair*
- Blair, Robert** (1699-1746). Scottish poet. *Blair*
- Blake, William** (1757-1827). English poet. *Blake*
- Blamire, Susanna** (1747-1794). English poet. *Blamire*
- Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe** (1798-1854). French political economist. *Blanqui*
- Blaserna, Pietro.** Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) *Blaserna*
- Blessington, Countess of (Marguerite Power)** (1789-1840). English novelist. *Lady Blessington*
- Bloomfield, Robert** (1766-1823). English poet. *Bloomfield*
- Blount, Sir Henry** (1602-1682). English traveler. *Sir H. Blount*
- Blount, Thomas** (1618-1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia," 1656, 1670; "A Law Dictionary," 1670.) *Blount*
- Blundeville, Thomas** (lived about 1500). English miscellaneous writer. *Blundeville*
- Blunt, John Henry** (1823-1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) *J. H. Blunt, or Blunt*
- Blunt, John James** (1794-1855). English divine. *J. J. Blunt*
- Blyth, Edward** (1810-1873). English zoologist. *Blyth*
- Boardman, George Dana** (1828-). American clergyman. *G. D. Boardman*
- Boat Sailer's Manual** (1886). Edward F. Quilntrough.
- Boccalini, Trajano** (1556-1613). Italian satirist. *Boccalini*
- Boece.** See *Boethius*.
- Boehme, Jakob.** See *Behmen*.
- Boethius or Boece, Hector** (died 1536). Scottish historian. *Boethius or Boece*
- Boker, George Henry** (1823-1890). American poet and dramatist. *G. H. Boker*
- Bolingbroke, Viscount (Henry St. John)** (1678-1751). English statesman, publicist, and philosopher. *Bolingbroke*
- Bolles, Albert S.** (1845-). American financial writer. *A. S. Bolles*
- Bonaparte, Charles Lucien** (1803-1857). French-American ornithologist. *Bonaparte*
- Bonar, Horatius** (1808-1889). Scottish clergyman and hymn-writer. *H. Bonar*
- Boner, John Henry** (1845-). American poet. *J. H. Boner*
- Bon Gaultier Ballads.** By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*
- Book of Saint Albans.** A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.
- Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry.** Translation (about 1450) of a French work written about 1372.
- Boole, George** (1815-1864). English mathematician. *Boole*
- Boone, Thomas Charles.** English clergyman and miscellaneous writer (wrote 1826-1848). *Boone*
- Booth, Mary Louise** (1831-1880). American author and translator. *M. Booth*
- Boothroid or Boothroyd, Benjamin** (1768-1836). English Hebraist. *Boothroid*
- Borde or Boorde, Andrew** (1490?-1549). English physician and traveler. *Borde*
- Borlase, William** (1695-1772). English antiquary. *Borlase*
- Bosc, Ernest.** French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Architecture," 1877-1884.) *Bosc*
- Boswell, James** (1740-1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr. Johnson.") *Boswell*
- Bosworth, Joseph** (1769-1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1838, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)
- Boucher, Jonathan** (1738-1804). English clergyman and philologist. *Boucher*
- Bourchier.** See *Berners*.
- Bourne, Henry** (1696-1733). English antiquary. *Bourne*
- Boutell, Charles** (1812-1877). English archaeologist. *C. Boutell, or Boutell*
- Bouvier, John** (1787-1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary," 1839, etc.) *Bouvier*
- Bovee, Christian Nestell** (1820-). American author. *Bovee*
- Bowles, Samuel** (1826-1878). American journalist. *S. Bowles*
- Bowring, Sir John** (1792-1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. *Sir J. Bowring*
- Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson** (1825-1890). Scottish clergyman and essayist. *A. K. H. Boyd*
- Boyd, Zachary** (died 1653). Scottish clergyman. *Z. Boyd*
- Boyesen, Rjalmar Rjorth** (1848-1895). Norwegian-American author. *Boyesen*
- Boyle, Charles** (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676-1731). English author. *C. Boyle*
- Boyle, Robert** (1627-1691). British physicist and chemist. *Boyle*
- Boyse, Samuel** (1708-1749). British poet. *S. Boyse*
- Brachet, Auguste** (1844-1898). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.)
- Bracton, Henry de** (died 1268). English jurist. *Bracton*
- Braddon, Mary Elizabeth** (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837-). English novelist. *Miss Braddon*
- Bradford, John** (died 1556). English Reformer. *J. Bradford*
- Bradford, William** (1588-1657). American colonial governor and historian. *Bradford*
- Bradley, Francis Herbert** (1846-). English philosophical writer. *F. H. Bradley*
- Bradley, Henry.** Contemporary English lexicographer. (See *J. A. H. Murray*.) *H. Bradley*
- Bradley, Richard** (died 1732). English botanist. *Bradley*
- Bradstreet, Anne** (1612?-1672). American poet. *Anne Bradstreet*
- Brady, Robert** (died 1700). English historian. *Brady*
- Bramhall, John** (1594-1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Bramhall, or Abp. Bramhall*
- Bramston, James** (died 1744). English poet. *Bramston*
- Brand, John** (1744-1806). English antiquary and topographer. *Brand*
- Brande, William Thomas** (1788-1860). English chemist. (See next entry.) *Brande*
- Brande and Cox** (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) *Brande and Cox*
- Brassey, Lady** (1840?-1887). English writer of travels. *Lady Brassey*
- Brathwaite, Richard** (died 1673). English poet and writer. *R. Brathwaite*
- Bray, Thomas** (1656-1730). English divine. *Dr. Bray*
- Brayley, Edward Wedlake** (1773-1854). English archaeologist and topographer. *Brayley*
- Brende, John** (lived about 1553). English translator. *J. Brende*
- Brerewood, Edward** (died 1618). English mathematician and antiquary. *Brerewood*
- Bretton, Nicholas** (about 1545-1626). English poet. *Bretton*
- Brevint, Daniel** (1616-1695). English controversialist and religious writer. *Brevint*
- Brewer, Antony** (lived about 1655). English dramatist. *A. Brewer*
- Brewer, E. Cobham** (1810-1897). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1889; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884.) *Brewer*
- Brewer, William Henry** (1828-). American chemist. *W. H. Brewer*
- Brewster, Sir David** (1781-1868). Scottish physicist. *Brewster*
- Bright, John** (1811-1889). English statesman and orator. *John Bright*
- Brinton, Daniel Garrison** (1837-). American ethnologist. *Brinton*
- Bristed, Charles Astor** (1820-1874). American essayist and miscellaneous writer. *C. A. Bristed*
- British and Foreign Review** (1835-1844). English quarterly literary review. *British and Foreign Rev.*
- British Critic** (1793-1843). English High-church periodical.
- British Quarterly Review** (1845-). English quarterly literary review. *British Quarterly Rev.*
- Britten and Holland** (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Place Names," 1878-1888.) *Britten and Holland*
- Britton, John** (1771-1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. *Britton*
- Brockett, John Trotter** (1788-1842). English antiquary. *Brockett*
- Brockett, Linus Pierpont** (1820-1893). American historical and geographical writer. *L. P. Brockett*
- Brome, Alexander** (1620-1666). English poet and dramatist. *A. Brome*
- Brome, Richard** (died 1652?). English dramatist. *Brome, or R. Brome*
- Brontë, Anne** (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820-1840). English novelist. *A. Brontë*
- Brontë, Charlotte** (Mrs. A. R. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816-1855). English novelist. *Charlotte Brontë*
- Brontë, Emily Jane** (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818-1848). English novelist. *E. Brontë*
- Brooke, Henry** (died 1783). English author. *Brooke, or H. Brooke*
- Brooke, Lord** (Robert Greville) (1608-1643). English general and author. *Lord Brooke*
- Brooke, Stopford Augustus** (1832-). English clergyman and author *S. A. Brooke, or Stopford Brooke*
- Brooks, Charles William Shirley** (1816-1874). English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. *Shirley Brooks*
- Brooks, Thomas** (1608-1680). English Puritan divine. *T. Brooks*
- Brooks, William Keith** (1848-). American naturalist. *W. K. Brooks*
- Broome, William** (1689-1745). English poet. *W. Broome*
- Brougham, Lord** (Henry Brougham) (1779-1868). British statesman, orator, and author. *Brougham*
- Broughton, Rhoda** (1840-). English novelist. *R. Broughton*
- Brown, James Baldwin** (1820-1884). English clergyman. *Rev J. B. Brown*
- Brown, John** (1810-1882). Scottish physician and author. *Dr J. Brown*
- Brown, Thomas** or "Tom" (1663-1704). English humorist. *Tom Brown*
- Brown, Dr. Thomas** (1778-1820). Scottish metaphysician. *Dr. T. Brown*
- Browne, Edward** (1644-1708). English traveler. *E. Browne*
- Browne, Sir Thomas** (1605-1682). English physician and author *Sir T. Browne*
- Browne, William** (1591-1643?). English poet. *W. Browne*
- Brownell, Henry Howard** (1820-1872). American poet. *H. H. Brownell*
- Browning, Elizabeth Barrett** (1806-1861). English poet. *Mrs. Browning*
- Browning, Robert** (1812-1889). English poet. *Browning*
- Bruce, James** (1730-1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. *Bruce*
- Bruce, Michael** (1635-1693). Scottish clergyman. *M. Bruce*
- Brunne, Robert de or of** (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century) English chronicler and translator. *R. Brunne, or Rob. of Brunne*
- Brush, George Jarvis** (1831-). American mineralogist. *G. J. Brush*
- Bryant, Jacob** (1715-1804). English antiquary. *J. Bryant*
- Bryant, William Cullen** (1794-1878). American poet. *Bryant*
- Bryce, James** (1838-). British historical and political writer. *J. Bryce*
- Brydone, Patrick** (died 1818). Scottish traveler. *Brydone*
- Brykett, Lodowick** (about 1571-1611). English poet. *L. Brykett*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Buchanan, James** (1791-1868). Fifteenth President of the United States. *Buchanan*
Buchanan, Robert Williams (1841-). Scottish poet and author. *R. Buchanan*
Buck or Buc, Sir George (died 1623). English historian and poet. *Sir G. Buck*
Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (1886-1889).
Buckingham, Second Duke of (George Villiers) (1627-1688). English statesman and author. *Buckingham*
Buckinghamshire, Duke of. See *Sheffield*.
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (1826-1880). English naturalist. *F. T. Buckland*
Buckland, William (1784-1856). English geologist. *Buckland*
Buckle, Henry Thomas (1821-1862). English historical writer. *Buckle*
Buckman, James (1816-1884). English geologist and naturalist. *J. Buckman*
Buckminster, Thomas. English clergyman. ("Right Christian Calendar," 1570.) *Buckminster*
Budgell, Eustace (1686-1737). English miscellaneous writer. *Budgell*
Bufon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de (1707-1788). French naturalist. *Bufon*
Bull, George (1634-1710). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Bull*
Bullein, William (1500?-1576). English physician. *Bullein*
Bullinger, Heinrich (1504-1576). Swiss pastor and theological writer. *Bullinger*
Bullock, John. English physician and lexicographer. ("An English Expositor," 1616; edition used, 1641.) *Bullock*
Bullock, William (about 1586). English grammarian. ("Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie," etc., 1580.) *W. Bullock*
Bulwer. See *Lytton*.
Bunner, Henry Cuyler (1855-1896). American author and journalist. *H. C. Bunner*
Bunyan, John (1628-1688). English preacher and allegorist. *Bunyan*
Burgesdicius, Francis (1590-1629). Dutch logician. ("Logic," trans. in 1697.) *Burgesdicius*
Burgess, James W. English writer on coach-building (1881). *J. W. Burgess*
Burgess, Thomas (1756-1837). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Burgess*
Burgoyne, John (died 1792). British general and dramatist. *Burgoyne*
Burguy, Georges Frédéric (1823-1896). French philologist ("Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl," 2d ed., 1870.) *Burguy*
Burke, Edmund (1729-1797). British statesman, author, and orator. *Burke*
Burke, Sir John Bernard (1816-1892). English writer on heraldry and genealogy. *Burke's Peerage*
Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil) (1520-1598). English statesman. *Lord Burleigh*
Burn, Robert. British military officer. ("Naval and Military Dictionary of the French Language," 1842, etc.) *Burn*
Burn, Richard (1709-1785). English jurist and antiquary. *Richard Burn*
Burnell, Arthur Coke (1840-1882). English Sanskrit scholar. (See *Yule*.) *A. C. Burnell*
Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715). Bishop of Salisbury, and historian. *Bp. Burnet, or Burnet*
Burnet, Thomas (died 1715). English theological writer. *T. Burnet*
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849-). American novelist. *F. H. Burnett*
Burney, Charles (1726-1814). English musician and musical writer. *Dr Burney*
Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay) (1752-1840). English novelist and diarist. *Miss Burney* (novels), *Mme. D'Arblay* (diary)
Burns, Robert (1759-1796). Scottish poet. *Burns*
Burrill, Alexander M. (1807-1869). American lawyer. ("Law Dictionary and Glossary," 1856.) *Burrill*
Burroughs, John (1837-). American author. *J. Burroughs*
Burt, Edward (died 1755). British writer. *Burt*
Burton, John Hill (1800-1881). Scottish historian. *J. H. Burton*
Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). English traveler and Arabic scholar. *R. F. Burton*
Burton, Robert (1677-1640). English writer. ("Anatomy of Melancholy.") *Burton*
Bury, Viscount (William Coutts Keppell) (1832-). Author (with G. L. Hillier) of "Cycling" (Badrington Library). *Bury and Hillier*
Bushnell, Horace (1802-1876). American theologian. *Bushnell, or H. Bushnell*
Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850-). English classical scholar. *Butcher*
Butcher and Lang. ("Translation of the Odyssey," 1879.) *Butcher and Lang*
Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850-). English writer. *A. J. Butler*
Butler, Charles (died 1647). English grammarian. *C. Butler*
Butler, Joseph (1602-1752). Bishop of Durham, author of "Analogy of Religion." *Butler*
Butler, Samuel (1612?-1680). English poet, author of "Hudibras." *S. Butler*
Butler, William Allen (1825-). American lawyer and author. *W. A. Butler*
Butler, William Archer (died 1848). Irish clergyman, and writer on ethics and philosophy. *Archer Butler*
Bynner, Edwin Lassetter (1842-1893). American novelist. *E. L. Bynner*
Byrne, Oliver. American writer on mechanical subjects. *O. Byrne*
Byron, John (1692-1763). English poet. *Byron*
Byron, Lord (George Gordon Noel Byron) (1788-1824). English poet. *Byron*
Cable, George Washington (1844-). American novelist. *G. W. Cable*
Caird, Edward (1835-). Contemporary Scottish philosophical writer. *E. Caird*
Caird, John (1820-). Scottish theological writer. *J. Caird*
Calamy, Edmund (1600-1660). English clergyman. *Calamy*
Calderwood, Henry (1830-1897). Scottish philosophical writer. *Calderwood*
Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782-1850). American statesman. *Calhoun*
Calthrop, Sir Harry. English jurist. ("Customs of London," 1612.) *Calthrop*
Calverley, Charles Stuart (1831-1884). English poet. *C. S. Calverley*
Camden Society Publications. Society instituted 1838.
Camden, William (1551-1623). English antiquary and historian. *Camden*
Campbell, Lord (John Campbell) (1779-1861). British jurist and biographer. *Lord Campbell*
Campbell, George (1719-1790). Scottish theologian and writer on rhetoric. *G. Campbell*
Campbell, John (1708-1775). Scottish writer of history, travels, etc. *Dr. J. Campbell*
Campbell, John Francis (1822-1885). Scottish writer on Highland life. *J. F. Campbell*
Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844). Scottish poet. *Campbell*
Campin, Francis. English engineer. ("Mechanical Engineering," 1863, 1885.) *Campin*
Campion, Edmund (1540-1581). English Jesuit. *Campion*
Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer. *Canes*
Canning, George (1770-1827). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.") *Canning*
Capgrave, John (1893-1464). English chronicler and theologian. *Capgrave*
Car-Builders' Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney. *Car-Builders' Dict.*
Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555-1629). English statesman. *G. Carew*
Carew, Richard (1556-1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Survey of Cornwall.") *R. Carew*
Carew, Thomas (1589?-1639). English poet. *Carew*
Carey, Henry (died 1748). English musician and poet. *Carey*
Carleton, Will (1845-). American poet. *Will Carleton*
Carlile, Richard (1790-1843). English free-thinker. *R. Carlile*
Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881). Scottish essayist and historian. *Carlyle*
Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1838). *Mrs. Carmichael*
Carnochan, John Murray (1817-1887). American physician and writer. *J. M. Carnochan*
Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819-1877). English writer on natural history. *P. P. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Benjamin (1818-1885). English physiologist and naturalist. *W. B. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Lant (died 1890). English scientific writer. *W. L. Carpenter*
Carr, William (17th century). British writer. *W. Carr*
Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneous writer. *R. Carruthers*
Carter, Elizabeth (1717-1806). English poet and translator. *Miss Carter*
Cartwright, William (1611-1643). English dramatist, poet, and clergyman. *W. Cartwright*
Carver, Jonathan (1732-1780). American traveler. *Carver*
Cary, Alice (1820-1871). American poet. *A. Cary*
Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1844). English poet and translator. *Cary*
Cary, Phoebe (1824-1871). American poet. *P. Cary*
Casaubon, Isaac (1559-1614). English classical scholar. *Casaubon*
Cass, Lewis (1782-1866). American statesman. *L. Cass*
Castle, Egerton (1858-). English miscellaneous writer. *Egerton Castle*
Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold; American edition, 1884. *Cath. Dict.*
Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.) *Cath. Ang.*
Catlin, George (1796-1872). American traveler and painter. *Catlin*
Cavendish. See *H. Jones*.
Cavendish, George (1500-1561?). English biographer. *G. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Henry (1731-1810). English chemist and physicist. *H. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician. *Sir W. Cavendish*
Cawthorn, James (1719-1761). English poet. *Cawthorn*
Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator. *Caxton*
Carton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.
Cecil, Richard (1748-1810). English evangelical divine. *R. Cecil*
Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress. *Mrs. Centlivre*
Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as "Scribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.") *The Century*
Chalmers, Thomas (1780-1847). Scottish theologian. *Chalmers*
Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator. *Chaloner*
Chamberlayne or Chamberlaine, Edward (1616-1703). English publicist. *Chamberlayne*
Chamberlayne, William (1619-1689). English poet. *W. Chamberlayne*
Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778-88.) *Chambers*
Chambers, Robert (1802-1871). Scottish publisher and author. *R. Chambers*
Chambers, William (1800-1883). Scottish publisher and author. *W. Chambers*
Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambers. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. *Chambers's Encyc.*
Chambers's Encyclopædia.
Chambers's Information for the People.
Chambers's Journal (1832-). Scottish weekly literary periodical. *Chambers's Journal*
Channing, William Ellery (1780-1842). American theologian and philanthropist. *Channing*
Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809-). American botanist. *A. W. Chapman*
Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet. *Chapman*
Charles I. (1600-1649). King of England. ("Letters," etc.) *King Charles I.*
Charnock, Stephen (1628-1680). English Puritan divine. *Charnock*
Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708-1778). English statesman and orator. *Lord Chatham*
Chatterton, Thomas (1752-1770). English poet. *Chatterton*
Chatto, William Andrew (1799-1864). Writer on wood-engraving. *Chatto*
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?-1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales" the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.) *Chaucer*
Cheke, Sir John (1514-1567). English classical scholar. *Sir J. Cheke*
Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809-1891). French historian. *Cheruel*
Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694-1773). English politician and author. *Chesterfield, or Lord Chesterfield*
Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th century. *Chester Plays*
Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist. *H. Chettle*
Cheyne, George (1671-1743). Scottish physician and philosopher. *G. Cheyne*
Child, Francis James (1825-1896). American critic and scholar. See *Ballada*.
Child, Sir Josiah (1630-1699). English writer on trade. *Sir J. Child*
Chillingworth, William (1602-1644). English theologian. *Chillingworth*
Chilmead, Edmund (1610-1654). English mathematician and miscellaneous writer. *Chilmead*
Choate, Rufus (1799-1859). American jurist and statesman. *R. Choate*
Christian Union (1870-). American weekly religious periodical.
Christison, Sir Robert (1797-1882). Scottish physician and author. *Sir R. Christison*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Church Cyclopaedia** (1886). Edited by A. A. Benton.
- Churchill, Charles** (1731-1764). English poet and satirist. *Churchill*
- Churchean, The** (1844-). American weekly religious periodical.
- Churchyard, Thomas** (died 1604). English poet and miscellaneous writer. *Churchyard*
- Churton, Ralph** (1754-1831). English clergyman. *Churton*
- Gibber, Colley** (1671-1787). English dramatist and actor. *Gibber*
- Clare, John** (1793-1864). English poet. *Clare*
- Clarendon, Earl of** (Edward Hyde) (1608?-1674). English statesman and historian. *Clarendon*
- Clarendon, Earl of** (Henry Hyde) (1638-1709). English writer of memoirs. *Lord Henry Clarendon*
- Clark, Daniel Kinnear**. Contemporary English writer on engineering. *D. K. Clark*
- Clark, William George** (1821-1878). English Shaksperian scholar (editor, with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakspeare, 1864; edition used, 1887). *W. G. Clark*
- Clarke, Edward Hammond** (1820-1877). American medical writer. *E. H. Clarke*
- Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth** (1847-). American chemist. *F. W. Clarke*
- Clarke, George T.** (1811-1898). ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") *G. T. Clarke*
- Clarke, James Freeman** (1810-1888). American clergyman and author. *J. F. Clarke*
- Clarke, Joseph Thacher**. Contemporary American archaeologist. *J. T. Clarke*
- Clarke, Samuel** (1599-1682 or 1683). English clergyman. *S. Clarke*
- Clarke, Samuel** (1675-1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Clarke*
- Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm** (1835-). German zoologist. *Claus*
- Clay, Henry** (1777-1852). American statesman and orator. *H. Clay*
- Clayton, John** (about 1650). English law-writer. *Clayton*
- Cleaveland or Cleveland, John** (1613-1658). English poet. *Cleaveland*
- Cleaveland, Parker** (1780-1858). American geologist. *P. Cleaveland*
- Cleaver, Robert** (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. *Robert Cleaver*
- Clemens, Samuel Langhorne** (pseudonym "Mark Twain") (1835-). American humorist. *Mark Twain, or S. L. Clemens*
- Clerke, Agnes M.** Contemporary English writer on astronomy. *A. M. Clerke*
- Clifford, William Kingdon** (1845-1879). English mathematician and philosophical writer. *W. K. Clifford*
- Clifton, William** (1772-1799). American poet. *Clifton*
- Clough, Arthur Hugh** (1819-1861). English poet. *Clough*
- Cobbe, Frances Power** (1822-). English writer. *F. P. Cobbe*
- Cobden, Richard** (1804-1865). English statesman and economist. *Cobden*
- Cockburn, Lord** (Henry Thomas) (1779-1854). Scottish judge. *Cockburn*
- Cockern, Henry**. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) *Cockern*
- Cogan, Thomas** (1736-1818). English physician and philosophical writer. *T. Cogan*
- Coghan or Cogan, Thomas** (died 1607). English physician. *Coghan, or Cogan*
- Cokayne, Sir Aston** (1608-1684). English dramatist. *Cokayne*
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1634). English jurist. *Sir E. Coke*
- Coleridge, Hartley** (1796-1849). English poet. *H. Coleridge*
- Coleridge, Samuel Taylor** (1772-1834). English poet, critic, and philosopher. *Coleridge*
- Coles, Abraham** (1813-1891). American author and translator. *A. Coles*
- Coles, Elisha** (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary," 1677, 1717.) *Coles*
- Collier, Jane**. English writer. ("Art of Tormenting," 1753.) *Jane Collier*
- Collier, Jeremy** (1650-1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. *Jeremy Collier*
- Collier, John Payne** (1780-1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. *J. P. Collier*
- Collingwood**. See *Waitz*
- Collins, Mortimer** (1827-1876). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer Collins*
- Collins, William** (1721-1759). English poet. *Collins*
- Collins, William Wilkie** (1824-1889). English novelist. *W. Collins*
- Colman, George** (1732-1794). English dramatist. *Colman*
- Colman, George** (1762-1836). English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. *Colman the Younger*
- Colquhoun, Patrick** (1745-1820). Scottish statistician. *Colquhoun*
- Colton, Charles Caleb** (died 1832). English author. *Colton*
- Combe, Andrew** (1797-1847). Scottish physiologist. *A. Combe*
- Combe, George** (1788-1858). Scottish phrenologist. *G. Combe*
- Combe or Coombe, William** (1741-1823). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Combe*
- Comber, Thomas** (1645-1699). English theological writer. *T. Comber*
- Comenius, Johann Amos** (1592-1670). Moravian writer. *Comenius*
- Compton, Henry** (1632-1713). Bishop of London. *Bp. Compton*
- One, Helen Gray** (1859-). American poet. *H. G. One*
- Congregationalist, The** (1817-). American weekly religious periodical. *Congregationalist*
- Congreve, William** (1670-1729). English dramatist. *Congreve*
- Constable, Henry** (1562-1613). English poet. *Constable*
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- Cook, James** (1728-1779). English navigator. *Cook*
- Cook, Joseph** (1838-). American lecturer and writer. *J. Cook*
- Cooke, George Wingrove** (1814-1865). English lawyer and author. *Wingrove Cooke*
- Cooke, John** (early part of 17th century). English dramatist. *J. Cooke*
- Cooke, John Esten** (1830-1886). American novelist. *J. E. Cooke*
- Cooke, Josiah Parsons** (1827-1894). American chemist. *J. P. Cooke*
- Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt** (1825-). English botanist. *M. C. Cooke*
- Cooke, Philip Pendleton** (1816-1850). American poet. *P. Pendleton Cooke*
- Cooke, Rose Terry** (1827-1892). American author. *R. T. Cooke*
- Cooke or Cook, William** (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. *W. Cooke*
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- Cooper, James Fenimore** (1789-1851). American novelist. *J. F. Cooper, or Cooper*
- Cooper, John Gilbert** (1723-1789). English poet and general writer. *J. G. Cooper*
- Cooper, Thomas** (1517?-1564). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer. ("Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae," 1565, etc.) *Cooper*
- Cope, Edward Drinker** (1840-1897). American naturalist. *E. D. Cope, or Cope*
- Copland, James** (1791-1870). Scottish physician. *Copland*
- Copley, John** (1877-1922). British religious writer. *Copley*
- Corbet, Richard** (1582-1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. *Bp. Corbet*
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- Cornish, Joseph** (1750-1823). English theologian. *Cornish*
- Cornwall, Barry**. See *Procter*
- Cornwallis, Sir Charles** (died 1620). English diplomatist. *Sir C. Cornwallis*
- Coryat or Coryate, Thomas** (died 1617). English traveler. *Coryat*
- Cosin, John** (1594-1672). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Cosin*
- Costard, George** (1710-1782). English writer on astronomy. *Costard*
- Cotgrave, John** (lived about 1655). English author. *J. Cotgrave*
- Cotgrave, Randle** (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell, 1650, 1660, 1673.) *Cotgrave*
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- Cotton, John** (1685-1652). American clergyman. *J. Cotton*
- Cotton, Nathaniel** (1705-1788). English poet and physician. *N. Cotton*
- Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce** (1571-1631). English antiquary. *Sir R. Cotton*
- Coues, Elliott** (1842-). American naturalist. *Coues*
- Coulter, John Merle** (1851-). American botanist. *Coulter*
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- Coventry, Henry** (died 1752). English religious writer. *Coventry*
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- Cowell, John** (1554-1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dictionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) *Cowell*
- Cowley, Abraham** (1618-1667). English poet. *Cowley*
- Cowper, William** (1731-1800). English poet *Cowper*
- Cox, Sir George William** (1827-). English clergyman and historian. See *Brande and Cox*. *Sir G. Cox*
- Coxe, Arthur Cleveland** (1818-1896). Bishop of Western New York. *Bp. Coxe*
- Coxe, William** (1747-1828). English historian. *Coxe*
- Crabb, George** (1778-1851). English scholar and author. *Crabb*
- Crabbe, George** (1754-1832). English poet. *Crabbe*
- Craddock, Charles Egbert**. See *Murfree*
- Craig, John**. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Technical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847-49, 1862.) *Craig*
- Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock** (1826-1887). English novelist. *Mrs. Craik*
- Craik, George Lillie** (1798-1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. *Craik*
- Cranch, Christopher Pearse** (1813-1892). American poet and painter. *C. P. Cranch*
- Cranch, William** (1769-1855). American jurist. *Cranch*
- Cranmer, Thomas** (1489-1536). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Cranmer*
- Crashaw, Richard** (died 1649). English poet. *Crashaw*
- Crawford, Francis Marion** (1854-). American novelist. *F. M. Crawford*
- Crawford, Thomas C.** (1849-). American journalist. *T. C. Crawford*
- Crawford, John** (1783-1868). Scottish traveler and Orientalist. *J. Crawford*
- Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd** (1812-1878). English historian. *Sir E. Creasy*
- Creech, Thomas** (1659-1700). English translator. *Creech*
- Critic, The** (1881-). American weekly literary periodical. *The Critic*
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- Croll, James** (1821-1899). Scottish physician. *J. Croll, or Croll*
- Croly, George** (1780-1840). Irish clergyman, poet, and author. *Croly*
- Cromek, Robert Hartley** (1770-1812). English engraver and writer. *Cromek Remains*
- Crompton, Hugh** (about 1657). English poet. *Crompton*
- Crookes, Sir William** (1832-). English chemist. *W. Crookes*
- Cross, Mrs. J. W.** (Mary Ann Evans, pseudonym "George Eliot") (1819-1880). English novelist. *George Eliot*
- Crowe, Mrs. Catherine** (died 1876). English novelist. *Mrs. Crowe*
- Crowe, William** (1745-1829). English clergyman and poet. *W. Crowe*
- Crowley, Robert** (died 1588). English clergyman, printer, and author. *Crowley*
- Crown, John** (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *Crowne*
- Cruikshank, William** (1745-1800). Scottish anatomist. *Cruikshank*
- Cudworth, Ralph** (1617-1788). English philosopher and theologian. *Cudworth*
- Culley, R. S.** ("A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy," 8th ed., 1885.) *R. S. Culley*
- Culverwel or Culverwell, Nathaniel** (died about 1651). English theologian. *Culverwell*
- Cumberland, Richard** (1631?-1718). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Cumberland*
- Cumberland, Richard** (1732-1811). English dramatist. *Cumberland*
- Cunningham, Allan** (1784-1842). Scottish poet and author. *Allan Cunningham*
- Cunningham, John** (1729-1773). Irish poet. *J. Cunningham*
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- Curtis, George Ticknor** (1812-1894). American jurist. *G. T. Curtis*
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- Curtis, John**. English entomologist. ("Farm Insects," 1850.) *Curtis*
- Curzon, Robert** (Lord Zouche; 1810-1873). English traveler and scholar. *R. Curzon*
- Cushing, Luther Stearns** (1803-1856). American jurist. *Cushing*
- Cust, Robert Needham** (1821-). English philologist. *R. N. Cust*
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Dies, Friedrich Christian (1794-1876). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen," 4th ed., 1878.)
Digby, George (Earl of Bristol) (1612-1677). English politician and writer. *Digby*
Digby, Sir Kenelm (1603-1665). English diplomatist, naval officer, and author. *Sir K. Digby*
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth (1843-). English politician and publicist. *Sir C. W. Dilke*
Disraeli, Benjamin (Earl of Beaconsfield) (1804-1881). English statesman and novelist. *Disraeli*
D'Israeli, Isaac (1766-1848). English man of letters. *I. D'Israeli*
Ditton, Humphrey (1675-1715). English mathematician. *Ditton*
Dix, Morgan (1827-). American clergyman. *Morgan Dix*
Dixon, James Main. British compiler. ("Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases," 1891.)
Dixon, Richard Watson (1833-). English church historian and poet. *R. W. Dixon*
Dixon, William Hepworth (1821-1879). English traveler and historical writer. *Hepworth Dixon*
Dobell, Sydney Thompson (1824-1874). English poet. *S. Dobell*
Dobson, Austin (1840-). English poet and critic. *A. Dobson*
Doddridge, Philip (1702-1751). English divine and hymn-writer. *Doddridge*
Dodge, Mary Mapes (1838-). American author and editor. *M. M. Dodge*
Dodsley, Robert (1703-1764). English bookseller, poet, and author. *Dodsley*
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Domett, Alfred (1811-1887). British colonial statesman and poet. *A. Domett*
Don, George (1798-1856). British botanist. *Don*
Donne, John (1573-1631). English poet and divine. *Donne*
Dorr, Julia Caroline Ripley (1825-). American poet and novelist. *J. C. R. Dorr*
Dorset, Sixth Earl of (Charles Sackville) (1637-1706). English poet and patron of letters. *Lord Dorset*

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- Douce, Francis** (1757-1834). English antiquary. *Douce*
- Douglas, Gavin or Gavin** (died 1522). Scottish poet. *Gavin Douglas*
- Dowden, Edward** (1843-). English critic. *Dowden*
- Dowell, Stephen** (1833-1898). English historical writer. *S. Dowell*
- Downing, Calybutte** (1606-1644). English divine. *Downing*
- Downson, John** (1820-1881). English Orientalist. ("Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology," etc., 1879.) *J. Downson*
- Drake, Sir Francis** (died 1596). English navigator. *Sir F. Drake*
- Drake, Joseph Rodman** (1795-1820). American poet. *J. R. Drake*
- Drake, Nathan** (1766-1836). English physician and essayist. *N. Drake*
- Drant, Thomas** (died 1578?). English translator. *Drant*
- Draper, John William** (1811-1882). American scientist and historian. *J. W. Draper*
- Draper, Sir William** (1721-1787). English political writer. *Draper*
- Drapers' Dictionary, The**. Edited by S. William Beck.
- Drayton, Michael** (1563-1631). English poet. *Drayton*
- Dredge, James**. Writer on electric illumination. *Dredge*
- Drone, Eaton Sylvester** (1842-). American legal writer. *Drone*
- Drummond, Alexander** (died 1780). Scottish traveler. *A. Drummond*
- Drummond, Henry** (1851-1897). Scottish author. *H. Drummond*
- Drummond, William, of Hawthornden** (1585-1649). Scottish poet. *Drummond, or Drummond of Hawthornden*
- Dryden, John** (1631-1700). English poet and dramatist. *Dryden*
- Dublin Review** (1836-). Irish quarterly literary review. *Dublin Rev.*
- Dublin University Magazine** (1833-1880). Irish monthly magazine. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*
- Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, Seigneur** (1610-1688). French philologist. ("Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis," 1678; edition used, 1833-1887.) *Du Cange*
- Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant** (1820-). Scottish political writer. *Grant Duff*
- Dufferin, Countess of** (Helen Selina Sheridan) (1807-1867). English poet. *Countess of Dufferin*
- Dufferin, Marquis of** (Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood) (1826-). English statesman. *Lord Dufferin*
- Dugdale, Sir William** (1605-1686). English antiquary. *Dugdale*
- Duhring, Louis Adolphus** (1845-). American physician. *Duhring*
- Dunbar, William** (about 1400-1530). Scottish poet. *Dunbar*
- Duncan, Peter Martin**. British naturalist. *P. M. Duncan*
- Dunglison, Robley** (1798-1859). American physician. ("A Dictionary of Medical Science," 1833; edition used, 1874.) *Dunglison*
- Dunlap, William** (1766-1839). American playwright and artist. *Dunlap*
- Dunlop, John Colin** (died 1842). Scottish critic and author. *J. Dunlop*
- Dunman, Thomas**. English physiologist. ("Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms," 1879.) *Dunman*
- Dunton, John** (1659-1733). English miscellaneous writer. *Dunton*
- Duppa, Brian** (1588-1662). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Duppa*
- D'Urfey, Thomas** (1653-1723). English dramatist and song-writer. *Tom D'Urfey, or D'Urfey*
- Durham**. See *Derham*.
- Dury or Durie, John** (1596-1680). Scottish theologian. *Dury*
- Dwight, Timothy** (1752-1817). American theologian and poet. *Dwight*
- Dyce, Alexander** (1798-1860). English clergyman and critic. *Dyce*
- Dyer, John** (died 1758). English poet. *Dyer*
- Dyer, Thomas Henry** (1804-1888). English historian. *T. H. Dyer*
- Earbery, Matthias** (about 1700). English author. *Earbery*
- Earle, John** (1601?-1665). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Earle*
- Earle, John** (1824-). English philologist. *J. Earle*
- Early English Text Society, Publications of**. Society instituted in 1864. *E. E. T. S.*
- Eaton, Daniel Cady** (1834-1895). American botanist. *Eaton*
- Echard, Laurence** (1670?-1730). English historian. *Echard*
- Eclectic Review** (1805-1868). English quarterly literary review. *Eclect. Rev.*
- Eden, Richard** (died 1576). English compiler and translator. *R. Eden*
- Eden, Robert** (about 1750). English clergyman. *Eden, or Dr. R. Eden*
- Edgeworth, Maria** (1767-1849). English novelist. *Mrs Edgeworth*
- Edgworth, Roger** (died 1660). English Roman Catholic divine. *Roger Edgworth*
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- Ellis, Henry** (1721-1806). American colonial governor and explorer. *H. Ellis*
- Ellis, John**. Irish divine (wrote about 1743). *Ellis*
- Ellwood, Thomas** (1639-1713). English author. *T. Ellwood*
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- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam** (1818-1883). English novelist. *Sir A. H. Elton*
- Elton, Charles Isaac** (1839-). English jurist and ethnologist. *C. Elton*
- Ely, Richard Theodore** (1854-). American political economist. *R. T. Ely*
- Elyot, Sir Thomas** (1490?-1546). English diplomatist, author, and lexicographer. ("The Dictionary [Latin-English] of Syr T. Eliot, Knyght," 1538, 1545; ed. Cooper, "Bibliotheca Eliotæ," 1550, 1552, 1559.) *Sir T. Elyot*
- Emerson, Ralph Waldo** (1803-1882). American poet and essayist. *Emerson*
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- Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich von** (1793-1834). German naturalist and traveler. *Eschscholtz*
- Etherege, Sir George** (died 1691). English dramatist. *Etherege*
- Eusden, Laurence** (1688-1780). English poet. *Eusden*
- Eustace, John Chetwode** (died 1815). English antiquary. *Eustace*
- Evans, John** (1823-). British antiquary. *Evans*
- Evans, Mary Ann**. See *Cross*.
- Evelyn, John** (1620-1706). English author. *Evelyn*
- Everett, Edward** (1794-1865). American orator and statesman. *Everett*
- Everett, Joseph David** (1831-). English physician. *J. D. Everett*
- Ewing, Juliana Horatia** (1841-1886). English writer. *J. H. Ewing*
- Faber, Frederick William** (1814-1863). English poet. *Faber*
- Faber, George Stanley** (1773-1864). English theologian. *G. S. Faber*
- Fabyan, Robert** (died 1513). English chronicler. *Fabyan*
- Fagge, Charles Hilton** (1838-1883). English medical writer. *Fagge*
- Fairfax, Edward** (died 1635). English translator and poet. *Fairfax*
- Fairholt, Frederick William** (1814-1866). English antiquary and writer on art. *Fairholt*
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- Fallows, Samuel** (1835-). American bishop. ("Supplemental Dictionary," 1886.) *Fallows*
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- Fanshawe, Sir Richard** (1608-1660). English diplomatist and poet. *Fanshawe*
- Faraday, Michael** (1791-1867). English physicist. *Faraday*
- Farindon, Anthony** (1598-1658). English divine. *Farindon*
- Farley, James Lewis** (1823-1885). English writer on Turkey. *J. L. Farley*
- Farlow, William Gibson** (1844-). American botanist. *Farlow*
- Farmer, Hugh** (1714-1787). English theological writer. *H. Farmer*
- Farmer, John S.** English compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1889.) *Farmer*
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- Favour, John** (died 1623). English divine. *J. Favour*
- Fawcett, Henry** (1833-1884). English statesman and political economist. *Fawcett*
- Fawkes, Francis** (1720-1777). English poet and divine. *Fawkes*
- Featley, Daniel** (1582-1645). English controversialist. *D. Featley*
- Fell, John** (1625-1686). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Fell*
- Fellowes, Robert** (1771-1847). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Fellowes*
- Feltham, Owen** (died 1668). English moralist. *Feltham*
- Felton, Henry** (1679-1740). English divine. *Felton*
- Fenton, Elijah** (1683-1730). English poet. *Fenton*
- Fergusson, James** (1808-1886). British writer on architecture. *J. Fergusson*
- Fergusson, Robert** (1750-1774). Scottish poet. *Fergusson*
- Ferrar, Nicholas** (1592-1637). English religious writer. *N. Ferrar*
- Ferrara, George** (died 1670). English politician, historian, and poet. *G. Ferrara*
- Ferrier, James Frederick** (1808-1864). Scottish metaphysician. *Ferrier*
- Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone** (1782-1854). Scottish novelist. *Miss Ferrier*
- Fiddes, Richard** (1671-1725). English divine and historian. *Fiddes*
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- Fielding, Henry** (1707-1754). English novelist. *Fielding*
- Fields, James Thomas** (1817-1881). American publisher and writer. *J. T. Fields*
- Filmer, Edward** (about 1700). English dramatic writer. *E. Filmer*
- Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold Heneage** (1856-). English writer on Australia. *Finch-Hatton*
- Finlay, George** (1799-1875). English historian. *Finlay*
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- Fish, Simon** (died 1531). English Reformer and pamphleteer. *S. Fish*
- Fisher, George Park** (1827-). American writer on church history. *G. P. Fisher*
- Fisher, John** (died 1538). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Fisher*

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- Fitz-Geoffry, Charles** (died 1638). English poet and divine. *Fitz-Geoffry*
- Fitz-Osborne, Sir Thomas.** See *W. Melmoth.*
- Fitzroy, Robert** (1805-1865). British admiral, hydrographer, and meteorologist. *Fitzroy*
- Fleetwood, William** (1656-1723). Bishop of Ely. *Bp. Fleetwood*
- Fleming, John** (1785-1857). Scottish naturalist. *Dr. J. Fleming*
- Fleming, William** (1794-1866). Scottish divine, philosophical writer, and compiler. *Fleming*
- Fletcher, Giles** (died 1623). English poet. *G. Fletcher*
- Fletcher, John** (1579-1625). English dramatist. *J. Fletcher, or Fletcher*
- Fletcher, Phineas** (1582-1650). English poet. *P. Fletcher*
- Flint, Austin** (1836-). American medical writer. *Flint*
- Flint, Charles Louis** (1824-1889). American botanist. *C. L. Flint*
- Florio, John** (died 1625). Italian-English lexicographer. ("A Worlde of Wordes," an Italian and English dictionary, 1598; 2d ed., 1611.) *Florio*
- Flower, William Henry** (1831-). English naturalist. *W. H. Flower*
- Floyer, Sir John** (1649-1734). English physician. *Floyer*
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- Fonblanque, John de Grenier** (1760-1837). English jurist. *J. Fonblanque*
- Fonseca, Pedro José da** (died 1816). Portuguese philologist. *Fonseca*
- Foote, Samuel** (1720-1777). English dramatist and actor. *Foote*
- Forbes, Archibald** (1838-). British war correspondent and miscellaneous writer. *Arch. Forbes*
- Forbes, Edward** (1815-1854). British naturalist. *E. Forbes*
- Forbes, Henry Ogg.** Contemporary Scottish traveler. *H. O. Forbes*
- Forbes, James David** (1800-1868). Scottish scientist. *J. D. Forbes*
- Forby, Robert** (1759-1825). English clergyman and compiler. ("Vocabulary of East Anglia," 1830.) *Forby*
- Ford, John** (1586 after 1638). English dramatist. *Ford*
- Fordyce, Sir William** (1724-1792). Scottish physician. *Sir W. Fordyce*
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- Forayth, Joseph** (1763-1815). Scottish traveler. *Forayth*
- Fortescue, Sir John** (1394?-1476?). English jurist. *Fortescue*
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- Foster, Michael** (1836-). English physiologist. *M. Foster*
- Fotherby, Martin** (died 1619). Bishop of Salisbury. *Fotherby*
- Fountainhall, Lord** (Sir John Lauder) (1646-1722). Scottish judge. *Fountainhall*
- Fourcroy, Antoine François de** (1755-1800). French chemist. *Fourcroy*
- Fowler, Thomas** (1832-). English clergyman and writer on logic and philosophy. *Fowler*
- Fownes, George** (1815-1849). English chemist. *Fownes*
- Fox, Caroline** (1819-1871). English diarist. *Caroline Fox*
- Fox, Charles James** (1749-1806). English statesman and orator. *Fox*
- Foxe or Fox, John** (1516-1587). English writer ("the martyrologist"). *Foxe*
- Frampton, John** (about 1580). English merchant. *Frampton*
- Francis, Philip** (died 1773). English translator and general writer. *P. Francis*
- Frankland, Edward** (1825-). English chemist. *E. Frankland*
- Franklin, Benjamin** (1706-1790). American philosopher, statesman, and author. *Franklin*
- Franklin Institute, Journal of the.** See *Journal.*
- Fraser, Alexander Campbell** (1819-). Scottish philosophical writer. *Fraser*
- Fraser's Magazine** (1830-1882). English monthly magazine. *Fraser's Mag.*
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- Freneau, Philip** (1752-1832). American poet. *Freneau*
- Frere, John Hookham** (1769-1840). English diplomatist and writer. *J. H. Frere*
- Frey, Heinrich** (1822-). German physician and naturalist. *Frey*
- Friswell, James Hain** (1825-1878). English miscellaneous writer. *Hain Friswell*
- Frost, Percival** (1817-1898). English mathematician. *Frost*
- Frothingham, Octavius Brooks** (1822-1895). American clergyman and author. *O. B. Frothingham*
- Froude, James Anthony** (1818-1894). English historian. *Froude*
- Fryth or Frith, John** (1503-1533). English Reformer and martyr. *Fryth*
- Fulke, William** (1538-1589). English Puritan divine. *Fulke*
- Fuller, Andrew** (1754-1815). English theologian. *A. Fuller*
- Fuller, Margaret** (Marchioness Ossoli) (1810-1850). American author. *Marg. Fuller*
- Fuller, Thomas** (1608-1661). English theologian and historian. *Fuller*
- Furness, Horace Howard** (1831-). American Shakerian scholar. *Furness*
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- Gairdner, James** (1828-). Scottish historian. *J. Gairdner*
- Gallatin, Albert** (1761-1849). American statesman. *Gallatin*
- Galloway, Robert** (lived about 1788). Scottish poet. *Galloway*
- Galt, John** (1779-1839). Scottish novelist. *Galt*
- Galton, Francis** (1822-). English traveler and anthropologist. *Francis Galton*
- Ganot, Adolphe** (1804-). French physicist. Trans. by Atkinson. *Ganot*
- Gardiner, Stephen** (died 1555). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Gardiner*
- Garner, Robert.** British naturalist. *R. Garner*
- Garnett, Richard** (1789-1850). English philologist. *Garnett*
- Garrard, Kenner.** American military officer, editor of "Nolan's System for Training Cavalry Horses," 1862.
- Garrett, John.** ("Classical Dictionary of India," 1871-1873.)
- Garrick, David** (1717-1779). English actor and playwright. *Garrick*
- Garth, Sir Samuel** (1661-1719). English physician and poet. *Garth*
- Gascoigne, George** (died 1577). English poet and dramatist. *Gascoigne*
- Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn** (1810-1865). English novelist. *Mrs. Gaskell*
- Gauden, John** (1605-1662). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Gauden*
- Gay, John** (1685-1732). English poet and dramatist. *Gay*
- Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur** (1805-1895). American historian. *Gayarré*
- Gayton, Edmund** (1606-1636). English humorist. *Gayton*
- Geddes, Alexander** (1737-1802). Scottish Biblical critic. *Geddes*
- Geddes, William Duguid** (1828-). Scottish classical scholar. *Prof. Geddes*
- Gegenbaur, Karl** (1826-). German anatomist. *Gegenbaur*
- Geikie, Sir Archibald** (1835-). Scottish geologist. *Geikie*
- Geikie, James** (1839-). Scottish geologist. *J. Geikie, or Geikie*
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- Genung, John F.** (1850-). American educator. *Genung*
- Geological Magazine** (1864-). English monthly periodical. *Geol. Mag.*
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- Gerarde or Gerard, John** (1545-1612). English surgeon and herbalist. *Gerarde*
- Gesta Romanorum** (13th century). Collection of legends. *Gesta Romanorum*
- Gibbon, Edward** (1737-1794). English historian. *Gibbon*
- Gibbs, Josiah Willard** (1790-1861). American philologist. *J. W. Gibbs*
- Gifford, John** (1758-1818). English miscellaneous writer. *J. Gifford*
- Gifford, Richard** (1725-1807). English clergyman and general author. *R. Gifford*
- Gifford, William** (1756-1826). English editor, critic, and satirist. *Gifford*
- Gilbert, William Schwenck** (1836-). English librettist and ballad-writer. *W. S. Gilbert*
- Gilder, Richard Watson** (1844-). American poet and editor. *R. W. Gilder*
- Gilder, William Henry** (1838-). American explorer and journalist. *W. H. Gilder*
- Giles, Henry** (1809-1882). American lecturer. *H. Giles*
- Giles, Herbert.** British consul in China. ("Glossary of Reference," 1878.) *Giles*
- Gill, Theodore Nicholas** (1837-). American naturalist. *Gill*
- Gillmore, Quincy Adams** (1825-1888). American general and engineer. *Q. A. Gillmore*
- Gilly, William Stephen** (1789-1855). English clergyman. *Gilly*
- Gilman, Daniel Coit** (1831-). American educator and author. *D. C. Gilman*
- Gilpin, William** (1724-1804). English clergyman and general writer. *W. Gilpin*
- Gindely, Anton** (1829-1892). Bohemian historian. *A. Gindely*
- Gladstone, William Ewart** (1809-1898). English statesman and scholar. *Gladstone*
- Glanville or Glanvill, Joseph** (1636-1680). English divine. *Glanville*
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- Glen, William** (1749-1826). Scottish poet. *W. Glen*
- Glennie, John S. Stuart.** Contemporary British writer. *Stuart Glennie*
- Glossary, Juridical.** See *H. C. Adams.*
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- Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms.** See *Yule and Burnell.*
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- Godefroy, Frédéric** (1826-). French scholar. ("Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française," 1880.) *Godefroy*
- Godwin, William** (1756-1836). English novelist and author. *Godwin*
- Golding, Arthur** (1536?-1606?). English translator. *Golding*
- Goldsmith, Oliver** (1728-1774). British poet, dramatist, and author. *Goldsmith*
- Goldsmith's Handbook** (1881). George E. Gee. *Goldsmith's Handbook*
- Good, John Mason** (1764-1827). English physician and author. *Good*
- Goodale, George Lincoln** (1839-). American botanist. *G. L. Goodale*
- Goode, George Brown** (1851-1896). American ichthyologist. *Goode, or Brown Goode*
- Goodman, Godfrey** (1583-1656). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Goodman*
- Goodman, John** (about 1680). English clergyman. *J. Goodman*
- Goodrich, Chauncey Allen** (1790-1860). American lexicographer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," 1847 and 1859. *Goodrich*
- Goodrich, Samuel Griswold** (1793-1860) (pseudonym "Peter Parley"). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. Goodrich*
- Goodwin, John** (died 1665). English clergyman and controversialist. *Goodwin*
- Googe, Barnabe** (1540-1594). English poet. *Googe*
- Gordon, James** (1664-1746). Scottish Roman Catholic prelate. *Bp. Gordon*
- Gordon, J. E. H.** Author of "Electricity and Magnetism," 1880. *J. E. H. Gordon*
- Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica** (1837-). Scottish writer of travels. *C. F. Gordon-Cumming*
- Gore, Catherine Grace Frances** (1799-1861). English novelist. *Mrs. Gore*
- Gore, George** (1826-). English scientist. *G. Gore*
- Gorges, Sir Arthur** (died 1625). English poet and author. *Sir A. Gorges, or A. Gorges*
- Gorman, Thomas Murray.** Contemporary English psychological writer, translator of Swedenborg. *T. M. Gorman*
- Gosse, Edmund William** (1849-). English critic and poet. *E. W. Gosse*
- Gosse, Philip Henry** (1810-1888). English zoologist. *P. H. Gosse*
- Gotch, Frederick William** (1807-1890). English clergyman and author. *Gotch*
- Gough, Richard** (1785-1809). English antiquary. *Gough*

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- Gow, J.** Contemporary English historical writer. *Gow*
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- Grafton, Richard** (died 1572?). English chronicler. *Grafton*
- Graham, Thomas** (1805-1869). Scottish chemist. *Graham*
- Grahame, James** (1765-1811). Scottish poet. *Grahame*
- Grainger, James** (died 1766). British poet and physician. *Grainger*
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- Granger, James** (1723-1776). English biographer. *J. Granger*
- Granger, Thomas** (about 1620). British religious writer. *Granger*
- Grant, A. C.** Contemporary writer on Australia. *A. C. Grant*
- Grant, James** (1822-1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer. *J. Grant*
- Grant, Ulysses S.** (1822-1885). General, and eighteenth President of the United States. *U. S. Grant*
- Granville, George** (Lord Lansdowne) (1667-1735). English poet and dramatist. *Granville*
- Grattan, Thomas Colley** (1792-1864). Irish novelist. *T. C. Grattan*
- Graunt, John** (1620-1674). English statistician. *Graunt*
- Graves, Richard** (1715-1804). English novelist and poet. *Graves*
- Gray, Asa** (1810-1888). American botanist. *A. Gray*
- Gray, Elisha** (1835-). American inventor. *E. Gray*
- Gray, George Robert** (1808-1872). English zoologist. *G. R. Gray*
- Gray, Henry** (1825?-1861). British anatomist. *H. Gray*
- Gray, John Edward** (1800-1875). English naturalist. *J. E. Gray*
- Gray, Thomas** (1716-1771). English poet. *Gray*
- Greeley, Horace** (1811-1872). American journalist. *H. Greeley*
- Greeley, Adolphus Washington** (1844-). American officer and arctic explorer. *A. W. Greeley*
- Green, John Richard** (1837-1883). English historian. *J. R. Green*
- Green, Matthew** (1696-1737). English poet. *M. Green*
- Green, Thomas Hill** (1836-1882). English writer on ethics. *T. H. Green*
- Greene, Robert** (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pamphleteer. *Greene*
- Greener, W. W.** ("The Gun and its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.) *W. W. Greener*
- Greenhill, Thomas** (1681-1740?). English writer. *Greenhill*
- Greenwood, William Henry.** English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron," 1884.) *W. H. Greenwood*
- Greer, Henry.** American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.) *Greer*
- Greg, William Rathbone** (1809-1881). English essayist. *W. P. Greg*
- Gregg, William Stephenson.** Contemporary British author. *W. S. Gregg*
- Gregory, George** (1754-1808). English clergyman and man of letters. *G. Gregory*
- Gregory, George** (1790-1853). English physician. *Dr. George Gregory*
- Gregory, John** (1607-1646). English clergyman and Orientalist. *J. Gregory*
- Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael** (1825-1877). German philologist. ("Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter," 1861-1864.)
- Gretton, Phillips** (about 1725). English clergyman. *Gretton*
- Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke** (1794-1865). English writer of memoirs. *Fulke Greville, or Greville*
- Greville, Robert Kaye** (1794-1866). English botanist. *Kaye Greville*
- Grew, Nehemiah** (1641-1712). English botanist. *N. Grew*
- Grew, Obadiah** (1607-1689). English clergyman. *O. Grew*
- Grey, Zachary** (1688-1766). English critic and antiquary. *Z. Grey*
- Griffith, Edward** (1790-1858). English naturalist. *E. Griffith*
- Griffith, Matthew** (died 1665). English divine. *Matthew Griffith*
- Grimbald or Grimoald, Nicholas** (died about 1563). English poet. *Grimbald*
- Grimm, Jacob Ludwig** (1785-1863), and **Grimm, Wilhelm Karl** (1786-1859). German philologists. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 1854-). *Grimm*
- Grindal, Edmund** (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp Grindal*
- Grinnell, George Bird** (1849-). American writer on sports. *G. B. Grinnell*
- Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf** (1814-1879). German botanist. *Grisebach*
- Grose, Francis** (1731?-1791). English antiquary. ("A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.) *Grose*
- Grote, George** (1794-1871). English historian. *Grote*
- Grove, Sir George** (1820-). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musicians," 1879-1889.) *Grove*
- Grove, Sir William Robert** (1811-). English physicist. *W. R. Grove*
- Guardian, The** (1713). English literary periodical. *Guardian*
- Guest, Edwin** (1800-1880). English historical writer and philologist. *Guest*
- Guevara, Sir Antonio de** (1490?-1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Familiar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) *Guevara*
- Guillaume, E.** French writer on art. *E. Guillaume*
- Guillim, John** (1565-1621). English writer on heraldry. *Guillim*
- Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf** (1830-). German-British zoologist. *Günther*
- Gurnall, William** (1617-1679). English divine. *Gurnall*
- Gurney, Edmund.** Contemporary English metaphysical writer. *E. Gurney*
- Guthrie, Thomas** (1803-1873). Scottish clergyman and philanthropist. *Guthrie*
- Guthrie, William** (1708-1770). Scottish historical and general writer. *W. Guthrie*
- Guyfiorde or Guildford, Sir Richard** (died 1506). English politician. *Sir R. Guyfiorde*
- Guy of Warwick** (about 1314). Middle English romance. *Guy of Warwick*
- Guyot, Arnold Henry** (1807-1884). American geographer. *Guyot*
- Gwilt, Joseph** (1784-1863). English architect and archaeologist. ("An Encyclopedia of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.) *Gwilt*
- Habington, William** (1605-1654). English poet. *Habington*
- Hacket, John** (1592-1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *Bp. Hacket*
- Haddon, Arthur West** (1816-1873). English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *A. W. Haddon*
- Hadley, James** (1821-1872). American philologist. *J. Hadley*
- Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich** (1834-). German naturalist. *Haeckel*
- Haggard, Henry Rider** (1856-). English novelist. *H. R. Haggard*
- Halles, Lord** (Sir David Dalrymple) (1726-1792). Scottish jurist and historian. *Lord Halles*
- Hakewill, George** (1578-1649). English divine. *Hakewill*
- Hakluyt, Richard** (died 1616). English geographer. *Hakluyt*
- Hakluyt Society's Publications.** Society instituted in London, 1846.
- Haldeman, Samuel Stehman** (1812-1880). American naturalist and philologist. *S. S. Haldeman*
- Haldorsen, Björn** (1724?-1794). Icelandic lexicographer. ("Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," ed. Rask, 1814.)
- Hale, Edward Everett** (1822-). American clergyman, historian, and novelist. *E. E. Hale*
- Hale, Horatio** (1817-1896). American ethnologist and philologist. *H. Hale*
- Hale, Sir Matthew** (1609-1676). English jurist. *Sir M. Hale*
- Hales, John** (1584-1656). English clergyman and critic. *Hales*
- Haliburton, Thomas Chandler** (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797-1865). British American judge and humorist. *Haliburton*
- Halifax, Earl of** (Charles Montague) (1661-1715). English statesman. *Lord Halifax*
- Halkett, Samuel** (1814-1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881-1888.) *Halkett*
- Hall, Arthur** (died 1604). English translator and politician. *A. Hall*
- Hall, Basil** (1788-1844). Scottish traveler. *B. Hall*
- Hall, Benjamin Homer** (1830-1893). American writer, compiler of "College Words and Customs." *B. H. Hall*
- Hall, Charles Francis** (1821-1871). American arctic explorer. *C. F. Hall*
- Hall, Edward** (died 1547). English historian. *Hall*
- Hall, Fitzedward** (1825-). American-English philologist. *Fitzedward Hall, or F. Hall*
- Hall, Granville Stanley** (1845-). American educator. *G. S. Hall*
- Hall, Hubert.** Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886. *H. Hall*
- Hall, John** (1627-1656). English poet and pamphleteer. *John Hall*
- Hall, Joseph** (1574-1656). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Hall*
- Hall, Marshall** (1790-1857). English physiologist. *M. Hall*
- Hall, Robert** (1764-1831). English divine. *R. Hall*
- Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter** (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800-1881). British writer. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*
- Hallam, Henry** (1777-1859). English historian. *Hallam*
- Halleck, Fitz-Greene** (1790-1867). American poet. *Halleck*
- Halleck, Henry Wager** (1815-1872). American general. *H. W. Halleck*
- Halliwell** (later **Halliwell-Phillips**), **James Orchard** (1820-1889). English antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. ("A Dictionary of Archæal and Provincial Words," 1847, etc.) *Halliwell*
- Hallywell, Henry** (about 1680). English clergyman. *Hallywell*
- Halpine, Charles Graham** (pseudonym "Miles O'Reilly") (1820-1868). American humorist and poet. *Miles O'Reilly*
- Halsted, George Bruce** (1853-). American mathematician. *Halsted*
- Halyburton, Thomas** (1674-1712). Scottish theologian. *Halyburton*
- Hamersly, Lewis R.** American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopedia," 1884.) *Hamersly*
- Hamerton, Philip Gilbert** (1834-1894). English artist, writer on art, and essayist. *P. G. Hamerton*
- Hamilton, Alexander** (1757-1804). American statesman. *A. Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Anthony** (died 1720). English writer. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
- Hamilton, Lady Claude.** Translator of a life of Pasteur. *Lady Claude Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Elizabeth** (1758-1816). British miscellaneous writer. *Eliz. Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci.** Contemporary American writer. *L. Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Walter** (about 1815). British geographer. *Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Sir William** (1788-1856). Scottish metaphysician. *Sir W. Hamilton, or Hamilton*
- Hamilton, Sir William Rowan** (1805-1865). Irish mathematician. *Sir W. Rowan Hamilton*
- Hammond, Charles Edward** (1837-). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. *C. E. Hammond*
- Hammond, Henry** (1605-1660). English divine. *Hammond*
- Hammond, William Alexander** (1828-). American physician and author. *W. A. Hammond*
- Hampole, Richard Rolle of** (died 1349). English author. *Hampole*
- Hampson, R. T.** Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." *Hampson*
- Handbooks, South Kensington Museum.** *S. K. Handbook*
- Hamner, Jonathan** (1606-1687). English clergyman. *Hamner*
- Hanna, William** (1808-1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. *Hanna*
- Hannay, James** (1827-1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters. *Hannay*
- Hardinge, George** (1743-1816). English jurist and author. *G. Hardinge*
- Hardwick, Charles** (1821-1859). English theologian. *Hardwick*
- Hardy, Samuel** (1720-1793). English clergyman and theological writer. *S. Hardy*
- Hardy, Thomas** (1840-). English novelist. *T. Hardy*
- Hardyng, John** (1378-1465?). English chronicler. *Hardyng*
- Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert** (1834-). English writer of travels, etc. *A. J. C. Hare*
- Harford, John Scandrett** (1785-1866). English biographer. *J. S. Harford*
- Hargrave, Francis** (1741?-1821). English lawyer and antiquary. *Hargrave*
- Harrington, Sir John** (1561-1612). English poet and author. *Sir J. Harrington*
- Harleian Miscellany.** ("The Harleian Miscellany: a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, . . . selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744-1746, 1808-1813.) *Harl. Misc.*
- Harleian Society, Publications of.** Society instituted 1869.
- Harman, Thomas.** English writer. ("Caveat for Cursetors," 1567.) *Harman*
- Harmar, John** (died 1670). English classical scholar. *Harmar*
- Harper, Robert Goodloe** (1765-1825). American statesman. *R. G. Harper*
- Harper's Magazine** (1850-). American monthly literary magazine. *Harper's Mag.*
- Harper's Weekly** (1857-). American weekly illustrated periodical. *Harper's Weekly*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Harrington or Harington, James** (1611-1677). English political writer.
J. Harrington
- Harris, James** (1709-1780). English writer on art, philology, etc.
Harris
- Harris, Joel Chandler** (1848-). American author.
J. C. Harris
- Harris, William Torrey** (1835-). American educator.
W. T. Harris
- Harrison, Mrs. Burton** (Constance Cary) (1843-). American novelist.
Mrs. Burton Harrison
- Harrison, Frederic** (1831-). English writer on positivism, etc.
F. Harrison
- Harrison, John** (about 1870-1900). British printer.
J. Harrison
- Harrison, William** (1534-1593). English chronicler and historian.
Harrison
- Harsnet or Harsnett, Samuel** (1561-1631). Archbishop of York.
Harsnet
- Hart, James Morgan** (1839-). American author.
J. M. Hart
- Hart, John Seely** (1810-1877). American author.
J. S. Hart
- Harte, Francis Bret** (1839-). American novelist and poet.
Bret Harte
- Harte, Walter** (1709-1774). English essayist and poet.
W. Harte
- Hartley, David** (1705-1757). English philosopher.
Hartley
- Hartlib, Samuel** (about 1650). Polish-British miscellaneous writer.
Hartlib
- Harvey, Gabriel** (1545?-1630). English poet.
G. Harvey
- Harvey, Gideon** (1640?-1700?). English physician.
Gideon Harvey
- Harvey, William** (1578-1657). English anatomist.
Harvey
- Harvey, William Henry** (1811-1866). British botanist.
W. H. Harvey
- Hatherly, S. G.** Archpriest of the Greek Church, writer on liturgics.
Hatherly
- Havelok the Dane** (about 1280). Middle English poem.
Havelok
- Haweis, Hugh Reginald** (1838-). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer.
Haweis
- Hawes, Stephen** (died 1523?). English poet.
Hawes
- Hawes, William** (1736-1808). English physician. ("Premature Death," 1777.)
W. Hawes
- Hawkesworth, John** (died 1773). English essayist.
Hawkesworth
- Hawkins, Henry** (1871?-1946). English translator and author.
H. Hawkins
- Hawkins, Sir John** (1719-1789). English author ("History of Music," 1776).
Sir J. Hawkins
- Hawkins, Sir Richard** (died 1822). English navigator.
Sir R. Hawkins
- Hawkins, Thomas**. English author. ("Origin of the English Drama," 1773.)
Hawkins
- Hawthorne, Julian** (1846-). American novelist.
J. Hawthorne
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel** (1804-1864). American novelist.
Hawthorne
- Hawtrej, Edward Craven** (1780-1862). English educator and poet.
Hawtrej
- Hay, John** (1838-). American diplomatist, journalist, and author.
John Hay
- Hay, William** (1695-1755). English politician.
W. Hay
- Haydn, Joseph** (died 1856). Eng. compiller. ("Dictionary of Dates," 1841, etc.)
Haydn
- Haydon, Benjamin Robert** (1786-1846). English painter.
B. R. Haydon
- Hayley, William** (1745-1820). English poet.
W. Hayley
- Hayne, Paul Hamilton** (1830-1886). American poet.
Paul Hayne
- Hayward, Abraham** (1801-1884). English lawyer and essayist.
A. Hayward
- Hayward, Sir John** (died 1927). English historian.
Sir J. Hayward
- Hazlitt, William** (1778-1830). English essayist and critic.
Hazlitt
- Head, Barclay Vincent** (1844-). English numismatist.
B. V. Head
- Hearn, Lafcadio** (1850-). American author.
L. Hearn
- Hearn, William Edward** (1826-1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist.
W. E. Hearn
- Heath, James** (1629-1664). English historian.
J. Heath
- Heber, Reginald** (1788-1826). Bishop of Calcutta.
Bp. Heber
- Hector, Annie F.** (pseud. "Mrs. Alexander") (1825-). Brit. novelist.
Mrs. Alexander
- Hedge, Frederic Henry** (1808-1890). American author.
F. H. Hedge
- Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich** (1770-1831). German philosopher.
Hegel
- Hellowes, Edward**. English translator. (See *Guevara*.)
Hellowes
- Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand** (1821-). German physicist.
Helmholtz
- Helps, Sir Arthur** (1813-1875). English essayist.
Helps, or A. Helps
- Hemans, Felicia Dorothea** (1793-1835). English poet.
Mrs. Hemans
- Hemsley, William Botting** (1843-). English botanist.
Hemsley
- Henderson, Peter** (1823-1890). American agricultural writer.
Henderson
- Henfrey, Arthur** (1819-1869). English botanist.
Henfrey
- Henley, John** (1692-1756). English orator and writer.
J. Henley
- Henry, Matthew** (1662-1714). English commentator.
M. Henry
- Henry, Patrick** (1736-1799). American statesman and orator.
P. Henry
- Henryson, Robert** (1480?-1506?). Scottish poet.
Henryson
- Henslow, George** (1836-). English botanist.
G. Henslow
- Henslow, John Stevens** (1790-1861). English botanist.
Henslow
- Herbert, George** (1593-1633). English poet.
G. Herbert
- Herbert, Lord, of Oherbury** (Edward Herbert) (1583-1633). English philosopher and historian.
Lord Herbert
- Herbert, Sir Thomas** (1606-1682). English traveler.
Sir T. Herbert
- Herd, David** (1732-1810). Collector of Scottish songs.
Herd
- Herrick, Robert** (1591-1674). English poet.
Herrick
- Herrick, Sophie McIlvaine Bledsoe** (1837-). American editor and writer.
S. B. Herrick
- Herschel, Sir John Frederick William** (1792-1871). English astronomer.
Sir J. Herschel
- Herschel, Sir William** (1738-1822). German-English astronomer.
Sir W. Herschel
- Hervey, James** (1714-1758). English clergyman and devotional writer.
Hervey
- Hewitt, John** (1807-1878). English archaeologist.
J. Hewitt
- Hewyt or Hewytt, John** (died 1658). English divine.
Hewyt
- Hexham, Henry**. English soldier in the Netherlands, and lexicographer. ("A Large Netherdutch and English Dictionary," 1658; ed. Manly, 1678.)
Hexham
- Heylin or Heylyn, Peter** (1600-1662). English theologian and historian.
Heylin
- Heywood, John** (died about 1580?). English dramatist and poet.
J. Heywood
- Heywood, Thomas** (died about 1650). English dramatist.
Heywood
- Hickes, George** (1642-1715). English clergyman and philologist.
Hickes
- Hickok, Laurens Perseus** (1798-1888). American clergyman and philosophical writer.
Hickok
- Hicks, Francis** (1566-1631). English translator.
F. Hicks
- Hieron, Samuel** (1572-1617). English clergyman and theological writer.
Hieron
- Higden, Ranulf or Ralph** (died 1364). English chronicler. ("Polychronicon," 1327-1342, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.)
Higden
- Higginson, Francis** (1588-1680). English-American Puritan divine.
F. Higginson
- Higginson, John** (1616-1708). English-American clergyman.
J. Higginson
- Higginson, Thomas Wentworth** (1823-). American essayist and historian.
T. W. Higginson
- Hill, Aaron** (1685-1750). English poet.
A. Hill
- Hill, Adams Sherman** (1833-). American writer on rhetoric.
A. S. Hill
- Hill, David J.** (1850-). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc.
D. J. Hill
- Hill, Sir John** (1716-1775). English writer.
Sir J. Hill
- Hill or Hylle, Thomas** (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator.
T. Hill
- Hillhouse, James Abraham** (1789-1841). American poet.
Hillhouse
- Hillier, G. L.** See *Bury*.
- Hinton, Richard J.** Contemporary American writer.
R. J. Hinton
- History of Manual Arts** (1661).
Hist. Man. Arts, 1661
- History of the Royal Society of London** (1848). By Charles Richard Weld.
Hist. Roy. Soc.
- Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight** (1817-1887). American theologian and educator.
R. D. Hitchcock
- Hobbes, Thomas** (1588-1679). English philosopher.
Hobbes
- Hoblyn, Richard Dennis** (1803-1886). English educational writer.
Hoblyn
- Hoccleve.** See *Occleve*.
- Hodge, Archibald Alexander** (1823-1886). American theologian.
A. A. Hodge
- Hodge, Charles** (1797-1878). American theologian.
C. Hodge
- Hodgson, Frederick T.** Contemporary American technical writer.
F. T. Hodgson
- Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway.** Contemporary English philosophical writer.
S. H. Hodgson
- Hodgson, William Ballantyne** (1815-1880). Scottish educational writer and economist.
W. B. Hodgson
- Hoffman, Charles Fenno** (1806-1884). American poet and author.
C. F. Hoffman
- Hogg, James** ("the Ettrick Shepherd") (1770-1835). Scottish poet.
Hogg
- Holden, Edward S.** See *Newcomb and Holden*.
- Holder, William** (1616-1698). English writer.
Holder
- Hole, Samuel Reynolds** (1813-). English clergyman and author.
S. R. Hole
- Hollinshead, Raphael** (died about 1580). English chronicler.
Hollinshead
- Holland, Frederic May** (1836-). American author.
F. M. Holland
- Holland, Sir Henry** (1788-1873). English physician and writer.
Sir H. Holland
- Holland, Josiah Gilbert** (pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb") (1819-1881). American editor, poet, and novelist.
J. G. Holland
- Holland, Lady** (Saba Smith) (died 1860). English writer, biographer of her father, Sydney Smith.
Lady Holland
- Holland, Philemon** (1552-1637). English translator.
Holland
- Hollyband, Claudius.** English lexicographer, author of a French and English dictionary, 1593.
Hollyband
- Holme, Randle** (1627-1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry.
Randle Holme
- Holmes, Abiel** (1763-1837). American clergyman and historian.
A. Holmes
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell** (1809-1894). American poet, essayist, and novelist.
O. W. Holmes
- Holmes, Timothy.** Contemporary English medical writer.
Holmes
- Holst, Hermann Eduard von** (1841-). German historian.
H. von Holst
- Holyday, Barten** (1593-1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator.
Holyday
- Home, John** (1722-1808). Scottish dramatist.
J. Home
- Hone, William** (1780-1842). English publisher and author.
Hone
- Hood, Thomas** (1778-1845). English poet and humorist.
Hood
- Hook, Theodore Edward** (1788-1841). English novelist and miscellaneous writer.
T. Hook
- Hook, Walter Farquhar** (1798-1875). English theologian and biographer.
Hook
- Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton** (1817-). English botanist.
J. D. Hooker
- Hooker, Richard** (1554?-1600). English theologian.
Hooker
- Hooker, Sir William Jackson** (1785-1865). English botanist.
W. J. Hooker
- Hoole, John** (1727-1803). English translator.
Hoole
- Hooper, George** (1640-1727). Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Bp. Hooper
- Hooper, Robert** (1773-1835). English medical writer.
Hooper
- Hopkins, Eschiel** (1638?-1690). Bishop of Derry, Ireland.
Bp. Hopkins
- Hopkins, Mark** (1802-1887). American clergyman, educator, and writer on intellectual and moral philosophy.
Mark Hopkins
- Hoppe, A.** German compiller. ("Englisch-Deutsches Supplement-Lexicon," 1871, 1888.)
Hoppe
- Horman, William** (died 1535). English lexicographer. ("Vulgaria Puero-rum," 1519.)
Horman
- Horn, Frederik Winkel.** Danish author.
Horn
- Horne, George** (1730-1792). Bishop of Norwich.
Bp. Horne
- Horne, Thomas Hartwell** (1780-1862). English Biblical scholar.
T. H. Horne
- Horner, Leonard** (1785-1864). British geologist and author.
Horner
- Horsley, Samuel** (1733-1806). Bishop of St. Asaph.
Bp. Horsley
- Hosmer, James Kendall** (1834-). American author.
J. K. Hosmer
- Hotten, John Camden** (1832-1873). English publisher, compiler of "The Slang Dictionary, 1869" (ed. 1899 also used).
Hotten, or Slang Dict.
- Houghton, Lord** (Richard Monckton Milnes) (1809-1885). English poet and author.
Lord Houghton
- Howard, Henry** (Earl of Northampton) (1540-1614). English writer.
Howard
- Howe, Julia Ward** (1819-). American poet and author.
J. W. Howe
- Howell, James** (died 1666). English traveler, author, and lexicographer (editor of Cotgrave, etc.).
Howell
- Howells, William Dean** (1837-). American novelist, poet, and critic.
W. D. Howells, or Howells
- Howitt, Mary** (1799-1888). English author.
Mary Howitt
- Howitt, William** (1792-1879). English author.
W. Howitt
- Howson, John** (1587?-1682). Bishop of Durham.
Bp. Howson

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Hoyt, Ralph** (1806-1878). American poet. *R. Hoyt*
- Hudson, Mary Clemmer.** See *Ames.*
- Hudson, Thomas** (about 1600). English poet. *T. Hudson*
- Hueppe, Ferdinand.** Contemporary German bacteriologist. *Hueppe*
- Hughes, John** (1877-1920). English poet and translator. *J. Hughes*
- Hughes, Thomas** (1823-1896). English author. *T. Hughes*
- Huloot, Richard.** English lexicographer. ("Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculia," 1552; ed. Higgins, 1572.) *Huloot*
- Hume, David** (1711-1776). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Hume*
- Humphrey, Herman** (1779-1861). American clergyman. *H. Humphrey*
- Humphreys, Henry Noel** (1810-1879). English numismatist and antiquary. *H. N. Humphreys*
- Hunt, James Henry Leigh** (1784-1859). English poet and essayist. *L. Hunt*
- Hunter, Henry** (1741-1802). Scottish clergyman and author. *H. Hunter*
- Hunter, Robert.** See *Encyclopædic Dictionary.*
- Hurd, Richard** (1720-1908). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Hurd*
- Hutcheson, Francis** (1694-1746). Irish philosopher. *Hutcheson*
- Hutchinson, Thomas** (1698-1769). English theologian. *T. Hutchinson*
- Hutchinson, Thomas J.** (1820-1885). British author. *T. J. Hutchinson*
- Hutton, Charles** (1737-1823). English mathematician. *Hutton*
- Hutton, James** (1726-1797). Scottish geologist. *J. Hutton*
- Hutton, Richard Holt** (1826-1897). English critic. *R. H. Hutton*
- Huxley, Thomas Henry** (1825-1895). English naturalist. *Huxley*
- Hyatt, Alpheus** (1838-). American naturalist. *Hyatt*
- Hyll, Thomas.** See *Hill.*
- Ilive, Jacob** (1705-1763). English printer. *J. Ilive*
- Illustrated London News** (1842-). English weekly illustrated journal. *Ill. Lond. News*
- Imperial Dictionary.** Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition, edited by Charles Annandale, 1882. *Imp. Dict.*
- Inchbald, Elizabeth** (1753-1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist. *Mrs. Inchbald*
- Independent, New York** (1848-). American weekly religious journal. *New York Independent*
- Ingelow, Jean** (1820-1897). English poet. *Jean Ingelow*
- Inman, Thomas.** Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and Modern Symbolism." *Inman*
- Innes, Cosmo** (1798-1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. *Cosmo Innes*
- Irving, Washington** (1783-1859). American author. *Irving*
- Jackson, Helen Hunt** (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym "H. H.") (1831-1885). American author. *Mrs. H. Jackson*
- Jackson, Thomas** (1579-1640). English divine. *T. Jackson*
- Jacob, Giles** (1686-1744). English legal writer. *Jacob*
- Jaccoliot, Louis** (1837-). French philosopher and author. *Jaccoliot*
- Jago, Frederick W. P.** English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) *Jago*
- James, A. G. F. Eliot.** English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.) *A. G. F. Eliot James*
- James, George Payne Rainsford** (1801-1860). English novelist. *G. P. R. James*
- James, Henry** (1811-1862). American theological writer. *H. James*
- James, Henry, Jr.** (1843-). American novelist and critic. *H. James, Jr.*
- James, William** (1842-). American philosophical writer. *W. James*
- Jamieson, John** (1759-1838). Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1804; new ed., 1879-1882.) *Jamieson*
- Janvier, Thomas Allibone** (1849-). American novelist. *T. A. Janvier*
- Jarvis, Charles** (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don Quixote." *Jarvis*
- Jay, William** (1769-1863). English clergyman. *Jay*
- Jeaffreson, John Cordy** (1831-). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Jeaffreson*
- Jebb, Richard Claverhouse** (1841-). English classical scholar. *R. C. Jebb*
- Jefferson, Joseph** (1829-). American actor. *J. Jefferson*
- Jefferson, Thomas** (1743-1826). Third President of the United States. *Jefferson*
- Jeffrey, Lord** (Francis Jeffrey) (1773-1850). Scottish judge and critic. *Jeffrey*
- Jenkin, Fleeming** (1833-1885). British engineer and physicist. *Fleeming Jenkin*
- Jenkins, Edward** (1838-). British author. *Jenkins*
- Jenks, Benjamin** (1646-1724). English religious writer. *E. Jenks*
- Jennings, Arthur Charles** (1847-). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *A. C. Jennings*
- Jenyns, Leonard** (middle of 19th century). English clergyman and naturalist. *Jenyns*
- Jenyns, Soame** (1704-1787). English writer and politician. *S. Jenyns*
- Jerrold, Douglas William** (1803-1857). English dramatist and humorist. *D. Jerrold*
- Jesse, John Heneage** (died 1874). English historical writer. *J. H. Jesse*
- Jevons, William Stanley** (1835-1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. *Jevons*
- Jewell or Jewel, John** (1522-1571). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Jewell*
- Jewett, Edward H.** (1830-). English-American clergyman. *E. H. Jewett*
- Jewett, Sarah Orne** (1849-). American author. *S. O. Jewett*
- Jewitt, Llewellyn** (1814-1886). English antiquary. *Jewitt*
- Jewsbury, Geraldine Endor** (died 1860). English novelist. *Miss Jewsbury*
- Jodrell, Richard Paul** (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) *Jodrell*
- John, Gabriel** (about 1700). English writer. *Gabriel John*
- Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of.**
- Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.**
- Johnson, Charles** (died 1748). English dramatist. *C. Johnson*
- Johnson, Edward** (1599-1672). American historian. *E. Johnson*
- Johnson, John** (1662-1725). English divine. *J. Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1649-1708). English controversialist. *Samuel Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1696-1772). American clergyman. *S. Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1709-1784). English lexicographer, critic, and poet. ("A Dictionary of the English Language," 1755; ed. Todd, 1818.) *Johnson*
- Johnson, Thomas** (died 1644). English botanist. *T. Johnson*
- Johnston, Alexander Keith** (1804-1871). Scottish geographer. *G. Johnston*
- Johnstone, George** (died 1855). British naturalist. *G. Johnstone*
- Johnstone, Charles** (died about 1800). Irish novelist. *C. Johnstone*
- Joly, N.** French physicist. ("Man before Metals.") *N. Joly*
- Jones, Henry** (pseudonym "Cavendish") (1831-1899). English writer on whist and other games. *Cavendish*
- Jones, Stephen** (1763-1827). English editor and compiler. *S. Jones*
- Jones, William** (1726-1800). English theologian and general writer. *W. Jones*
- Jones, Sir William** (1746-1794). English orientalist. *Sir W. Jones*
- Jonson, Ben** (1573?-1637). English dramatist and poet. *B. Jonson*
- Jordan, Thomas** (died about 1685). English poet and dramatist. *Jordan*
- Jortin, John** (1698-1770). English clergyman and critic. *Jortin*
- Josselyn, John** (middle of 17th century). English traveler. *Josselyn*
- Joule, James Prescott** (1818-1889). English physicist. *Joule*
- Journal of Botany, British and Foreign** (1862-). English monthly periodical. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*
- Journal of Education** (1858-). American weekly periodical. *Jour. of Education*
- Journal of Mental Science** (1850-). English quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*
- Journal of Philology** (1868-). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. of Philol.*
- Journal of Science** (1864-). English periodical. *Jour. of Sci.*
- Journal of Speculative Philosophy** (1867-). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*
- Journal of the American Oriental Society.** *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.*
- Journal of the Anthropological Institute** (1871-). English periodical. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*
- Journal of the British Archaeological Association** (1845-). *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*
- Journal of the Franklin Institute** (1826-). American monthly periodical. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*
- Journal of the Linnean Society** (1857-). Society founded in London in 1788. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*
- Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States** (1881-). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*
- Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society** (1869-). Society founded in London in 1839. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*
- Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies** (1880-). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. Soc. for Hellenic Studies*
- Journals, American** (various). See *American.*
- Jowett, Benjamin** (1817-1893). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. *Jowett*
- Joyce, Robert Dwyer** (1813-1883). Irish poet. *R. D. Joyce*
- Joye or Joy, George** (died 1553?). English Reformer and printer. *Joye*
- Judd, John W.** (1840-). English geologist. *J. W. Judd*
- Judd, Sylvester** (1813-1853). American clergyman and novelist. *S. Judd*
- Jukes, Joseph Beete** (1811-1860). English geologist. *Jukes*
- Julien Alexis Anastay** (1840-). American geologist. *Julien*
- Junius, Fran iscus** (François du Jon) (1545-1602). French theologian. *F. Junius*
- Junius, Franciscus** (1589-1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," ed. Lye, 1744.) *Junius*
- Junius, Letters of.** Political letters, collected edition, 1769-1772. *Junius Letters*
- Junius, R.** ("Cure of Misaprilion," 1646.) *R. Junius*
- Kames, Lord** (Henry Home) (1696-1782). Scottish judge and philosophical writer. *Lord Kames, or Kames*
- Kane, Elisha Kent** (1820-1857). American arctic explorer. *Kane*
- Kane, Richard** (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects. *Rich. Kane*
- Kant, Immanuel** (1724-1804). German philosopher. *Kant*
- Kavanagh, Julia** (1824-1877). British novelist. *Kavanagh*
- Kaye, John** (1783-1853). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Kaye*
- Keary, C. F.** (1849-). English ethnologist and historical writer. *Keary*
- Keats, John** (1795-1821). English poet. *Keats*
- Keble, John** (1792-1866). English clergyman and poet. *Keble*
- Keddie, Henrietta** (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English novelist. *S. Tytler*
- Keepe, Henry** (about 1680). English antiquary. *Keepe*
- Keightley, Thomas** (1789-1872). British historian. *Keightley*
- Kell, John** (1671-1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. *Kell*
- Kelham, Robert** (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. *Kelham*
- Kemble, Frances Anne** (Mrs. Pierce Butler) (1800-1863). English actress and author. *F. A. Kemble, or Fanny Kemble*
- Kemble, John Mitchell** (1807-1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. *Kemble*
- Kempis, Thomas a** (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. *Thomas a Kempis*
- Kendall, Timothy.** English poet (wrote about 1577). *Kendall*
- Kennan, George** (1845-). American traveler and author. *G. Kennan*
- Kennet, Basil** (1674-1715). English antiquary. *Kennet*
- Kennet, White** (1660-1728). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Kennet*
- Kenrick, William** (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. *Kenrick*
- Kent, Charles** (1823-). English poet and journalist. *C. Kent*
- Kent, James** (1763-1847). American jurist. *Kent, or Chancellor Kent*
- Kent, William Saville.** Contemporary English naturalist. *W. S. Kent*
- Ker, Robert** (1755-1813). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. *R. Ker*
- Kersey, John.** English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary," 1708.) *Kersey*
- Kettlewell, John** (1653-1695). English clergyman. *Kettlewell*
- Key, Francis Scott** (1779-1843). American poet. *Key*
- Kilian, Cornelis** (died 1607). Dutch philologist. ("Etymologicum Teutonicæ Lingue," 1598; repr. 1777, ed. Hasselt.)

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Killingbeck, John** (about 1710). English clergyman.
- Kimball, Richard Burleigh** (1816-1892). American author. *R. B. Kimball*
- Kinahan, D.** British legal writer (wrote about 1830-1836). *Kinahan*
- King, Edward** (1848-1896). American journalist and author. *E. King*
- King, Henry** (1591-1669). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. King*
- King, Thomas Starr** (1824-1864). American clergyman and author. *Starr King*
- King, William** (1650-1729). Archbishop of Dublin. *Abp. King*
- King, William** (1663-1712). English satirist. *W. King*
- King Horn** (before 1300). Middle English poem, translated from French. *King Horn*
- Kinglake, Alexander William** (1811-1891). English historian and traveler. *Kinglake*
- Kingsley, Charles** (1819-1875). English clergyman, novelist, and poet. *Kingsley*
- Kingsley, Henry** (1830-1876). English novelist. *H. Kingsley*
- Kipling, Rudyard** (1865-). English novelist. *R. Kipling*
- Kirby, William** (1759-1850). English entomologist. *Kirby*
- Kirby and Spence**. ("Introduction to Entomology," 1815-1826, etc.) *Kirby and Spence*
- Kirwan, Richard** (died 1812). Irish physicist and chemist. *Kirwan*
- Kitchener, William** (1775?-1827). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Kitchener*
- Kitto, John** (1804-1854). English Biblical scholar. *Kitto*
- Klein, Edward**. English bacteriologist. ("Micro-Organisms and Disease," 1885.) *E. Klein*
- Kluge, Friedrich** (1856-). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache," 1881; 4th ed., 1888.) *Kluge*
- Knatchbull, Sir Norton** (1601-1684). English Biblical critic. *Knatchbull*
- Knight, Charles** (1791-1873). English author and editor. *Knight*
- Knight, Edward**. English author. ("Tryall of Truth," 1580.) *E. Knight*
- Knight, Edward Henry** (1824-1883). American mechanician and compiler. ("Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary," 1873-1884.) *E. H. Knight*
- Knight, Richard Payne** (1750?-1824). English classical scholar and antiquary. *R. P. Knight*
- Knolles, Richard** (died 1610). English historian. *Knolles*
- Knollys, W. W.** British officer. ("Dictionary of Military Terms," 1873.) *Knollys*
- Knox, John** (1506-1572). Scottish Reformer. *Knox*
- Knox, Robert** (died about 1700). English naval officer. *R. Knox*
- Knox, Vicesimus** (1752-1821). English clergyman and essayist. *V. Knox*
- Kollock, Henry** (1778-1819). American divine. *Kollock*
- Krauth, Charles Porterfield** (1823-1883). American theologian. *Krauth*
- Krauth and Fleming** (C. P. Krauth and W. Fleming). ("Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences," 1881.) *Krauth-Fleming*
- Kunth, Karl Sigismund** (1788-1850). German botanist. *Kunth*
- Kurtz, Johann Heinrich** (1809-1890). German church historian. *J. H. Kurtz*
- Kyd, Thomas** (lived about 1580). English dramatist. *Kyd*
- Lacépède, Comte de** (Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville) (1756-1825). French naturalist. *Lacépède*
- Lacy, John** (died 1681). English actor, dramatist, and adapter. *J. Lacy*
- Ladd, George Trumbull** (1842-). American theologian and philosophical writer. *G. T. Ladd*
- Laing, Samuel** (1780-1808). Scottish writer. *Laing*
- Lamb, Charles** (1775-1834). English essayist and humorist. *Lamb*
- Lamb, Patrick** (about 1710). British writer on cookery. *Lamb's Cookery*
- Lambarde or Lambard, William** (1536-1601). English lawyer and antiquary. *Lambarde*
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, Publications of**. Society instituted 1828.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Publications of**. Society instituted 1878.
- Lancet** (1823-). English weekly medical journal. *Lancet*
- Lanciani, Rodolfo** (1847-). Italian archaeologist. *Lanciani*
- Landon, Letitia Elizabeth** (Mrs. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802-1838). English poet. *L. E. Landon*
- Landon, Walter Savage** (1775-1864). English poet and author. *Landon*
- Landsborough, David** (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. *Landsborough*
- Lane, Edward William** (1801-1876). English Orientalist. *Lane*
- Lang, Andrew** (1844-). English poet and essayist. *A. Lang*
- Langbaine, Gerard** (1650-1692). English collector of plays. *Langbaine*
- Langhorne, John** (1736-1779). English translator and poet. *Langhorne*
- Langland or Langley, William** (1332?-1400?) English poet. See *Piers Plowman*.
- Langtoft, Peter** (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. *Langtoft*
- Langier, Sidney** (1842-1881). American poet and critic. *S. Langier*
- Lankester, Edwin** (1814-1874). English naturalist. *Lankester*
- Lankester, Edwin Ray** (1847-). English naturalist. *E. R. Lankester*
- Lansdell, Henry**. Contemporary English clergyman, traveler, and author. *Lansdell*
- Laroom, Lucy** (1826-1893). American poet. *Lucy Laroom*
- Lardner, Dionysius** (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. *Lardner*
- Larive and Fleury**. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 1884-1889.) *Larive et Fleury*
- Larousse, Pierre Athanase** (1817-1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siècle," 1866-1878.) *Larousse*
- Laslett, Thomas**. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) *Laslett*
- Lassell, William** (1799-1880). English astronomer. *Lassell*
- Latham, P. M.** (about 1840). British medical writer. *P. M. Latham*
- Latham, Robert Gordon** (1812-1888). English philologist and ethnologist ("Dictionary founded on Todd's Johnson," 1870.) *Latham*
- Lathrop, George Parsons** (1851-1898). American author. *G. P. Lathrop*
- Lathrop, Joseph** (1781-1820). American clergyman. *J. Lathrop*
- Latimer, Hugh** (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. *Latimer*
- Latreille, Pierre André** (1762-1833). French naturalist. *Latreille*
- Laud, William** (1573-1645). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Laud*
- Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick** (1784-1848). Scottish romancer, etc. *Sir T. Dick Lauder*
- Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor de** (1822-1892). Belgian economist and publicist. Trans. by Goddard H. Orpen. *Laveleye*
- Lavington, George** (1683-1762). Bishop of Exeter. *Bp. Lavington*
- Law, William** (1686-1761). English divine. *Law*
- Lawrence, George Alfred** (1827-1876). English novelist. *Lawrence*
- Lawrence, Sir William** (died 1867). English writer on surgery. *W. Lawrence*
- Layamon**. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about 1205.) *Layamon*
- Layard, Sir Austen Henry** (1817-1894). English archaeologist and diplomatist. *Layard*
- Laycock, Thomas** (1812-1876). English physician. *Laycock*
- Lazarus, Emma** (1849-1887). American poet. *E. Lazarus*
- Lea, Matthew Carey** (1823-). American chemist. *Lea*
- Leach, William Elford** (1790-1836). English naturalist. *Leach*
- Lecky, William Edward Hartpole** (1838-). British historian. *Lecky*
- Le Conte, John** (1818-1891). American physicist. *Dr. John Le Conte*
- Le Conte, John** (1784-1860). American naturalist. *John Le Conte*
- Le Conte, John Lawrence** (1825-1883). American entomologist. *J. L. Le Conte*
- Le Conte, Joseph** (1823-). American geologist and physicist. *Le Conte*
- Ledyard, John** (1751-1789). American traveler. *Ledyard*
- Lee, Frederick George** (1832-). English ecclesiastical writer. *F. G. Lee, or Lee*
- Lee, James** (died 1795). British botanist. *J. Lee*
- Lee, Nathaniel** (died 1692?). English dramatist. *Lee*
- Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England**. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862. *A. S. Leechdoms*
- Legge, James** (1815-1897). Scottish sinologist. *J. Legge*
- Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm** (1646-1716). German philosopher and mathematician. *Leibnitz*
- Leidy, Joseph** (1823-1891). American naturalist. *Leidy*
- Leigh, Sir Edward** (1602-1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian. *Leigh*
- Leighton, Robert** (1611-1684). Archbishop of Glasgow. *Abp. Leighton*
- Leland, Charles Godfrey** (1824-). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889-1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.) *C. G. Leland*
- Leland, John** (died 1552). English antiquary. *Leland*
- Leland, John** (1691-1766). English Christian apologist. *J. Leland*
- Leland, Thomas** (1722-1785). Irish historian and classical scholar. *T. Leland*
- Le Maout and Decaisne**. French botanists. ("A General System of Botany," trans. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.) *Le Maout and Decaisne*
- Le Neve, John** (1679?-1740?). English antiquary. *Le Neve*
- Lennox, Charlotte** (1720-1804). British novelist. *Charlotte Lennox*
- Leo, Heinrich** (1799-1878). German historian and philologist ("Angelsächsisches Glossar," 1877, etc.) *C. Leslie*
- Leslie, Charles** (1650?-1722). Irish nonjuring divine. *C. Leslie*
- Lesquereux, Leo** (1806-1889). Swiss-American paleontologist. *Lesquereux*
- Lesson, René Primevère** (1794-1849). French naturalist. *Lesson*
- L'Estrange, Sir Roger** (1616-1704). English translator and publicist. *Sir R. L'Estrange*
- Letters of Eminent Men**. From the Bodleian collection (London, 1813).
- Lever, Charles James** (1806-1872). Irish novelist. *Lever*
- Levins, Peter** (died after 1587). English physician and lexicographer. ("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionarie of English and Latine Words," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.)) *Levins*
- Lewes, George Henry** (1817-1878). English philosophical writer. *G. H. Lewes*
- Lewis, Sir George Cornewall** (1806-1863). English statesman and author. *Sir G. C. Lewis*
- Lewis, John** (1675-1746). English theologian and biographer. *J. Lewis*
- Lewis, William Lillingston** (about 1767). British translator. *W. L. Lewis*
- Lewis and Short** (Charles Thomas Lewis, 1834- ; Charles Short, 1821-1886). American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879. *Lewis and Short*
- Leyden, John** (1775-1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. *Leyden*
- Library of Universal Knowledge**. See *Encyclopædia, Chambers's*.
- Liddell and Scott** (Henry George Liddell, 1811-1898; Robert Scott, 1811-1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) *Liddell and Scott*
- Liddon, Henry Parry** (1829-1890). English clergyman and theologian. *Liddon*
- Lightfoot, John** (1602-1675). English Biblical scholar. *Lightfoot*
- Lightfoot, Joseph Barber** (1828-1889). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Lightfoot*
- Lilly, John**. See *Lily*.
- Lilly, William** (1602-1681). English astrologer. *Lilly*
- Lincoln, Abraham** (1800-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. *Lincoln*
- Lindley, John** (1799-1865). English botanist. *Lindley*
- Linnæus, Carolus** (Carl Linné) (1707-1778). Swedish botanist. *Linnæus*
- Linton, William James** (1812-1897). English-American engraver and author. *W. J. Linton*
- Linwood, William** (about 1840). English classical scholar. *Linwood*
- Lister, Martin** (died about 1711). English naturalist. *Lister*
- Lithgow, William** (1583?-1660?). Scottish traveler. *Lithgow*
- Littleton, Adam** (1627-1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) *Littleton*
- Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas** (died 1481). English legal writer. *Littleton*
- Littre, Maximilien Paul Émile** (1801-1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1863-1873.) *Littre*
- Livingston, Edward** (1764-1836). American statesman and jurist. *E. Livingston*
- Livingstone, David** (1813-1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. *Livingstone*
- Lloyd, Robert** (1733-1764). English poet. *Lloyd*
- Lloyd, William** (1627-1717). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Lloyd*
- Lobel, Matthias de** (1538-1616). French botanist. *De Lobel*
- Locke, John** (1632-1704). English philosopher. *Locke*
- Locker-Lampson, Frederick** (1821-1896). English poet. *F. Locker*
- Lockhart, John Gibson** (1794-1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist. *Lockhart*
- Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M.** (1832-1882). English novelist and journalist. *L. W. M. Lockhart*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Lockwood, T. D.** Contemporary British writer on electricity. *T. D. Lockwood*
- Lockyer, Joseph Norman** (1836-). English astronomer. *J. N. Lockyer*
- Loocrine** (1896). Anonymous tragedy. *Loocrine*
- Lodge, Henry Cabot** (1850-). American historical writer and politician. *H. Cabot Lodge*
- Lodge, Thomas** (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. *Lodge*
- Loe, William** (about 1630). English clergyman. *Loe*
- Logan, John** (1748-1788). Scottish poet. *Logan*
- Lommel, Eugène**. French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) *Lommel*
- London Quarterly Review** (1853-). English quarterly literary review. *London Quarterly Rev.*
- Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth** (1807-1882). American poet. *Longfellow*
- Longfellow, Samuel** (1819-1892). American poet. *S. Longfellow*
- Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin** (1790-1870). American writer. *A. B. Longstreet*
- Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus** (1831-1895). American physician. *A. L. Loomis*
- Loomis, Elias** (1811-1889). American mathematician and physicist. *Loomis*
- Lord, Henry** (about 1630). English traveler. *H. Lord*
- Lotze, Rudolf Hermann** (1817-1881). German philosopher. *Hermann Lotze*
- Loudon, John Claudius** (1783-1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. *Loudon*
- Loveday, Robert** (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Loveday*
- Lovelace, Richard** (1618-1658). English poet. *Lovelace*
- Lover, Samuel** (1797-1868). Irish novelist and poet. *S. Lover*
- Lowe, Charles** (1848-). English historical writer. *Lowe*
- Lowell, Edward Jackson** (1845-). American historical writer. *E. J. Lowell*
- Lowell, James Russell** (1819-1891). American poet and essayist. *Lowell*
- Lowell, Robert Trall Spence** (1816-1891). American clergyman and author. *R. Lowell*
- Lower, Mark Antony** (1813-1876). English antiquary. *Lower*
- Lowndes, William Thomas** (died 1843). English bibliographer. *Lowndes*
- Lowth, Robert** (1718-1787). Bishop of London. *Bp. Lowth*
- Lubbock, Sir John** (1834-). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician. *Sir J. Lubbock*
- Luce, Stephen Bleecker** (1827-). American admiral. ("Text-book of Seamanship," 1884.) *Luce*
- Ludlow, Edmund** (1616 or 1617-1693). English Parliamentarian general. *Ludlow*
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns** (1835-). Anglo-Indian official and writer. *Lyall*
- Lydgate, John** (about 1370-1460). English poet. *Lydgate*
- Lye, Edward** (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) *Lye*
- Lyell, Sir Charles** (1797-1875). Scottish geologist. *Sir C. Lyell*
- Lyly or Lilly, John** (1553?-1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Euphues." *Lyly*
- Lyndsay or Lindsay, Sir David** (died about 1555). Scottish poet. *Sir D. Lyndsay*
- Lyric Poetry, Specimens of** (1274-1307). Edited by Wright. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry*
- Lyte, Henry Francis** (1793-1847). British religious poet. *Lyte*
- Lytelton, Lord** (George Lyttelton) (1709-1773). English statesman and author. *Lord Lyttelton*
- Lytton, Earl of** (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Meredith") (1831-1891). English poet and diplomatist. *Owen Meredith*
- Lytton, Lord** (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803-1873). English novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. *Bulwer*
- Macaulay, Lord** (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800-1859). English historian, essayist, poet, and politician. *Macaulay*
- McCarthy, Justin** (1830-). Irish politician, historian, and novelist. *J. McCarthy*
- McCarthy, Justin Huntly** (1860-). Irish historical writer. *J. H. McCarthy*
- McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold** (1819-). British arctic explorer. *McClintock*
- McClintock and Strong** (John McClintock, 1814-1870; James Strong, 1822-). ("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," 1843-1847.) *McClintock and Strong*
- McCormick, Robert** (1800-1890). English explorer. *R. McCormick*
- McCosh, James** (1811-1894). Scottish American philosopher. *McCosh*
- McCulloch, James Melville** (1801-1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. *J. M. McCulloch*
- McCulloch, John Ramsay** (1789-1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used, 1882.) *McCulloch*
- MacDonald, George** (1824-). Scottish novelist. *Geo. MacDonald*
- Macdonnell, P. L.** British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) *Macdonnell*
- McElrath, Thomas** (1807-1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) *McElrath*
- Macgillivray, William** (1796-1852). Scottish naturalist. *Macgillivray*
- Machin, Lewis**. English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1608.) *Machin*
- Mackay, Charles** (1814-1889). British poet and journalist. *C. Mackay*
- Mackenzie, Henry** (1745-1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. *H. Mackenzie*
- Mackintosh, Sir James** (1765-1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Sir J. Mackintosh*
- Macklin, Charles** (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. *Macklin*
- MacLagan, Alexander** (1811-1879). British poet. *A. MacLagan*
- McLennan, John Fergus** (1827-1881). Scottish historical writer. *J. P. McLennan*
- Macloskie, George** (1834-). British naturalist. *Macloskie*
- McMaster, Guy Humphrey** (1829-1887). American poet. *G. H. McMaster*
- McMaster, John Bach** (1852-). American historian. *J. B. McMaster*
- Macmillan's Magazine** (1859-). English monthly literary magazine. *Macmillan's Mag.*
- Macready, William Charles** (1793-1873). English actor. *Macready*
- Madison, James** (1751-1836). Fourth President of the United States. *Madison*
- Madox, Thomas** (died about 1726). English antiquary. *Madox*
- Magazine of American History** (1877-). Monthly magazine. *Mag. Amer. Hist.*
- Mahan, Dennis Hart** (1802-1871). American military engineer. *Mahan*
- Mahan, Milo** (1819-1870). American clergyman and church historian. *Dr. Mahan*
- Mahony, Francis** (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805-1866). Irish author. *Father Prout*
- Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner** (1822-1888). English jurist and political writer. *Maine*
- Malden, Henry** (1800?-1876). English writer. *H. Malden*
- Mallet, David** (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. *Mallet*
- Mallet, Robert**. English writer on earthquakes. *R. Mallet*
- Mallock, William Hurrell** (1849-). English author. *W. H. Mallock*
- Malmesbury, William of**. See *William*.
- Malone, Edmund** (1741-1812). Irish antiquary and Shakesperian scholar. *Malone*
- Malory, Sir Thomas** (15th century). British romancer. *Sir T. Malory*
- Mandeville, Bernard de** (died 1733). English poet and satirist. *B. de Mandeville*
- Mandeville, Sir John de** (died 1372?). English traveler. *Mandeville*
- Mann, Edward C.** ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) *E. C. Mann*
- Mann, Horace** (1796-1850). American educator. *H. Mann*
- Manning, Henry Edward** (1808-1892). English cardinal. *Card. Manning*
- Manning, Robert, of Brunne**. See *Brunne*.
- Mannyngham, Thomas** (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Mannyngham*
- Mansel, Henry Longueville** (1820-1871). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Dean Mansel*
- March, Francis Andrew** (1825-). American philologist. *March, or F. A. March*
- Markham, Albert Hastings**. English naval officer and arctic explorer. *A. H. Markham*
- Markham, Gervase** (about 1570-1655). English soldier and poet. *G. Markham*
- Marlowe, Christopher** (1564-1593). English dramatist. *Marlowe*
- Marmion, Shakerley** (1602-1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. *Marmion*
- Marryat, Frederick** (1792-1848). English novelist. *Marryat*
- Marsden, William** (1754-1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. *W. Marsden*
- Marsh, Anne Caldwell** (died 1874). English novelist. *Mrs. Marsh*
- Marsh, George Perkins** (1801-1882). American philologist and diplomatist. *G. P. Marsh*
- Marsh, Herbert** (1757-1839). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Marsh*
- Marsh, James** (1794-1842). American divine and educator. *J. Marsh*
- Marsh, Othniel Charles** (1831-1899). American naturalist. *O. C. Marsh*
- Marshall, John** (1755-1835). American jurist. *Marshall*
- Martson, John** (1674? 1634?). English dramatist. *Martson*
- Martin, Edward** (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. *E. Martin*
- Martin, Sir Theodore** (1816-). British biographer, translator, and poet. *Theo. Martin*
- Martin, Thomas** (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. *T. Martin*
- Martineau, Harriet** (1802-1876). English historian, economist, and novelist. *H. Martineau*
- Martineau, James** (1805-). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *J. Martineau*
- Martinus Scriblerus** (1741?). Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. *Martinus Scriblerus*
- Martyn, John** (1699-1768). English botanist. *Martyn*
- Marvel, Ik**. See *D. G. Mitchell*.
- Marvell, Andrew** (1621-1678). English poet and statesman. *Marvell*
- Marvin, Charles** (1854-1891). British traveler and author. *C. Marvin*
- Mascart and Joubert**. ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883, trans. by Atkinson.) *Mascart and Joubert*
- Mason, George** (died 1806). English lexicographer (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, 1801.) *Mason*
- Mason, John** (1600?-1672). New England soldier and historian. *J. Mason*
- Mason, John Mitchell** (1770-1820). American clergyman. *J. M. Mason*
- Mason, Lowell** (1792-1872). American musician. *Lowell Mason*
- Mason, William** (1725-1797). English poet. *W. Mason*
- Massey, Gerald** (1828-). English poet. *G. Massey*
- Massinger, Philip** (1594-1640). English dramatist. *Massinger*
- Masson, David** (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. *D. Masson*
- Masters, Maxwell Tylden** (1833-). English botanist. *Masters*
- Mather, Cotton** (1663-1728). American clergyman and his orical writer. *C. Mather*
- Mather, Increase** (1639-1723). American clergyman. *Increase Mather*
- Mathews, William** (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. *W. Mathews*
- Mathias, Thomas James** (died 1836). English miscellaneous writer. *T. J. Mathias*
- Maty, Matthew** (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. *Maty*
- Mätzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand** (1805-1892). German philologist. ("Alt-englische Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1807-1891, still unfinished.) *Mätzner*
- Maudsley, Henry** (1835-). English physiologist. *Maudsley*
- Maunder, Samuel** (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasures." *Maunder*
- Maunder, Henry** (died about 1710). English traveler. *Maunder*
- Maurice, John Frederic Denison** (1805-1872). English clergyman and author. *Maurice*
- Maury, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. *Maury*
- Maxwell, James Clerk** (1831-1879). Scottish physicist. *Clerk Maxwell*
- May, Thomas** (died 1650). English historian and dramatist. *May*
- May, Sir Thomas Erskine** (Lord Farnborough) (1815-1886). English constitutional historian. *Sir E. May*
- Mayhew, Henry** (1812-1887). English journalist and litterateur. *Mayhew*
- Mayne, Jasper** (1604-1672). English clergyman and dramatist. *Jasper Mayne*
- Mayne, John** (1759-1836). Scottish poet. *J. Mayne*
- Mayne, Robert Gray**. English surgeon, compiler of a medical lexicon (1854). *R. G. Mayne*
- Mede, Joseph** (1586-1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. *J. Mede*
- Medhurst, Walter H.** (1796-1857). English missionary and Sinologist. *W. H. Medhurst*
- Medical News** (1842-). American weekly periodical. *Med. News*
- Meehan, Thomas** (1826-). American botanist. *Meehan*
- Melmoth, Courtney**. See *Pratt*.
- Melmoth, William** (pseudonym "Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne") (1710-1790). English author. *W. Melmoth, or Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Melton, John.** English writer (wrote about 1609-1690). *J. Melton*
- Melville, George John Whyte** (1821-1878). Scottish novelist. *Whyte Melville*
- Melville, Herman** (1819-1891). American novelist and traveler. *H. Melville*
- Mendez, Moses** (died 1758). English poet. *Mendez*
- Meredith, Mrs. Charles.** English poet and writer on Tasmania. *Mrs. Charles Meredith*
- Meredith, George** (1828-). English novelist and poet. *G. Meredith*
- Meredith, Owen.** See *Lytton*.
- Merivale, Charles** (1808-1893). English clergyman and historian. *Merivale*
- Merriam, George S.** (1843-). American publisher and writer. *G. S. Merriam*
- Merrick, James** (1720-1769). English poet. *J. Merrick*
- Merrifield, Mrs.** (about 1850). English writer on art. *Mrs. Merrifield*
- Meston, William** (died 1745). Scottish poet. *W. Meston*
- Metrical Romances.** See *Ridson and Weber*.
- Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush** (1783-1848). English antiquary. *Meyrick*
- Mickle, William Julius** (1734-1788). Scottish poet and translator. *Mickle*
- Middleton, Conyers** (1698-1750). English scholar and controversialist. *C. Middleton*
- Middleton, Thomas** (died 1627). English dramatist. *Middleton*
- Miege, Guy.** French-English lexicographer. ("The Great French Dictionary," 1688.) *Miege*
- Miklosich, Franz von** (1813-1891). Slavic philologist. *Miklosich*
- Mill, James** (1773-1836). Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher. *James Mill*
- Mill, John** (1645-1707). English clergyman and Biblical scholar. *J. Mill*
- Mill, John Stuart** (1806-1873). English philosopher and economist. *J. S. Mill*
- Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner** (pseudonym "Joaquin Miller") (1841-). American poet. *Joaquin Miller*
- Miller, Hugh** (1802-1856). Scottish geologist and author. *Hugh Miller*
- Miller, Philip** (1691-1771). English botanist. *P. Miller*
- Miller, William.** ("Dictionary of English Names of Plants," 1884.) *W. Miller*
- Miller, William Allen** (1817-1870). English chemist. *W. A. Miller*
- Milman, Henry Hart** (1791-1868). English historian. *Milman*
- Milne, John** (1855-). Scottish geologist. *Milne*
- Milne-Edwards, Henri** (1800-1885). French naturalist. *Milne-Edwards*
- Milner, Joseph** (1744-1797). English ecclesiastical historian. *Milner*
- Milton, John** (1608-1674). English poet and author. *Milton*
- Minchin, George M.** ("Uniplanar Kinematics," 1882.) *Minchin*
- Mind** (1876-). British quarterly philosophical review. *Mind*
- Minot, Lawrence** (14th century). English poet and author. *Minot*
- Minsheu, John.** English lexicographer. ("The Guide into Tongues," 1617; 2d ed., 1625.) *Minsheu*
- Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.** Sir Walter Scott. *Border Minstrelsy*
- Minto, William** (1846-1893). Scottish critic. *Minto*
- Mirror for Magistrates, The.** A collection of satirical poems, first published about 1559-1574, with an induction by Sackville *Mir. for Mays.*
- Mitchell, Donald Grant** (pseudonym "Ik Marvel") (1822-). American novelist and essayist. *D. G. Mitchell*
- Mitchell, Silas Weir** (1829-). American medical writer and novelist. *S. Weir Mitchell*
- Mitford, A. B.** British diplomatic official in Japan. *A. B. Mitford*
- Mitford, John** (1781-1859 ?). English author and editor. *J. Mitford*
- Mitford, Mary Russell** (1786-1855). English author. *Miss Mitford*
- Mitford, William** (1744-1827). English historian. *Mitford*
- Mivart, St. George** (1827-). English biologist *Mivart*
- Moir, David Macbeth** (pseudonym "Delta") (1798-1861). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. *D. M. Moir*
- Mollett, J. W.** Editor of "Dictionary of Art and Archaeology," 1883. *Mollett*
- Monboddo, Lord** (James Burnett) (1714-1799). Scottish jurist and philosopher. *Monboddo*
- Monmouth, Earl of** (Henry Carey) (1596-1661). English historian and translator. *Monmouth*
- Monroe, James** (1758-1831). Fifth President of the United States. *Monroe*
- Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley** (1680?-1762). English author. *Lady M. W. Montagu*
- Montague, George** (died 1815). English naturalist. *G. Montague*
- Montague, Walter** (middle of 17th century). English religious writer. *W. Montague*
- Montaigne, Michel de** (1533-1592). French essayist. *Montaigne*
- Montgomery, James** (1771-1854). Scottish poet. *Montgomery*
- Montgomery, Robert** (1807-1855). English poet. *R. Montgomery*
- Monthly Review** (1749-1845). English monthly literary review. *Monthly Rev.*
- Montrose, Marquis of** (James Graham) (1612-1650). Scottish general and poet. *Montrose*
- Moore, Charles Herbert** (1840-). American writer on architecture. *C. H. Moore*
- Moore, Edward** (1712-1757). English writer. *E. Moore*
- Moore, John** (1730?-1802). Scottish descriptive writer and novelist. *J. Moore*
- Moore, Thomas** (1770-1852). Irish poet. *Moore*
- More, Hannah** (1745-1833). English moralist. *Mrs. H. More*
- More, Henry** (1614-1687). English philosopher and poet. *Dr. H. More*
- More, Sir Thomas** (1478?-1535). English statesman and philosopher. *Sir T. More*
- Morell, John D.** (1815-). English educational and philosophical writer. *J. D. Morell*
- Morgan, Lady** (Sydney Owenson) (died 1859). Irish novelist and writer. *Lady Morgan*
- Morgan, Lewis Henry** (1818-1881). American anthropologist. *L. H. Morgan*
- Morgans, William.** ("Manual of Mining Tools," 1871.) *Morgans*
- Morier, James** (died 1849). English novelist and traveler. *Morier*
- Morley, Henry** (1822-1894). English writer on literature. *H. Morley*
- Morley, John** (1838-). English critic and statesman. *J. Morley*
- Morris, George P.** (1802-1864). American poet and journalist. *G. P. Morris*
- Morris, George Sylvester** (1840-1889). American writer on philosophy. *G. S. Morris*
- Morris, Richard** (1833-1894). English philologist. *R. Morris*
- Morris, William** (1834-1899). English poet. *William Morris*
- Morrison, Richard James** (pseudonym "Zadkiel") (about 1835). English astrologer. *Zadkiel*
- Morse, John Torrey** (1840-). American historical and legal writer. *J. T. Morse*
- Morte d'Arthur.** Middle English romance, compiled and translated from the French by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed in 1485. *Morte d'Arthur*
- Mortimer, John** (died 1736). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer*
- Morton, Nathaniel** (1613-1686). American historian. *N. Morton*
- Morton, Thomas** (1584-1659). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Morton*
- Morton, Thomas** (1764-1838). English dramatist. *Morton*
- Moseley, Walter Michael** (about 1792). British writer on archery. *W. M. Moseley*
- Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von** (1694-1756). German ecclesiastical historian. *Mosheim*
- Motherwell, William** (1797-1835). Scottish poet. *Motherwell*
- Motley, John Lothrop** (1814-1877). American historian. *Motley*
- Motteux, Peter Anthony** (1660-1718). French-English author (translator of Rabelais). *Motteux*
- Moule, Thomas** (1784-1851). English antiquary. *Moule*
- Moulton, Louise Chandler** (1835-). American poet and writer. *L. C. Moulton*
- Mountagu, Richard** (1578-1641). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Mountagu*
- Mourt, George.** (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.) *Mourt*
- Mowry, Sylvester** (1830-1871). American explorer. *Mowry*
- Moxon, Charles.** English mineralogist (wrote about 1838). *Moxon*
- Moxon, Joseph** (1627-about 1700). English hydrographer. *J. Moxon*
- Mozley, James Bowling** (1813-1878). English theologian. *J. B. Mozley*
- Mozley and Whiteley** (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crispe Whiteley). English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.) *Mozley and Whiteley*
- Mueller, Ferdinand von** (1825-1896). German botanist. *Mueller*
- Muhlenberg, William Augustus** (1796-1877). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Muhlenberg*
- Mulford, Elisha** (1833-1885). American clergyman and author. *E. Mulford*
- Mulhall, Michael G.** (1836-). Irish statistician. *Mulhall*
- Müller, Carl Otfried** (1797-1840). German archaeologist and Hellenist. *C. O. Müller*
- Müller, Eduard F. H. L.** (1836-). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878-1879.) *E. Müller*
- Müller, Friedrich Max** (1823-). German-English philologist. *Max Müller*
- Mullock, John Thomas** (1806-1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland. *Mullock*
- Mulock, Dinah Maria.** See *Craik*.
- Munday, Anthony** (1583?-1633). English poet and dramatist. *Munday*
- Müntz, Eugène.** French technical writer. *Müntz*
- Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey** (1792-1871). British geologist. *Murchison*
- Mure, William** (1799-1860). Scottish critic and scholar. *W. Mure*
- Murfree, Mary Noailles** (pseudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?-). American novelist. *M. N. Murfree*
- Murphy, Arthur** (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer. *A. Murphy*
- Murray, Alexander S.** (1841-). Scottish archaeologist. *A. S. Murray*
- Murray, James Augustus Henry** (1837-). Scottish philologist, editor (with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," 1884- . *J. A. H. Murray*
- Musgrave, Sir Richard** (1758?-1818). Irish historical and political writer. *Sir R. Musgrave*
- Myers, Frederick William Henry** (1843-). English contemporary philosophical writer. *F. W. H. Myers*
- Nabbes, Thomas** (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. *Nabbes*
- Nairne, Lady** (Carolina Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet. *Lady Nairne*
- Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick** (1785-1860). British historian and general. *Napier*
- Nares, Robert** (1753-1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs," etc., 1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859.) *Nares*
- Nash, Thomas** (1564?-1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. *Nash, or Nashe*
- Nation, The** (1865-). American weekly literary periodical. *The Nation*
- National Review** (1855-1864). English quarterly literary review. *National Rev.*
- Natural History Review.** *Nat. Hist. Rev.*
- Nature** (1869-). English weekly scientific periodical. *Nature*
- Naunton, Sir Robert** (died 1633?). English statesman. *Sir R. Naunton*
- Neal, John** (1793-1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Neal*
- Neale, John Mason** (1818-1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist. *J. M. Neale*
- Neill, Edward Duffield** (1823-1893). American educator and author. *Neill*
- Nelson, Robert** (1656-1715). English religious writer. *R. Nelson*
- Newcomb, Simon** (1835-). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist. *Newcomb*
- Newcomb and Holden** (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) *Newcomb and Holden*
- Newcome, William** (1729-1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Abp. Newcome*
- Newcourt, Richard** (died 1716). English church historian. *Newcourt*
- New England Journal of Education** (1858-). *New Eng. Jour. of Education*
- New English Dictionary** (1884-). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley. *N. E. D.*
- Newman, Francis William** (1806-1897). English scholar. ("Dictionary of Modern Arabic," 1871.) *F. W. Newman*
- Newman, John Henry** (1801-1890). English cardinal and theologian. *J. H. Newman*
- New Mirror** (1843-1845). American periodical. *New Mirror*
- New Monthly Magazine** (1814-). English literary periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*
- New Princeton Review** (1886-). American bimonthly review. *New Princeton Rev.*
- New Testament, Cambridge** (1683). *Cambridge N. T.*
- Newton, Alfred** (1829-). English naturalist. *A. Newton*
- Newton, Sir Charles Thomas** (1816-1894). English archaeologist. *C. T. Newton*
- Newton, Sir Isaac** (1642-1727). English mathematician and philosopher. *Newton*
- Newton, John** (1725-1807). English clergyman and poet. *J. Newton*
- Newton, Thomas** (1704-1782). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Newton*
- New York Medical Journal** (1865-). *N. Y. Med. Jour.*
- New York Medical Record** (1866-). *N. Y. Med. Record*
- Nichol, John** (1833-1894). Scottish poet and author. *J. Nichol*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Nichol, John Fringle** (1804-1859). Scottish astronomer. *Prof. Nichol*
- Nicholls, Mrs. A. B.** See *Charlotte Brontë*.
- Nicholls, Thomas** (about 1550). English translator. *Nicholls*
- Nichols, James Robinson** (1819-1888). American chemist and scientific writer. *J. R. Nichols, or Nichols*
- Nichols, John** (died 1826). English antiquary. *Nichols*
- Nicholson, Henry Alleyne** (1844-1899). Scottish geologist and zoölogist. *H. A. Nicholson*
- Nicholson, William** (died 1815). English scientist. *Nicholson*
- Nicholson, William** (1782-1849). Scottish poet. *W. Nicholson*
- Nicolay, John George** (1832-). American author. *J. G. Nicolay*
- Nicoll, Robert** (1814-1887). Scottish poet. *Nicoll*
- Nicolson, William** (1655-1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland. *Bp. Nicolson*
- Niles's Register** (1811-1849). American weekly periodical. *Niles's Register*
- Nineteenth Century, The** (1877-). English monthly review. *Nineteenth Century*
- Noble, Mark** (died 1827). English antiquary. *M. Noble*
- Noble, Samuel** (1779-1853). English Swedenborgian minister. *Noble*
- Noctes Ambrosianæ**. By John Wilson. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*
- Nolan, Lewis Edward** (died 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry tactics. (See *Garrard*.) *Nolan*
- Norden, John** (died about 1626). English topographer and poet. *Norden*
- Normandy, Alphonse** (died 1864). English chemist. *Normandy*
- Norris, John** (1657-1711). English philosopher. *Norris*
- North, Christopher**. See *J. Wilson*.
- North, Lord** (Dudley North) (1604-1677). English biographer. *Lord North*
- North, Hon. Roger** (1651-1738?). English biographer. *Roger North*
- North, Sir Thomas** (1530?-1605?). English translator. (Plutarch, 1579.) *North*
- North American Review** (1815-). American literary review. *N. A. Rev.*
- North British Review** (1844-1871). Scottish quarterly literary review. *North British Rev.*
- Northbrooke, John**. English clergyman (wrote about 1570-1600). *J. Northbrooke*
- Norton, Charles Eliot** (1827-). American scholar and writer. *C. E. Norton*
- Norton, John** (1606-1663). English-American clergyman. *John Norton*
- Norton, John** (1651-1716). American clergyman. *J. Norton*
- Norton, Thomas** (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator. *T. Norton*
- Notes and Queries** (1849-). English weekly periodical. *N. and Q.*
- Nott, Josiah Clark** (1804-1873). American ethnologist. *Nott*
- Numismatic Chronicle** (1838-). English quarterly periodical. *Numis. Chron.*
- Nuttall's Standard Dictionary** (ed. James Wood, 1800).
- O'Brien, Fitz James** (1828-1802). Irish-American author. *Fitz James O'Brien*
- Oocleve or Hoccleve, Thomas** (1370?-1450?). English poet and lawyer. *Oocleve*
- Octavian, Romance of the Emperor** (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octavian*
- Octovian Emperor** (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octoman*
- O'Curry, Eugene** (1796-1802). Irish historian and antiquary. *O'Curry*
- O'Donovan, Edmond** (1838-1883). British journalist and author. *O'Donovan*
- O'Donovan, John** (died 1861). Irish archaeologist. *J. O'Donovan*
- Ogilvie, John** (1797-1807). Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary*. *Ogilvie*
- O'Keefe, John** (1747-1833). Irish dramatist. *O'Keefe*
- Oldham, John** (1653-1683). English poet and satirist. *Oldham*
- Oldys, William** (died 1761). English biographer. *Oldys*
- Oliphant, Laurence** (1829-1888). English author. *L. Oliphant*
- Oliphant, Margaret Wilson** (1828-1897). Scottish novelist and historian. *Mrs. Oliphant*
- Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kingdon** (1831-). English philologist and author. *Oliphant*
- O'Neill, Charles**. ("Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.) *O'Neill*
- O'Reilly, Edward**. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary," 1864.) *O'Reilly*
- O'Reilly, John Boyle** (1844-1890). Irish-American journalist and poet. *J. B. O'Reilly*
- O'Reilly, Miles**. See *Halpine*.
- Orm or Ormin** (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of homilies in verse, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.) *Ormulum*
- Ormerod, George** (1785-1873). English county historian. *Ormerod*
- Orton, James** (1830-1877). American naturalist. *J. Orton*
- Osborn, Henry Stafford** (1823-1894). American educator and writer. *H. S. Osborn*
- Osborne, Francis** (died 1659). English moralist. *Osborne*
- Ossoli, Marchioness** (Margaret Fuller). See *Fuller*.
- Otway, Thomas** (1651-1685). English dramatist. *Otway*
- Outred, Marcelline** (about 1580). Biblical commentator. *Outred*
- Overbury, Sir Thomas** (1581-1613). English poet and courtier. *Sir T. Overbury*
- Owen, John B.** (1787-1872). English philosophical writer. *J. Owen*
- Owen, Sir Richard** (1804-1892). English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist. *Owen*
- Owl and Nightingale** (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Guildford.
- Oxenham, Henry Nutecombe** (1829-1888). English essayist and religious writer. *H. N. Oxenham*
- Oxford Glossary of Architecture** (1850). *Oxford Gloss.*
- Oxlee, John** (1779-1854). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Oxlee*
- Ozell, John** (died 1743). English translator. *Ozell*
- Packard, Alpheus Spring** (1839-). American naturalist. *A. S. Packard*
- Page, David** (1814-1879). Scottish geologist. *Page*
- Pagitt, Ephraim** (1575-1647). English clergyman. *E. Pagitt*
- Paine, Robert Treat** (1773-1811). American poet. *R. T. Paine*
- Paine, Thomas** (1737-1809). English-American writer. *T. Paine*
- Paley, William** (1743-1806). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist. *Paley*
- Palfrey, John Gorham** (1796-1881). American historian. *Palfrey*
- Palgrave, Sir Francis** (1788-1861). English historian. *Sir F. Palgrave*
- Palgrave, Francis Turner** (1824-1897). English poet and critic. *F. T. Palgrave*
- Palgrave, William Gifford** (1826-1886). English traveler. *W. G. Palgrave*
- Pallas, Peter Simon** (1741-1811). German naturalist and traveler. *Pallas*
- Palliser, Frances Bury** (1806-1878). English writer on lace, etc. *Mrs. Bury Palliser*
- Pall Mall Gazette** (1865-). English daily newspaper. *Pall Mall Gazette*
- Palmer, A. Smythe**. English philological writer. *A. S. Palmer*
- Palmer, Edward Henry** (1840-1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.) *E. H. Palmer*
- Palmer, John Williamson** (1825-). American author and editor. *J. W. Palmer*
- Palmer, Ray** (1808-1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Ray Palmer*
- Palmer, William** (1803-1885). English clergyman and theological writer. *William Palmer*
- Palmer, William** (1811-1879). English writer on the Greek Church. *W. Palmer*
- Palmerston, Viscount** (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865). British statesman. *Palmerston*
- Palgrave, John** (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530; reprinted as "L'Eclaircissement de la Langue Française," ed. Génin, 1862.) *Palgrave*
- Paris, Comte de** (Louis Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838-). French historian and soldier. *Comte de Paris*
- Parke, Robert** (end of 16th century). English writer. *R. Parke*
- Parker, Martin**. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.) *M. Parker*
- Parker, Matthew** (1504-1575). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Parker*
- Parker, Samuel** (1640-1687). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Parker, or Parker*
- Parker, Samuel** (died 1730). English theological writer. *S. Parker*
- Parker, Theodore** (1810-1860). American clergyman and author. *Theodore Parker*
- Parker, W. Kitchen** (1823-1890). English anatomist and physiologist. *W. K. Parker*
- Parker Society Publications**. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840.
- Parkman, Francis** (1823-1893). American historian. *F. Parkman*
- Parley, Peter**. See *Goodrich*.
- Parnell, Thomas** (1679-1717). Irish poet. *Parnell*
- Parr, Samuel** (1747-1825). English scholar. *Parr*
- Parsons, Thomas William** (1819-1892). American poet and translator. *T. W. Parsons*
- Pascoe, Francis P.** (1813-1893). British naturalist. *Pascoe*
- Pasteur, Louis** (1822-1895). French physician and chemist. *Pasteur*
- Paston Letters**. A collection of English letters (1422-1609); ed. Gairdner, 1872-1876.
- Paterson, James** (1828-). English legal writer. *J. Paterson*
- Patmore, Coventry Kearsley Deighton** (1823-1896). English poet. *Coventry Patmore*
- Patrick, Simon** (1626-1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer. *Bp. Patrick*
- Patterson, Robert Hogarth** (1821-1886). Scottish financial writer. *R. H. Patterson*
- Pattison, Mark** (1813-1884). English clergyman and author. *Mark Pattison*
- Paxton, Sir Joseph** (1803-1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.) *Paxton*
- Payn, James** (1830-). English novelist. *J. Payn*
- Payne, John** (1843-). British poet. *Payne*
- Payne, John Howard** (1792-1852). American poet and playwright. *J. Howard Payne*
- Peacham, Henry** (beginning of 17th century). English author. *Peacham*
- Peacock, Thomas Love** (1785-1866). English novelist and poet. *Peacock*
- Pearce, Zachary** (1690-1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator. *Bp. Pearce*
- Pearson, Charles Henry** (1830-1894). English historical writer. *C. H. Pearson*
- Pearson, John** (1612-1686). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Pearson*
- Peacock, Reynold or Reginald** (about 1390-1400). Bishop of Ely. *Bp. Peacock*
- Peel, Sir Robert** (1788-1850). English statesman. *Sir R. Peel*
- Peelle, George** (1558-1598). English dramatist. *Peelle*
- Pegge, Samuel** (1731-1800). English antiquary. *Pegge*
- Pelle, John** (1838-). English philologist. *Pelle*
- Peirce, Benjamin** (1778-1831). American author. *Peirce*
- Peirce, Benjamin** (1809-1880). American mathematician. *B. Peirce*
- Peirce, Charles Sanders** (1839-). American mathematician and logician. *C. S. Peirce*
- Penhallow, D. P.** (1854-). American botanist. *Penhallow*
- Penn, William** (1644-1718). Founder of Pennsylvania. *Penn*
- Pennant, Thomas** (1726-1798). English naturalist. *Pennant*
- Pennecuik, Alexander** (1652-1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet. *Pennecuik*
- Pennell, Elizabeth Robins**. Contemporary American writer. *E. R. Pennell*
- Pennell, Joseph**. Contemporary American artist and writer. *J. Pennell*
- Pepys, Samuel** (1633-1703). English diarist. *Pepys*
- Percival, James Gates** (1795-1866). American poet. *J. G. Percival*
- Percy, John** (1817-1889). English metallurgist. *J. Percy*
- Percy, Thomas** (1729?-1811). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. ("Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 1765.) *Bp. Percy, and Percy's Reliques*
- Percy Society Publications**. Society instituted in London in 1840.
- Pereira, Jonathan** (1804-1853). English physician and chemist. *Pereira*
- Perkins, Charles Callahan** (1823-1886). American writer on art. *C. C. Perkins*
- Perkins, William** (1558-1602). English divine. *Perkins*
- Perry, Thomas Sergeant** (1845-). American literary historian. *T. S. Perry*
- Perry, William**. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Dictionary," 1775.) *Perry*
- Peters, Charles** (died 1777). English clergyman. *Peters*
- Pett, Sir P.** (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Pett*
- Petty or Pettie, Sir William** (1623-1687). English political economist. *Petty, or Sir W. Pettie*
- Phaer, Thomas** (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc. *Phaer*
- Phelps, Austin** (1820-1890). American clergyman and author. *A. Phelps*
- Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart** (Mrs. Ward) (1844-). American novelist and poet. *E. S. Phelps*
- Phillips, Ambrose** (died 1749). English poet and dramatist. *Phillips*
- Phillips, John** (1676-1708). English poet. *J. Phillips*
- Phillimore, Joseph** (1775-1855). English jurist. *Phillimore*
- Phillips, Edward** (1630-1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised ed., 1706; editions used, 1678, 1706.) *E. Phillips, or Phillips*

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- Phillips, John (1800-1874). English geologist. *Phillips*
 Phillips, Samuel (1815-1854). English critic and novelist. *S. Phillips*
 Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884). American orator and reformer. *W. Phillips*
 Philological Society, Dictionary of. The "New English Dictionary" (see J. A. H. Murray).
 Philosophical Magazine (1798-). British monthly scientific periodical. *Philos. Mag.*
 Philp, John (1832-). Scottish-American publisher and writer. ("Dictionary of Apiculture," 1884.) *Phin*
 Platt, Sarah Morgan Bryan (1836-). American poet. *Mrs. Platt*
 Pichardo, Estéban (1799-1879). Cuban lexicographer. ("Diccionario Provincial de Vozes Cubanas," 1836; 3d ed., 1862.)
 Pickering, John (1777-1846). American lawyer and compiler. ("A Vocabulary" of alleged or supposed Americanisms, 1816). *Pickering*
 Pickering, Timothy (1745-1829). American statesman. *T. Pickering*
 Pierce, Thomas (died 1691). English theologian and controversialist. *T. Pierce*
 Piers the Plowmans Crede. Middle English poem (about 1394). *Piers Plowman's Crede*
 Pierpont, John (1785-1866). American clergyman and poet. *Pierpont*
 Piers the Plowman. Poem by William Langland (text A, about 1362; text B, about 1377, text C, about 1393; edition used, Skeat's of 1896). *Piers Plowman*
 Pinkerton, John (1758-1826). Scottish antiquarian, historian, and poet. *Pinkerton*
 Pinkney, Edward Coate (1802-1824). American poet. *Pinkney*
 Piozzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury; Mrs. Thrale) (1741?-1821). English writer. *Mrs. Piozzi*
 Pitcauld, Robert Lindsay of (16th century). Scottish chronicler. *Pitcauld*
 Pitt, Christopher (1699-1748). English translator and poet. *C. Pitt*
 Pitt, William (1759-1806). English statesman. *W. Pitt*
 Planché, James Robinson (1796-1880). English antiquary and dramatist. *Planché*
 Playfair, Sir Lyon (1819-1898). British chemist, scientist, and economist. *Playfair*
 Plot, Robert (died 1696). English naturalist and antiquary. *Plot*
 Plumbe, S. (first half of 19th century). British medical writer. *S. Plumbe*
 Plumtree or Plumtre, Robert. English writer (wrote about 1782). *Plumtree*
 Pocock, Edward (1604-1691). English Orientalist. *Pocock*
 Pockocke, Richard (1704-1765). English traveler. *Pococke*
 Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849). American poet and romancer. *Poe*
 Political Songs (about 1264-1327). Edited by Wright, 1839.
 Pollock, Sir Frederick (1845-). English jurist. *F. Pollock*
 Pollok, Robert (1798-1827). Scottish poet. *Pollok*
 Pomfret, John (1667-1703). English poet. *Pomfret*
 Pope, Alexander (1688-1744). English poet. *Pope*
 Pope, Walter (died 1714). English physician and author. *W. Pope*
 Popular Encyclopædia, Blackie's. *Pop. Encyc.*
 Popular Music of the Olden Time. Chappell.
 Popular Science Monthly (1872-). American periodical. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Popular Science Review (1862-1881). English quarterly periodical. *Pop. Sci. Rev.*
 Porson, Richard (1759-1808). English classical scholar and critic. *Porson*
 Porter, Ebenezer (1772-1834). American educator. *E. Porter*
 Porter, Noah (1811-1892). American educator and philosophical writer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," editions of 1864 and 1890. *N. Porter*
 Porteus, Beilby (1731-1806). Bishop of London. *Bp. Porteus*
 Potter, Francis (1594-1678). English clergyman. *F. Potter*
 Potter, John (1674-1747). Archbishop of Canterbury, classical scholar. *Abp. Potter*
 Poulsen, V. A. Danish chemist. ("Botanical Micro-Chemistry," 1884.) *Poulsen*
 Pownall, Thomas (died 1806). English colonial governor and antiquary. *Pownall*
 Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (1852-). Writer on Australia. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*
 Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (1802-1830). English poet. *Praed*
 Pratt, Samuel Jackson (pseudonym "Courtney Melmoth") (1749-1814). English poet and novelist. *C. Melmoth*
 Preble, George Henry (1816-1885). American admiral. *Preble*
 Preece and Sivewright. ("Telegraphy," 1876.) *Preece and Sivewright*
 Premature Death. See W. Havens. *Premature Death*
 Prescott, George Bartlett (1830-1894). American electrician. *G. B. Prescott*
 Prescott, William Hickling (1796-1859). American historian. *Prescott*
 Preston, Harriet Waters (about 1843-). American author and translator. *H. W. Preston*
 Preston, Margaret J. (about 1825-). American poet. *M. J. Preston*
 Preston, Thomas (died 1599). English writer of plays. *T. Preston*
 Preston, Thomas Arthur (1833-). English clergyman and botanist. *T. A. Preston*
 Price, Sir Uvedale (1747-1820). English essayist. *Sir Uvedale Price*
 Prichard, James Cowles (1786?-1848). English ethnologist and physiologist. *J. C. Prichard*
 Prideaux, John (1578-1650). Bishop of Worcester. *Prideaux, or Dr. Prideaux*
 Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804). English physicist, theologian, and philosopher. *Priestley*
 Prior, Sir James (1790-1869). Irish biographer. *Sir J. Prior*
 Prior, Matthew (1664-1721). English poet. *Prior*
 Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander (1809?-). English physician and author. *R. C. A. Prior*
 Proceedings of American Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*
 Proceedings of English Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*
 Procter, Adelaide Anne (1825-1864). English poet. *A. A. Procter*
 Procter, Bryan Waller (pseudonym "Barry Cornwall") (died 1874). English poet. *Barry Cornwall, or B. W. Procter*
 Procter, Francis. English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *F. Procter*
 Proctor, Richard Anthony (1837-1898). English astronomer. *R. A. Proctor*
 Promptorium Parvulorum (about 1440). An English-Latin dictionary, ed. Way, 1843-1865. *Prompt. Parv.*
 Prout, Father. See Mahony.
 Prynne, William (1600-1669). English politician and pamphleteer. *Prynne*
- Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812-1852). English architect. *Pugin*
 Puller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman. *T. Puller*
 Punch (1841-). English weekly comic periodical. *Punch*
 Purchas, Samuel (1577-about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of travels. *Purchas*
 Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800-1882). English clergyman and Anglo-Catholic writer. *Pusey*
 Pottenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet. *Pottenham*
- Quain, Sir Richard (1816-1898). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medicine," 1883.) *Quain*
 Quarles, Francis (1592-1644). English poet. *Quarles*
 Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853-). *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*
 Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845-). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*
 Quarterly Review (1809-). English quarterly literary review. *Quarterly Rev.*
 Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1698-1766). Anonymous work, 1766. *Life of Quin*
 Quincy, Edmund (1808-1877). American biographer. *E. Quincy*
 Quincy, John (died 1728). English medical writer. *Quincy*
 Quincy, Josiah (1772-1864). American statesman. *J. Quincy*
 Quincy, Josiah (1802-1882). American writer. *Josiah Quincy*
- Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806-1881). German botanist. *Rabenhorst*
 Rae, John (1845-). English economist. *Rae*
 Rae, W. Fraser (1835-). British author. *W. F. Rae*
 Rainbow, Edward (1608-1684). Bishop of Carlisle. *Bp. Rainbow*
 Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618). English statesman, explorer, and historian. *Raleigh*
 Rambler, The (1750-1752). English periodical, edited by Dr. Johnson. *Rambler*
 Ramsay, Allan (1686-1758). Scottish poet. *Ramsay*
 Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814-1891). Scottish geologist. *A. C. Ramsay*
 Ramsay, Edward B. (1793-1872). Scottish clergyman and author. *E. B. Ramsay*
 Ramsay, Sir George (1800-1871). British political economist. *G. Ramsay*
 Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686-1689). *B. Randolph*
 Randolph, John (1773-1833). American statesman. *J. Randolph*
 Randolph, Thomas (1605-1634). English poet. *Randolph*
 Ranke, Leopold von (1795-1886). German historian. *Von Ranke*
 Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820-1872). Scottish engineer. *Rankine*
 Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawrence). ("Dictionary of English and American Law," 1883.) *Rapalje and Lawrence*
 Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764-1787). *M. Raper*
 Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *E. Ravenscroft*
 Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1682-1630). English composer and editor of music and songs. *Ravenscroft*
 Rawlinson, George (1815-). English historian and editor. *G. Rawlinson*
 Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810-1895). English geographer and Orientalist. *Sir H. Rawlinson*
 Ray, John (1628-1705). English naturalist and philologist. *Ray*
 Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820-1869). American journalist and author. *H. J. Raymond*
 Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840-). American mining engineer. *R. W. Raymond*
- Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822-1872). American poet. *T. B. Read*
 Reade, Charles (1814-1884). English novelist. *C. Reade*
 Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet. *J. E. Reade*
 Reber, Franz von (1834-). German art historian. *Reber*
 Recorde, Robert (1500?-1558). English mathematician. *Recorde*
 Redding, Cyrus (1785-1870). English journalist. *Redding*
 Redhouse, Sir James William (1811-1892). English Orientalist. ("Turkish Dictionary," 2d ed., 1830.) *Redhouse*
 Rees, Abraham (1743-1825). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1803-1819. Compare E. Chambers.) *Rees*
 Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman. *Reeve*
 Reeves, John (1752-1829). English lawyer. *Reeves*
 Reid, Mayne (1818-1898). Irish-American novelist. *Mayne Reid*
 Reid, Thomas (1710-1796). Scottish philosopher. *Reid*
 Reid, Thomas Wemyss (1842-). English journalist. *T. W. Reid*
 Rein, Johann Justus (1835-). German geographer and naturalist. *J. J. Rein*
 Reliquie Antiquæ. Edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1841-1843. *Rel. Antig.*
 Reliquie Wottonianæ (1651). Collected by Sir H. Wotton. *Reliquie Wottonianæ*
 Rennie, James (died 1867). English clergyman and naturalist. *Rennie*
 Reresby, Sir John (first part of 18th century). English politician and traveler. *Sir J. Reresby*
 Reynolds, Edward (1599-1676). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Reynolds*
 Reynolds, John (17th century). English merchant and writer. *J. Reynolds*
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723-1792). English painter. *Sir J. Reynolds*
 Reynolds, J. Russell (1828-1896). English anatomist and physiologist. *J. R. Reynolds*
 Rheims Translation of the New Testament. *Rheims N. T.*
 Rhodes, Albert (1840-). American essayist. *A. Rhodes*
 Rhys, John (1840-). Welsh philologist. *Rhys*
 Ribton-Turner, C. J. Contemporary English writer. ("Vagrants and Vagrancy," 1887.) *Ribton-Turner*
 Rich, Barnaby (about 1600). English soldier and author. *Barnaby Rich*
 Richard Coer de Lion (about 1325). Middle English poem. *Rich. Coer de Lion*
 Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward (1828-1896). English physician and scientist. *B. W. Richardson*
- Richardson, Charles (1775-1855). English lexicographer. ("A New Dictionary of the English Language," 1836-1837; editions used, 1836-1837 and 1839.) *C. Richardson, or Richardson*
 Richardson, John (died 1654). Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Richardson*
 Richardson, Sir John (1787-1865). Scottish naturalist. *Sir J. Richardson*

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Richardson, Jonathan (died 1745). English painter and art critic.	<i>J. Richardson</i>	Russell, W. Clark (1844-). English novelist.	<i>W. C. Russell</i>
Richardson, Robert (about 1820). English physician and traveler.	<i>R. Richardson</i>	Russell, Sir William Howard (1821-). British journalist and author.	<i>W. H. Russell</i>
Richardson, Samuel (1689-1761). English novelist.	<i>Richardson</i>	Rust, George (died 1870). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland.	<i>Bp. Rust</i>
Richardson, William (1743-1814). Scottish essayist.	<i>W. Richardson</i>	Rutherford, Samuel (died 1661). Scottish divine.	<i>Rutherford</i>
Richard the Redeless (1899). Middle English poem ascribed to William Langland; ed. Skeat, 1886.		Rutley, Frank (1842-). English mineralogist.	<i>Rutley</i>
Richtshofen, Karl, Baron von (1811-). German philologist. ("Altfriesisches Wörterbuch," 1840.)		Ruxton, George Frederick (died 1848). English traveler.	<i>Ruxton</i>
Riddell, Henry Scott (1798?-1870?). Scottish poet.	<i>H. Scott Riddell</i>	Rycaut, Sir Paul (died 1700). English diplomatist and historian.	<i>Rycaut</i>
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832-). Irish novelist.	<i>Mrs. Riddell</i>	Ryder, J. A. (1852-1895). American naturalist.	<i>J. A. Ryder</i>
Ridley, Nicholas (died 1555). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr.	<i>Bp. Ridley</i>	Rymer, Thomas (died 1713?). English antiquary.	<i>Rymer</i>
Riley, Charles Valentine (1843-1895). American entomologist.	<i>C. V. Riley</i>	Sabine, Sir Edward (1788-1883). English general and physicist.	<i>Sir E. Sabine</i>
Riley, James Whitcomb (1853-). American poet.	<i>J. W. Riley</i>	Sachs, Julius von (1832-). German botanist.	<i>Sachs</i>
Ripley, George (1803-1880). American author.	<i>G. Ripley</i>	Sackville, Thomas (Earl of Dorset) (1536-1606). English poet and dramatist.	<i>Sackville</i>
Ritson, Joseph (1752-1808). English antiquary and critic, editor of "Ancient English Metrical Romances" (1802).	<i>Ritson</i>	Sadler, John (1615-1674). English political writer.	<i>J. Sadler</i>
Rivers, Earl of (Anthony Woodville) (died 1488). English courtier and writer.	<i>Lord Rivers</i>	Sage, John (1652-1711). Scottish bishop.	<i>Bp. Sage</i>
Robert of Gloucester (about 1280). English chronicler.	<i>Robert of Gloucester</i>	St. John, James Augustus (1801-1875). British traveler and author.	<i>J. A. St. John</i>
Robertson, Frederick William (1816-1853). English clergyman.	<i>F. W. Robertson</i>	St. John, Pawlett (first part of 18th century). English clergyman.	<i>P. St. John</i>
Robertson, George Croom (1842-1892). Scottish philosophical writer.	<i>Prof. G. C. Robertson</i>	St. Nicholas (1873-). American monthly magazine for children.	<i>St. Nicholas</i>
Robertson, James Craigie (1813-1882). English clergyman and church historian.	<i>J. C. Robertson</i>	Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (1845-). English critic.	<i>G. Saintsbury</i>
Robertson, William . ("Phrasologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-Book," 1681.)		Sala, George Augustus (1828-1895). English journalist and miscellaneous writer.	<i>G. A. Sala</i>
Robertson, William (1721-1793). Scottish historian.	<i>Principal Robertson, or W. Robertson</i>	Salkeld, John (1575-1659). English clergyman and theological writer.	<i>Salkeld</i>
Robinson, Frederick William . Contemporary English novelist.	<i>F. W. Robinson</i>	Salmon, George (1819-). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer.	<i>Salmon</i>
Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775-1867). English lawyer, journalist, and diarist.	<i>Crabb Robinson</i>	Sanicroft, William (1616-1693). Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>Abp. Sanicroft</i>
Robinson, John (1575?-1625). English clergyman.	<i>J. Robinson</i>	Sanders or Saunders, Richard (second half of 17th century). English astrologer.	<i>R. Sanders</i>
Robinson, Philip Stewart (1849-). Anglo-Indian author.	<i>P. Robinson</i>	Sanderson, Robert (1587-1663?). Bishop of Lincoln.	<i>Bp. Sanderson</i>
Robinson, Ralph . English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551).	<i>R. Robinson</i>	Sandys, Edwin (1519-1588). Archbishop of York.	<i>Abp. Sandys</i>
Rochester, Earl of (John Wilmot) (died 1680). English poet and courtier.	<i>Rochester</i>	Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561?-1620). English writer of travels.	<i>Sir E. Sandys</i>
Rock, Daniel (1799-1871). English writer on ecclesiastical vestments.	<i>Rock</i>	Sandys, George (1577-1644). English poet.	<i>Sandys</i>
Rodwell, J. M. English clergyman, translator of the Koran (1862).	<i>Rodwell</i>	Sanford or Sandford, James (second half of 16th century). English translator.	<i>Sanford</i>
Rogers, Daniel (1879-1652). English Puritan divine.	<i>D. Rogers</i>	Sanitarian, The (1873-). American monthly periodical.	<i>The Sanitarian</i>
Rogers, Henry (1806-1877). English philosophical writer.	<i>H. Rogers</i>	Sankey, W. H. O. Allenist. ("Mental Diseases," 1866.)	<i>Sankey</i>
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (1823-1890). English political economist.	<i>Thorold Rogers</i>	Sargent, Charles S. (1841-). American botanist.	<i>C. S. Sargent</i>
Rogers, John (1500?-1555). English Reformer and martyr.	<i>John Rogers</i>	Sargent, Epes (1813?-1880). American editor and author.	<i>Epes Sargent</i>
Rogers, John (1879-1729). English clergyman and controversialist.	<i>J. Rogers</i>	Sargent, Nathan (1794-1875). American journalist.	<i>N. Sargent</i>
Rogers, Samuel (1763-1855). English poet.	<i>Rogers</i>	Saturday Review (1855-). English weekly periodical.	<i>Saturday Rev.</i>
Rogers, Thomas (died 1616). English religious writer.	<i>T. Rogers</i>	Savage, Marmion W. (died 1872). British novelist.	<i>M. W. Savage</i>
Roget, Peter Mark (1779-1869). English miscellaneous writer.	<i>Roget</i>	Savage, Richard (1696-1748). English poet.	<i>Savage</i>
Rolando, Guzman . Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited and revised by J. S. Forsyth, 1822.)	<i>Rolando</i>	Savile, Sir Henry (1549-1622). English antiquary.	<i>Sir H. Savile</i>
Rolle, Richard, of Hampole . See <i>Hampole</i> .		Saxe, John Godfrey (1816-1887). American poet and humorist.	<i>J. G. Saxe</i>
Rollins, Alice Wellington (1847-1897). American author.	<i>A. W. Rollins</i>	Sayce, Archibald Henry (1846-). English Orientalist.	<i>A. H. Sayce</i>
Romanes, George John (1848-1894). English naturalist.	<i>G. J. Romanes</i>	Scammon, Charles M. (1825-). American navigator.	<i>C. M. Scammon</i>
Romant of the Rose, The (13th and 14th centuries). Middle English translation (often ascribed to Chaucer) of a French poem.	<i>Rom. of the Rose</i>	Schade, Oskar . German philologist. ("Altkleines Wörterbuch," 1872-1882.)	<i>Schade</i>
Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757-1818). English statesman and jurist.	<i>Romilly</i>	Schaff, Philip (1819-1898). Swiss-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian.	<i>Schaff</i>
Rood, Orden Nicholas (1831-). American physicist.	<i>O. N. Rood</i>	Schaff-Herzog (Philip Schaff, 1819-1898; Johann Jakob Herzog, 1805-1882). ("A Religious Encyclopedia, based on the Real-Encyclopädie of Herzog, Piltz, and Hauck," 1882-84.)	<i>Schaff-Herzog</i>
Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell (1829-). American politician and author.	<i>R. B. Roosevelt</i>	Schele de Vere, Maximilian von (1820-). German-American scholar.	<i>Schele de Vere</i>
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-). American politician and author.	<i>T. Roosevelt</i>	Scheler, Johann August Huldreich (1819-1890). Belgian philologist. ("Dictionnaire d'Etymologie Française," 2d ed., 1873.)	<i>Scheler</i>
Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventura (1777-1834). French scholar. ("Glossaire de la Langue Romane," 1808-1820.)	<i>Roquefort</i>	Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp (1808-1880). German geologist and paleontologist.	<i>Schimper</i>
Roscher, Wilhelm (1817-1894). German political economist.	<i>W. Roscher</i>	Schley, Winfield Scott (1839-). American naval officer and writer on arctic explorations.	<i>Schley</i>
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield (1833-). English chemist.	<i>H. E. Roscoe</i>	Schliemann, Heinrich (1822-1890). German archaeologist.	<i>Schliemann</i>
Roscoe, William (1753-1831). English historian.	<i>Roscoe</i>	Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph (1776-1861). German historian. Trans. by D. Davison.	<i>Schlosser</i>
Roscoe and Schorlemmer (Sir H. E. Roscoe; C. Schorlemmer). ("A Treatise on Chemistry," 1877-1884.)	<i>Roscoe and Schorlemmer</i>	Schmidt, Alexander (1816-). German Shaksperian scholar. ("Shakespeare Lexicon," 1875.)	<i>Schmidt</i>
Roscommon, Earl of (Wentworth Dillon) (died 1685). English poet.	<i>Roscommon</i>	Schouler, James (1839-). American historian and legal writer.	<i>J. Schouler</i>
Rose, Joshua (died 1898). Technical writer. ("Complete Practical Machinist," 1885.)	<i>J. Rose</i>	Schreiner, Olive . Contemporary South African author.	<i>Olive Schreiner</i>
Rosenbusch, Karl H. F. (1836-). German mineralogist.	<i>Rosenbusch</i>	Schuyler, Eugene (1840-1890). American diplomatist.	<i>E. Schuyler</i>
Ross, Alexander (1590-1654). Scottish divine.	<i>Ross</i>	Science (1883-). American weekly scientific periodical.	<i>Science</i>
Ross, Alexander (1699-1784). Scottish poet.	<i>A. Ross</i>	Scientific American (1845-). American weekly scientific periodical.	<i>Sci. Amer.</i>
Ross, Denman W. ("Early History of Landholding among the Germans," 1883.)	<i>D. W. Ross</i>	Slater, Philip Lutley (1829-). English naturalist.	<i>P. L. Slater</i>
Ross, Sir James Clark (1800-1862). English navigator and scientific writer.	<i>Sir J. C. Ross</i>	Slater, William (died 1626). English theologian.	<i>W. Slater</i>
Ross, W. A. British military officer. ("The Blowpipe," 1884.)	<i>W. A. Ross</i>	Scotman, The (1817-). Scottish daily newspaper.	<i>The Scotman</i>
Rossetti, Christina Georgina (1830-1894). English poet.	<i>C. G. Rossetti</i>	Scott, Sir George Gilbert (1811-1878). English architect.	<i>G. G. Scott</i>
Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante (known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti) (1828-1882). English poet and painter.	<i>D. G. Rossetti</i>	Scott, John (1638-1694). English divine.	<i>J. Scott</i>
Rossetti, William Michael (1829-). English critic, biographer, and translator.	<i>W. M. Rossetti</i>	Scott, John (died 1783). English poet and author.	<i>John Scott</i>
Rosseter, William . Compiler of "Dictionary of Scientific Terms," 1879.	<i>Rosseter</i>	Scott, Joseph Nicol (died about 1774). English clergyman, physician, and lexicographer (editor of Bailey's Dictionary, 1764).	<i>J. N. Scott</i>
Roughley, Thomas . ("Jamaica Planter's Guide," 1823.)	<i>T. Roughley</i>	Scott, Michael (1799-1835). Scottish novelist.	<i>M. Scott</i>
Rous, Francis (about 1600). English poet.	<i>Rous</i>	Scott, Thomas (1747-1821). English Biblical commentator.	<i>T. Scott</i>
Rowcroft, Charles (died 1856?). English novelist.	<i>C. Rowcroft</i>	Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832). Scottish poet and novelist.	<i>Scott</i>
Rowe, Nicholas (1674-1718). English dramatist and poet.	<i>Rowe</i>	Scott, William (about 1636). English writer.	<i>W. Scott</i>
Rowlands, Samuel (died 1634?). English poet and satirist.	<i>Rowlands</i>	Scribner's Magazine (1887-). American monthly literary periodical.	<i>Scribner's Mag.</i>
Rowley, William (first half of 17th century). English dramatist.	<i>Rowley</i>	Scudder, Horace Elisha (1838-). American editor and historical and miscellaneous author.	<i>H. E. Scudder</i>
Roxburghe Ballads (1567-1700). Edited by J. P. Collier, 1847.	<i>Roxburghe Ballads</i>	Scudder, Samuel Hubbard (1837-). American naturalist.	<i>S. H. Scudder</i>
Royal Society of London, History of the (1848).	<i>Hist. Roy. Society</i>	Seager, John . English clergyman and grammarian. ("A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1819.)	<i>Seager</i>
Ruskin, John (1819-). English critic and writer on art.	<i>Ruskin</i>	Sears, Edmund Hamilton (1810-1876). American clergyman.	<i>E. H. Sears</i>
Russell, Irwin (1858-1879). American author.	<i>Irwin Russell</i>	Secker, Thomas (1693-1768). Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>Secker</i>
Russell, Patrick (1726-1805). Scottish physician.	<i>P. Russell</i>	Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (1789-1867). American novelist.	<i>Mrs Sedgwick</i>

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Sedley, Sir Charles** (1639-1701). English dramatist and poet. *Sedley*
- Seeborn, Frederic** (1833-). English historical writer. *F. Seeborn*
- Seeborn, Henry** (1832-1896). British naturalist. *Seeborn*
- Seeley, Sir John Robert** (1834-1896). English historian and philosopher. *J. R. Seeley*
- Seelye, Julius Hawley** (1824-1896). American philosophical writer. *J. H. Seelye*
- Seemann, Berthold** (1825-1871). German-English naturalist. *Seemann*
- Seiss, Joseph Augustus** (1823-). American theologian. *Seiss*
- Selby, Pridaux John** (died 1867). English naturalist. *Selby*
- Selden, John** (1584-1654). English statesman and jurist. *Selden*
- Serenius, Jacobus**. Swedish-English clergyman and scholar. ("Dictionarium Suetico-Anglo-Latinum," 1741.) *Serenius*
- Settle, Elkanah** (1648-1723). English dramatist, poet, and politician. *Settle*
- Sewall, Samuel** (1652-1730). English-American jurist and historical writer. *Sewall*
- Seward, Anna** (1747-1809). English poet. *Anna Seward*
- Seward, William** (1747-1799). English writer. *W. Seward*
- Sewel, William** (about 1654-1725). English lexicographer. ("A Compleat Dictionary, Dutch and English," 1691; 5th ed., 1754; ed. Buys, 1766.) *Sewel*
- Sewell, George** (died 1726). English miscellaneous author. *G. Sewell*
- Shadwell, Charles** (died 1726). English dramatist. *C. Shadwell*
- Shadwell, Thomas** (1640-1892). English dramatist and poet. *Shadwell*
- Shaftesbury, Third Earl of** (Anthony Ashley Cooper) (1671-1713). English moralist. *Shaftesbury*
- Shairp, John Campbell** (1819-1885). Scottish critic and poet. *J. C. Shairp*
- Shakespeare Society, Publications of**. Society instituted in London in 1840.
- Shakspere, William** (1564-1616). English dramatist and poet (folio, 1623 (Booth's reprint, 1864); Knight's ed., 1838-43 (Amer. ed., 1841); Globe ed., 1874; Furness's Variorum ed., beginning 1877. Globe edition generally used; quartos, variorum editions, and others consulted). *Shak.*
- Shakespeare Society, New, Publications of**. Society instituted in London in 1842.
- Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate** (1841-). American geologist and author. *N. S. Shaler*
- Sharp, John** (1644-1714). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sharp*
- Sharp, William** (1856-). English critic. *W. Sharp*
- Sharpe, James B.** (lived about 1820). British medical writer. *Sharpe*
- Sharpe, John**. English clergyman, translator of William of Malmesbury's writings (1815). *J. Sharpe*
- Sharpe, Samuel** (1799-1881). English Egyptologist and Biblical scholar. *S. Sharpe*
- Shaw, Albert** (1857-). American political economist and journalist. *A. Shaw*
- Shaw, Peter** (died 1763). English physician and writer on chemistry. *P. Shaw*
- Shaw, Thomas Budd** (1813-1862). English writer on English literature. *T. B. Shaw, or Shaw*
- Shedd, William Greenough Thayer** (1820-1894). American clergyman and theologian. *Shedd*
- Sheffield, John** (Duke of Buckinghamshire) (1649-1721). English poet and writer. *Sheffield*
- Sheil, Richard Lalor** (1791-1851). Irish politician and writer. *Sheil*
- Sheldon, Richard** (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. *Sheldon*
- Shelford, Robert** (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. *Shelford*
- Shelley, Percy Bysshe** (1792-1822). English poet. *Shelley*
- Shelton, Thomas** (beginning of 17th century). English translator. *Shelton*
- Shenstone, William** (1714-1763). English pastoral poet. *Shenstone*
- Shepard, Thomas** (1606-1649). English-American clergyman. *T. Shepard*
- Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara** (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830-1862). English novelist. *E. S. Sheppard*
- Sherburne, Sir Edward** (1618-1702). English translator. *Sir E. Sherburne*
- Sheridan, Philip Henry** (1831-1888). American general. *P. H. Sheridan*
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler** (1761-1816). Irish dramatist and orator. *Sheridan*
- Sheridan, Thomas** (1721-1768). Irish actor and lexicographer. ("A Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1780; 4th ed., 1797.) *T. Sheridan*
- Sherlock, Thomas** (1678-1761). Bishop of London. *Bp. Sherlock*
- Sherman, William Tecumseh** (1820-1891). American general. *W. T. Sherman*
- Sherwood, Robert**. English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgrave's French dictionary, 1632) *Sherwood*
- Shinn, Charles Howard** (1852-). American author. *C. H. Shinn*
- Shiple, Orby** (1832-). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *O. Shipley*
- Shirley, Sir Anthony** (about 1565-1630). English traveler. *Sir A. Shirley*
- Shirley, James** (1596-1666). English dramatist. *Shirley*
- Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's** (1647). *Shorter Catechism*
- Shorthouse, Joseph Henry** (1834-). English novelist. *J. H. Shorthouse*
- Shuckford, Samuel** (died 1754). English historian. *Shuckford*
- Sibbald, Sir Robert** (died 1712). Scottish naturalist and antiquary. *Sir R. Sibbald*
- Sibbes, Richard** (1577-1635). English clergyman. *R. Sibbes*
- Sibley, Ebenezer** (about 1800). English physician and writer on astrology. *Sibley*
- Sidgwick, Alfred**. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *A. Sidgwick*
- Sidgwick, Henry** (1838-). English philosophical writer. *H. Sidgwick*
- Sidney or Sydney, Algernon** (1622?-1683). English republican statesman, and writer on government, etc. *Algernon Sidney*
- Sidney or Sydney, Sir Henry** (died 1586). English statesman. *Sir H. Sidney*
- Sidney or Sydney, Sir Philip** (1554-1586). English poet, author, and soldier. *Sir P. Sidney*
- Sigourney, Lydia Huntley** (1791-1865). American poet. *L. H. Sigourney*
- Silliman, Benjamin** (1779-1864). American scientist. *Silliman*
- Silliman, Benjamin** (1816-1885). American chemist. *B. Silliman*
- Silver Smith's Handbook** (1885). George E. Gee. *Silver Smith's Handbook*
- Silver Sunbeam, The**. A treatise on photography. J. Towler, 1879. *Silver Sunbeam*
- Simmonds, Peter Lund** (1814-). English commercial writer. ("Dictionary of Trade Products," etc., 1858, 1872.) *Simmonds*
- Simms, William Gilmore** (1806-1870). American novelist, poet, and historical writer. *W. G. Simms*
- Sinclair, Sir John** (1754-1833). Scottish politician and author. *Sir J. Sinclair*
- Sinnett, A. P.** (1840-). English journalist and writer on theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett*
- Skeat, Walter William** (1835-). English philologist. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1882; 2d ed., 1884; "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1884; "Concise Dictionary of Middle English" (ed. Mayhew and Skeat), 1888; "A Concise Gothic Glossary," 1888, etc.) *Skeat*
- Skelton, John** (died 1520). English clergyman and poet. *Skelton*
- Skelton, Joseph** (first half of 19th century). English antiquary. *J. Skelton*
- Skelton, Philip** (1707-1787). Irish theological writer. *Philip Skelton*
- Skinner, John** (1721-1807). Scottish clergyman, poet, and church historian. *Skinner, or Rev. J. Skinner*
- Skinner, Robert** (died 1670). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Skinner*
- Skinner, Stephen** (1623-1667). English lexicographer. ("Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae," 1671.) *Skinner*
- Sladen, Douglas** (1856-). English-Australian writer. *D. Sladen*
- Slang Dictionary, The**. See *Hotten*. *Slang Dict.*
- Slick, Sam**. See *Halliburton*.
- Smalridge, George** (1603-1719). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Smalridge*
- Smart, Benjamin Humphrey** (1787?-1872?). English lexicographer and philosopher. ("A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1836.) *Smart*
- Smart, Christopher** (1722-1770). English poet. *C. Smart*
- Smellie, William** (1740?-1795). Scottish naturalist, editor of 1st edition of "Encyclopaedia Britannica." *W. Smellie*
- Smiles, Samuel** (1812-). Scottish biographer and moralist. *S. Smiles*
- Smith, Adam** (1723-1790). Scottish political economist and philosopher. *Adam Smith*
- Smith, Albert** (1816-1860). English novelist and humorist. *Albert Smith*
- Smith, Alexander** (1830-1867). Scottish poet. *Alex. Smith*
- Smith, Charles John**. English clergyman and grammarian. ("Synonyms Discriminated," 1879.) *C. J. Smith*
- Smith, Edmund** (1688-1710). English poet. *E. Smith*
- Smith, George Barnett** (1841-). English journalist and author. *G. Barnett Smith*
- Smith, Goldwin** (1823-). English-Canadian historian and publicist. *Goldwin Smith*
- Smith, Henry Boynton** (1815-1877). American theologian. *H. B. Smith*
- Smith, Horace** (1779-1849). English poet and humorist. *H. Smith*
- Smith, James** (1775-1839). English poet and humorist. *James Smith*
- Smith, Sir James Edward** (1759-1828). English botanist. *J. E. Smith*
- Smith, John** (1679?-1691?). English traveler, and writer and compiler of travels. *Capt. John Smith*
- Smith, John**. English writer. ("Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age," 1666.) *Dr. J. Smith*
- Smith, John**. (A Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants, 1882.) *John Smith*
- Smith, Philip** (died 1885). English classical, ecclesiastical, and general writer. *P. Smith*
- Smith, R. Bosworth**. Contemporary English historical writer. *R. Bosworth Smith*
- Smith, Samuel Stanhope** (1750-1819). American theologian. *S. S. Smith*
- Smith, Sydney** (1771-1845). English clergyman, wit, and essayist. *Sydney Smith*
- Smith, Sir Thomas** (died 1577). English statesman and author. *Sir T. Smith*
- Smith, Thomas Roger** (1830-). English writer on architecture. *T. R. Smith*
- Smith, William** (1711-1787). English translator. *Dean Smith*
- Smith, Sir William** (1813-1898). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). *Dr. W. Smith, or Smith*
- Smith, William Robertson** (1846-1894). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor. *W. R. Smith*
- Smollett, Tobias George** (1721-1771). British novelist and historian. *Smollett*
- Smyth, Charles Piazzi** (1819-). British astronomer. *Piazzi Smyth*
- Smyth, William Henry** (1788-1865). English admiral and astronomer. *Admiral Smyth*
- Soley, James Russell** (1850-). American writer. *J. R. Soley*
- Sollas, W. Johnson** (1849-). English scientist. *W. J. Sollas*
- Somerville, William** (died 1742). English poet. *Somerville*
- Sommer, William** (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.) *Sommer*
- Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides** (1807-1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.) *Sophocles*
- Sopwith, Thomas** (about 1830). English writer. *Sopwith*
- Sorley, William Ritchie**. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *W. R. Sorley*
- Soule, Richard** (1812-1877). American compiler. ("Dictionary of Synonyms.") *Soule*
- South, Robert** (1633-1716). English divine. *South*
- Southern or Sothere, Thomas** (1660-1746). Irish dramatist. *Southern*
- Southey, Robert** (1774-1843). English poet and author. *Southey*
- South Kensington Museum Handbooks**. *S. K. Handbook*
- Southwell, Robert** (1560-1595). English poet and theological writer. *Southwell*
- Spalding, John** (died about 1670). Scottish historian. *Spalding*
- Spectator, The** (1711-1712). English literary periodical. *Spectator*
- Spectator, The** (1828-). English weekly periodical. *Spectator*
- Speed, John** (died 1620). English historian and topographer. *Speed*
- Spelman, Sir Henry** (1562-1641). English antiquary. ("Glossarium Archæologicum," 1626-1664.) *Spelman*
- Spence, Joseph** (1699-1768). English critic. *J. Spence*
- Spencer, Herbert** (1820-). English philosopher. *H. Spencer*
- Spencer, John** (1630-1695). English Biblical critic. *J. Spencer*
- Spenser, Edmund** (died 1599). English poet. *Spenser*
- Spiers, Alexander** (died 1869). English-French philologist. (A French and English dictionary, 1846; 29th ed., 1884.)
- Spoford, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott** (1835-). American novelist and poet. *H. P. Spoford*
- Spons' Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, etc.** *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*
- Sportsman's Gazetteer** (1883). Charles Hallock.
- Spottiswoode, William** (1825-1883). English mathematician and physicist. *Spottiswoode*
- Sprague, Charles** (1791-1875). American poet. *Sprague*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Sprague, William Buell** (1795-1876). American clergyman and author. *W. B. Sprague*
- Sprat, Thomas** (1636-1713). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Sprat*
- Spring, Gardiner** (1785-1873). American clergyman. *Gardiner Spring*
- Spurrell, William**. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) *Spurrell*
- Stackhouse, Thomas** (died 1752). English clergyman and author. *Stackhouse*
- Stafford, Anthony** (died 1641). English religious writer. *Stafford*
- Stainer, Sir John** (1840-). English writer on music, and composer (editor, with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms"). *Stainer, or Stainer and Barrett*
- Standard, The** (1853-). American weekly periodical. *The Standard*
- Standard Natural History** (1884-1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*
- Stanhope, Lady Hester** (1776-1839). English traveler. *Lady Stanhope*
- Stanhope, Fifth Earl** (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805-1875). English historian. *Lord Stanhope*
- Stanhurst, Richard** (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. *Stanhurst*
- Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn** (1815-1881). English clergyman and theological and historical writer. *A. P. Stanley*
- Stanley, Henry Morton** (1840-). Welsh-American traveler in Africa. *H. M. Stanley*
- Stanley, Thomas** (1625-1679). English poet, translator, and philosophical writer. *T. Stanley*
- Stansbury, Howard** (1806-1863). American surveyor. *H. Stansbury*
- Stapleton or Stapyllton, Sir Robert** (died 1659). English poet and translator. *Stapylton*
- Stapleton, Thomas** (1535-1598). English Roman Catholic writer. *T. Stapleton*
- Stapleton, Thomas** (1806?-1850). English antiquary. *Stapleton*
- Statesman's Year Book** (1864-). English statistical annual. *Stapleton*
- Stedman, Edmund Clarence** (1833-). American poet and critic. *Stedman*
- Steele, Sir Richard** (1672?-1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. *Steele*
- Stevens, George** (1736-1800). English Shaksperian commentator. *Stevens*
- Stephen, Henry John** (1787?-1864). English jurist. *Stephen*
- Stephen, Sir James** (1789-1850). English historical writer. *Sir J. Stephen*
- Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames** (1829-1894). English jurist. *J. F. Stephen*
- Stephen, Leslie** (1832-). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Dictionary of National Biography," 1885- . *Leslie Stephen*
- Stephens, Alexander Hamilton** (1812-1883). American statesman. *A. H. Stephens*
- Stepney, George** (1663-1707). English diplomatist and poet. *Stepney*
- Sterling, John** (1806-1844). Scottish essayist and poet. *Sterling*
- Sternberg, George Miller** (1838-). American surgeon. *G. M. Sternberg*
- Sterne, Laurence** (1713-1768). English clergyman and humorist. *Sterne*
- Sternhold, Thomas** (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. *Sternhold*
- Stevens, John** (died 1720). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and English Dictionary," 1706.) *Stevens*
- Stevens, John Austin** (1827-). American historical writer. *J. A. Stevens*
- Stevenson, Robert Louis** (1850-1891). Scottish novelist. *R. L. Stevenson*
- Stewart, Balfour** (1828-1887). Scottish physicist. *B. Stewart*
- Stewart, Dugald** (1753-1828). Scottish philosopher. *D. Stewart*
- Stiles, Henry Reed** (1832-). American physician and historical writer. *H. R. Stiles*
- Still, John** (about 1543-1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. *Bp. Still*
- Stillé, Charles Janeway** (1819-). American historical writer. *Stillé*
- Stillingfleet, Edward** (1635-1699). Bishop of Worcester. *Stillingfleet*
- Stirling, James Hutchinson** (1820-). Scottish philosopher. *J. Hutchinson Stirling*
- Stirling, Earl of** (William Alexander) (1567?-1640). Scottish poet. *Stirling*
- Stockton, Francis Richard** (1834-). American novelist. *F. R. Stockton*
- Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood**. British military writer. *Stocqueler*
- Stoddard, Charles Warren** (1843-). American poet and author. *C. W. Stoddard*
- Stoddard, Mrs. R. H.** (Elizabeth Barstow) (1823-). American author. *E. B. Stoddard*
- Stoddard, Richard Henry** (1825-). American poet and author. *R. H. Stoddard*
- Stoddart, Sir John** (1773-1856). English miscellaneous writer. *Sir J. Stoddart*
- Stokes, David** (middle of 17th century). English Orientalist and Biblical scholar. *D. Stokes*
- Stokes, Sir George Gabriel** (1819-). British mathematician and physicist. *Stokes*
- Stonehenge**. See *J. H. Walsh*.
- Stormonth, James** (1825-1882). Scottish lexicographer. ("Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1871; 7th ed., 1892.) *Stormonth*
- Storrs, Richard Salter** (1821-). American clergyman. *R. S. Storrs*
- Story, Joseph** (1779-1845). American jurist. *Story*
- Story, William Wetmore** (1819-1895). American sculptor and author. *W. W. Story*
- Stoughton, William** (1632-1701). Governor of Massachusetts. *Stoughton*
- Stout, George Frederick**. Contemporary English writer on metaphysics. *G. F. Stout*
- Stow, John** (1525-1605). English antiquary. *Stow*
- Stowe, Harriet Beecher** (1812-1896). American novelist. *H. B. Stowe*
- Stowell, Lord** (William Scott) (1745-1836). English jurist. *Lord Stowell*
- Strachey, William** (first part of 17th century). American colonist and writer of travels. *W. Strachey*
- Strangford, Viscount** (Percy Smythe) (1825-1869). English writer. *Lord Strangford*
- Strasburger, Eduard** (1844-). German botanist. *Strasburger*
- Stratmann, Francis Henry** (died 1884). German philologist. ("A Dictionary of the Old English Language," 3d ed., 1878; revised ed., "A Middle-English Dictionary," ed. H. Bradley, 1891.) *Stratmann*
- Street, Alfred Billings** (1811-1881). American poet. *A. B. Street*
- Streeter, Edwin W.** (1833-). British writer on precious stones. *E. W. Streeter*
- Strickland, Agnes** (1806-1874). English historical writer. *Miss Strickland*
- Strutt, Joseph** (1742-1802). English antiquary. *Strutt*
- Strype, John** (1643-1737). English ecclesiastical biographer. *Strype*
- Stuart, Moses** (1780-1852). American theologian and Hebraist. *M. Stuart*
- Stuart, Robert**. English writer. ("Dictionary of Architecture," 1830.) *R. Stuart*
- Stubbs, Philip**. English writer. ("Anatomie of Abuses," 1583.) *Stubbs*
- Stubbs, William** (1825-). Bishop of Oxford, and historian. *Stubbs*
- Student, The** (1650).
- Stukeley, William** (1687-1765). English antiquary. *Stukeley*
- Suckling, Sir John** (about 1609-1642). English poet. *Suckling*
- Sullivan, William Kirby** (1822?-1890). Irish Celtic scholar. *W. K. Sullivan*
- Sullivant, William Starling** (1803-1873). American botanist. *W. S. Sullivant*
- Sully, James** (1842-). English psychologist. *J. Sully*
- Sumner, Charles** (1811-1874). American statesman and orator. *Sumner*
- Sumner, William Graham** (1840-). American political economist. *W. G. Sumner*
- Surrey, Earl of** (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. *Surrey*
- Surtees Society Publications**. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.
- Swainson, William** (1789-1856?). English naturalist. *Swainson*
- Swan, John**. English writer. ("Speculum Mundi," 1635.) *Swan*
- Swedenborg, Emanuel** (1688-1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theologian. *Swedenborg*
- Swift, Jonathan** (1667-1745). Irish clergyman, satirist, humorist, and publicist. *Swift*
- Swift, Zephaniah** (1759-1823). American jurist. *Z. Swift*
- Swinburne, Algernon Charles** (1837-). English poet and essayist. *Swinburne*
- Swinburne, Henry** (1752?-1803). English traveler. *H. Swinburne*
- Swinton, William** (1833-1892). American historical writer and journalist. *W. Swinton*
- Sydenham Society's Lexicon**. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878-.) *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
- Sydney**. See *Sidney*
- Sylvester, Joshua** (1563-1618). English translator. *Sylvester*
- Symonds, John Addington** (1840-1893). English essayist. *J. A. Symonds*
- Tait, Peter Guthrie** (1831-). Scottish physicist. *Tait*
- Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon** (1796-1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatic writer, and essayist. *Talfourd*
- Tannahill, Robert** (1774-1810). Scottish poet. *Tannahill*
- Tate, Nahum** (1652-1715). Irish poet and dramatist. *Tate*
- Tate, Ralph**. Contemporary English naturalist. *R. Tate*
- Tatham, John** (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. *J. Tatham*
- Tatler, The** (1709-1711). English literary periodical. *Tatler*
- Taussig, Frank W.** (1859-). American political economist. *Taussig*
- Taylor, Alfred Swaine** (1806-1880). English medical writer. *A. S. Taylor*
- Taylor, Bayard** (1825-1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels, and novelist. *B. Taylor*
- Taylor, Sir Henry** (1800-1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. *Sir H. Taylor*
- Taylor, Isaac** (1787-1865). English philosophical and theological writer. *Is. Taylor*
- Taylor, Isaac** (1829-). English clergyman and philologist. *Isaac Taylor*
- Taylor, Jeremy** (1613-1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. *Jer. Taylor*
- Taylor, John** (1580-1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). *John Taylor*
- Taylor, John** (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Taylor*
- Taylor or Tallor, Robert** (lived about 1614). English playwright. *R. Taylor*
- Taylor, William** (1765-1836). English translator and author. *W. Taylor*
- Teall, J. J. Harris**. British writer on petrography. *Teall*
- Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review** (1872). English weekly scientific periodical. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*
- Temple, Sir William** (1628-1699). English statesman and author. *Sir W. Temple*
- Ten Brink, Bernhard** (1811-1892). German author. ("Early Eng. Lit.," 1883.) *Ten Brink*
- Tennant, William** (1785?-1848). Scottish poet and philologist. *Tennant*
- Tennent, Sir James Emerson** (1804-1869). Irish politician and miscellaneous author. *Sir J. E. Tennent*
- Tennyson, Lord** (Alfred Tennyson) (1809-1892). English poet. *Tennyson*
- Teonge, Henry**. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675-1679.) *Henry Teonge*
- Terry, Edward** (died about 1660). English traveler. *E. Terry*
- Testament of Love** (about 1400). Middle English poem, at one time ascribed to Chaucer. *Testament of Love*
- Thackeray, Anne Isabella** (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) (1838-). English author. *Miss Thackeray*
- Thackeray, William Makepeace** (1811-1863). English novelist and critic. *Thackeray*
- Thaxter, Celia Laightone** (1836-1894). American poet. *C. Thaxter*
- Thearle, S. J. P.**. English writer. ("Naval Architecture," 1873.) *Thearle*
- Therapeutic Gazette** (1877-). American medical periodical. *Therapeutic Gazette*
- Thirlwall, Connop** (1797-1875). Bishop of St. David's and historian. *Bp. Thirlwall*
- Thiselton-Dyer, T. F.**. English clergyman and writer on folk-lore. *Thiselton-Dyer*
- Thom, William** (1799-1850). Scottish poet. *W. Thom*
- Thomas, Edith Matilda** (1854-). American poet. *Edith M. Thomas*
- Thomas, Joseph** (1811-1891). American physician and encyclopedist. ("A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," 1856.) *J. Thomas*
- Thomas, Theodore Gaillard** (1831-). American physician. *Thomas*
- Thompson, Maurice** (1841-). American miscellaneous writer, author (with William Thompson) of "Archery." *M. and W. Thompson*
- Thompson, Silvanus Phillips** (1851-). English physicist. *S. P. Thompson*
- Thompson, William** (died about 1766). English poet. *W. Thompson*
- Thoms, William John** (1803-1885). English antiquary and writer on folk-lore, first editor of "Notes and Queries." *W. J. Thoms*
- Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville** (1830-1882). Scottish scientist. *Sir C. W. Thomson*
- Thomson, James** (1700-1748). Scottish poet. *Thomson*
- Thomson, Mowbray**. English officer. ("Story of Cawnpore," 1859.) *M. Thomson*
- Thomson, William** (1819-1890). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Thomson*
- Thomson, Sir William** (Lord Kelvin) (1824-). Scottish physicist and mathematician. *Sir W. Thomson*
- Thoreau, Henry David** (1817-1862). American author. *Thoreau*
- Thoresby, Ralph** (1658-1725). English antiquary. *Thoresby*
- Thornton Romances** (about 1440).
- Thorold, Anthony Wilson** (1825-1896). Bishop of Winchester. *A. W. Thorold*
- Thorpe, Benjamin** (died 1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. *Thorpe*
- Thorpe, Thomas Bangs** (1815-1878). American artist and journalist. *T. B. Thorpe*
- Thrale, Hester Lynch**. See *Piozzi*.
- Throckmorton, Sir John Courtney** (about 1600). English writer. *Throckmorton*
- Thurlow, Lord** (Edward Thurlow) (1732-1806). English statesman and jurist. *Lord Thurlow*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Thurston, Robert Henry** (1839-). American engineer. *Thurston*
Thynn or Thynne, Francis (died about 1611). English antiquary. *Thynn*
Tibbitts, Edward T. English physician. ("Medical Fashions," 1884.) *E. T. Tibbitts*
Tickell, Thomas (1686-1740). English poet and translator. *Tickell*
Ticknor, George (1791-1871). American scholar. ("History of Spanish Literature," 1863.) *Ticknor*
Tidball, John Caldwell (1825-). American general and military writer. *Tidball*
Tillotson, John (1630-1694). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Tillotson*
Times, The (1788-). English daily newspaper. *Times (London)*
Tindal, Nicholas (1687-1774). English translator. *Tindal*
Tindal or Tindale, William. See *Tyndale*
Titcomb, Sara Elizabeth. American writer. *S. E. Titcomb*
Titcomb, Timothy. See *J. G. Holland*
Todd, Henry John (died 1845). English clergyman and author, editor of Johnson's Dictionary (1818). *Todd*
Todhunter, Isaac (1820-1884). English mathematician. *Todhunter*
Tollet, George (died 1779). English critic. *Tollet*
Tomkis or Tomkins, Thomas (17th century). British dramatist. *T. Tomkis*
Tomlins, Harold Nuttall (beginning of 19th century). English legal writer. *Tomlins*
Tomlinson, Charles (1808-1897). English physicist. *C. Tomlinson*
Tooke, John Horne (1736-1812). English philologist and politician. *Horne Tooke*
Tooke, William (1744-1820). English historian and miscellaneous writer. *Tooke*
Tooker, William (died 1620). English clergyman. *Tooker*
Toplady, Augustus Montague (1740-1778). English clergyman and hymn-writer. *Toplady*
Topsell, Edward (about 1600). English naturalist. *Topsell*
Torkington, Sir Richard (about 1517). Writer of memoirs. *Torkington*
Totten, Benjamin J. (1806-1877). American naval officer. ("Naval Text-book and Dictionary," 1841; revised ed., 1864.) *Totten*
Tourgée, Albion Winegar (1838-). American novelist, lawyer, and lecturer. *Tourgée*
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (1656-1708). French botanist. *Tournefort*
Tourneur, Cyril (beginning of 17th century). English dramatist. *Tourneur*
Towneley Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays acted at Wakefield, assigned to the end of the 13th century. *Towneley Mysteries*
Trapp, John (1601-1699). English clergyman and Biblical commentator. *J. Trapp*
Trapp, Joseph (1679-1747). English poet. *Trapp*
Treasury of Botany, Maunder's. Edited by John Lindley and Thomas Moore. *Treas. of Bot.*
Trench, Richard Chenevix (1807-1886). Archbishop of Dublin, miscellaneous writer. *Abp. Trench, or Trench*
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (1838-). English politician and author. *Trevelyan*
Trevisa, John de. English clergyman, translator of Higden's "Polychronicon" (1387). *Trevisa*
Trollope, Anthony (1815-1882). English novelist. *Trollope*
Trollope, Frances Milton (died 1863). English novelist. *Mrs. Trollope*
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (1810-1892). English novelist and historian. *T. A. Trollope*
Trowbridge, John (1843-). American physicist. *J. Trowbridge*
Trowbridge, John Townsend (1827-). American novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. *J. T. Trowbridge*
Trumbull, Benjamin (1735-1820). American historical writer. *B. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Gurdon (1841-). American ornithologist and artist. *G. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Henry Clay (1831-). American religious writer. *H. C. Trumbull*
Trumbull, James Hammond (1821-1897). American philologist and historical writer. *J. Hammond Trumbull*
Trumbull, John (1750-1831). American lawyer and poet. *J. Trumbull*
Tryon, George Washington (1838-1888). American conchologist. *Tryon*
Tucker, Abraham (1705-1774). English philosophical writer. *A. Tucker*
Tucker, Josiah (1711-1790). English clergyman and political writer. *Tucker*
Tuckerman, Bayard (1855-). American critic. *B. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Edward (1817-1886). American botanist. *E. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Henry Theodore (1813-1871). American author. *H. T. Tuckerman*
Tuer, Andrew W. (1838-). British author and publisher. *Tuer*
Tuke, Sir Samuel (died 1673). English dramatist. *Tuke*
Tulloch, John (1823-1886). Scottish clergyman and theological writer. *Tulloch*
Tunstall, Cuthbert (1475?-1559). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Tunstall*
Tupper, Martin Parquhar (1810-1849). English writer. *Tupper*
Turberville, George (lived about 1530-1594). English poet. *Turberville*
Turnbull, Richard (about 1600). English miscellaneous writer. *R. Turnbull*
Turner, Edward (1797-1839?). English chemist. *E. Turner*
Turner, Sir James (last half of 17th century). English writer of military essays. *Sir J. Turner*
Turner, Sharon (1768-1847). English historian. *S. Turner*
Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. *Tusser*
Twain, Mark. See *Clemens*
Twining, Thomas (1734-1804). English translator and writer. *Twining*
Twisden or Twysden, Sir Roger (1597-1672). English antiquary. *Sir R. Twisden*
Tyers, Thomas (1726-1787). English miscellaneous writer. *Tyers*
Tyler, Moses Coit (1835-). American critic. *M. C. Tyler*
Tylor, Edward Burnett (1832-). English archaeologist and ethnologist. *E. B. Tylor*
Tyndale or Tindale, William (died 1536). English Reformer, translator of the Bible. *Tyndale*
Tyndall, John (1820-1898). British physicist. *Tyndall*
Tyrwhitt, Thomas (1730-1786). English antiquary (editor of Chaucer). *Tyrwhitt*
Tytler, Sarah. See *Keddie*
Udall, John (died 1592). English nonconformist divine. *J. Udall*
Udall, Nicholas (1506?-1556?). English dramatist and translator. *Udall*
Ueberweg, Friedrich (1826-1871). German philosopher. *Ueberweg*
Underwood, Lucius Marcus (1853-). American botanist. *Underwood*
Upton, Emory (1839-1881). American general and military writer. *Upton*
Ure, Andrew (1778-1857). Scottish physician and chemist. ("Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines"; 7th ed., by R. Hunt and F. W. Rudler, 1878.) *Urr*
Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translator of Rabelais. *Urquhart*
Usaher or Usher, James (1580-1656). Archbishop of Armagh. *Abp. Usher*
Valenciennes, Achille (1794-1865). French naturalist. *Valenciennes*
Valentine, Thomas (lived about 1645). English clergyman. *Valentine*
Vanbrugh, Sir John (1667-1726). English dramatist and architect. *Vanbrugh*
Van Dyke, John Charles (1856-). American author. *J. C. Van Dyke*
Vaníček, Alois. Bohemian philologist. ("Griechisch-Lateinisch Etymologisches Wörterbuch," 1877.) *Vaníček*
Vasey, George (1822-). American botanist. *Vasey*
Vaughan, Henry (1621-1693?). British poet. *H. Vaughan*
Vaughan, Rice (second half of 17th century). British legal and economic writer. *Rice Vaughan*
Veitch, John (1829-1894). Scottish philosophical writer. *Veitch*
Venn, John (1834-). English logician. *J. Venn*
Vergil, Polydore (died 1555). Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. *Vergil*
Versteegan, Richard (died about 1635). English antiquary. *Versteegan*
Very, Jones (1813-1880). American poet. *Jones Very*
Vicars, John (1582-1652). English religious writer. *Vicars*
Vieyra, Antonio. Portuguese lexicographer. (A Portuguese-English dictionary, 1805, 1860, 1878, etc.) *Vieyra*
Vigfusson, Gudbrand (1827-1889). Icelandic-English philologist. ("An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. Collections of the late Richard Cleasby" (1797-1847), 1874.) *Vigfusson*
Vincent, William (1739-1816). English clergyman and scholar. *W. Vincent*
Vines, Sydney Howard (1849-). English botanist. *Vines*
Violet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814-1879). French archaeologist and architect. *Violet-le-Duc*
Vives, John Louis (1492-1540). Spanish theologian. *Vives*
Wackernagel, Karl Heinrich Wilhelm (1806-1869). German philologist. ("Altddeutsches Handwörterbuch," 5th ed., 1878.) *Wackernagel*
Wahl, William H. (1848-). American technical writer. *W. H. Wahl*
Waiz, Theodor (1821-1864). German anthropologist and philosopher. *Waiz*
Trans. by Collingwood.
Wake, William (1657-1737). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Wake*
Wakefield, Gilbert (1756-1801). English theologian and scholar. *Wakefield*
Wakefield Plays. Same as *Towneley Mysteries*
Walker, Anthony (about 1630-1700). English miscellaneous writer. *A. Walker*
Walker, Francis Amasa (1840-1897). American political economist. *F. A. Walker*
Walker, John (1732-1807). English lexicographer. ("A Rhyming Dictionary," 1775; "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," 1791.) *Walker*
Wallace, Alfred Russel (1822-). English naturalist. *A. R. Wallace*
Wallace, Donald Mackenzie (1841-). Scottish traveler and author. *D. M. Wallace*
Wallace, Horace Binney (1817-1852). American jurist and author. *H. B. Wallace*
Wallace, Lewis (1827-). American general and novelist. *Lew Wallace, or L. Wallace*
Wallace, Robert (1831-). Scottish clergyman and politician. *R. Wallace*
Wallace, William (1843-1897). English philosophical writer. *W. Wallace*
Wallack, Lester (1820-1888). American actor. *Lester Wallack*
Waller, Edmund (1605-1687). English poet. *Waller*
Wallis, John (1616-1703). English mathematician and theologian. *Wallis*
Walpole, Horace (Fourth Earl of Orford) (1717-1797). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Walpole*
Walpole, Sir Robert (Earl of Orford) (1676-1745). English statesman. *Sir R. Walpole*
Walsall, Samuel (about 1615). English clergyman. *Walsall*
Walsh, John Henry (pseudonym "Stonehenge") (1810-1888). English writer on sporting and miscellaneous subjects. *J. H. Walsh, or Stonehenge*
Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels. *R. Walsh*
Walsh, William (1663-1708?). English poet. *Walsh*
Walton, Isaac (1593-1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete Angler," 1653.) *J. Walton*
Wandesforde, Christopher (Viscount Castlecomer) (1592-1640). English politician. *Wandesforde*
Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George (1810-1852). Irish author. *Eliot Warburton*
Warburton, William (1698-1779). Bishop of Gloucester. *Warburton, or Bp. Warburton*
Ward, Adolphus William (1837-). English historical writer. *A. W. Ward*
Ward, Mrs. E. S. See *Phelps*
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold) (1851-). English novelist. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*
Ward, James. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *J. Ward*
Ward, John (1679?-1758). English miscellaneous writer. *John Ward*
Ward, Lester Frank (1841-). American botanist and geologist. *L. F. Ward*
Ward, Nathaniel (died 1652). English-American clergyman. *N. Ward*
Ward, Robert Plumer (1765-1846). English politician and miscellaneous writer. *R. Ward*
Ward, Samuel (1577-1639). English clergyman. *S. Ward*
Ward, Seth (1617?-1689). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Ward*
Ward, Thomas (1652-1709). English Roman Catholic controversialist. *T. Ward*
Ward, W. (beginning of 18th century). British biographer. *W. Ward*
Wardrop, James (died 1860). Scottish surgeon and surgical writer. *Wardrop*
Ware, William (1797-1852). American clergyman and author. *W. Ware*
Ware, William Robert (1832-). American architect. *W. R. Ware*
Warner, Charles Dudley (1829-). American essayist and editor. *C. D. Warner*
Warner, William (died 1609). English poet. *Warner*
Warren, Henry White (1831-). American bishop and astronomical writer. *H. W. Warren*
Warren, Samuel (1807-1877). English novelist and legal writer. *Warren*
Warton, Joseph (1722-1800). English poet and critic. *J. Warton*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Warton, Thomas** (1728-1790). English poet and critic. *T. Warton*
- Washington, George** (1732-1799). First President of the United States. *Washington*
- Washington, Joseph** (end of 17th century). English legal writer. *J. Washington*
- Waterhouse, Edward** (1619-1670). English clergyman and antiquary. *Waterhouse*
- Waterland, Daniel** (1683-1740). English theologian. *Waterland*
- Waters, Robert** (1835-). American educator. *R. Waters*
- Watson, Robert** (1730-1781). Scottish historical writer. *R. Watson*
- Watson, Sereno** (1826-1892). American botanist. *S. Watson*
- Watson, Thomas** (died 1582). Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Lincoln. *Bp. Watson*
- Watson, Sir Thomas** (1792-1882). English physician. *Sir T. Watson*
- Watson, William**. English author. ("Amical Call to Repentance," 1691.) *W. Watson*
- Watt, James** (1736-1819). Scottish inventor and physicist. *J. Watt*
- Watts, Henry** (1825-1884). English chemist and editor. ("A Dictionary of Chemistry," 1863, etc.) *Watts's Dict. of Chem., or H. Watts*
- Watts, Isaac** (1674-1748). English clergyman, theologian, and hymn-writer. *Watts*
- Waugh, Edwin** (1818-1890). English poet. *Waugh*
- Weale, John** (died 1802). English publisher and editor. ("Dictionary of Terms in Architecture, etc.," 1849; 4th ed., edited by Robert Hunt, 1873.) *Weale*
- Webbe, Edward** (about 1590). English traveler. *E. Webbe*
- Webbe, William** (end of 16th century). English critic and poet. *W. Webbe*
- Weber, Henry William** (1783-1818). English writer (editor of "Metrical Romances," 1810). *Weber*
- Webster, Daniel** (1782-1852). American statesman and orator. *D. Webster*
- Webster, John** (died about 1654). English dramatist. *Webster*
- Webster, Noah** (1758-1843). American lexicographer and author. ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1828; ed. Goodrich, 1847; ed. Porter, 1864; "Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language," ed. Porter, 1890.) *N. Webster*
- Wedgwood, Hensleigh** (1805-1861). English philologist. ("A Dictionary of English Etymology," 3d ed., 1878; "Contested Etymologies," 1882.) *Wedgwood*
- Weed, Thurlow** (1797-1882). American journalist and politician. *T. Weed*
- Weeden, William Babcock** (1834-). American author. *W. B. Weeden*
- Weever, John** (died 1632). English antiquary. *Weever*
- Weigand, Friedrich Ludwig Karl** (1804-1878). German philologist. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 4th ed., 1881.) *Weigand*
- Weir, Harrison William** (1824-). English artist and author. *Harrison Weir*
- Wells, David Ames** (1828-1898). American economist. *D. A. Wells*
- Wells, J. Soelberg** (1824-1879). English ophthalmologist. *J. S. Wells*
- Welsh, Alfred Hix** (1850-). American educator and author. *Welsh*
- West, Gilbert** (died 1756). English poet and religious writer. *West*
- Westfield, Thomas** (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Westfield*
- Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism** (1647). *Shorter Catechism*
- Westminster Confession of Faith** (1646). *West. Conf. of Faith*
- Westminster Review** (1824-). English quarterly literary review. *Westminster Rev.*
- Westwood, John Obadiah** (1805-1893). English entomologist. *Westwood*
- Whalley, Peter** (1722-1791). English clergyman and editor. *Whalley*
- Wharton, Francis** (1820-1889). American jurist. *F. Wharton*
- Wharton, Henry** (1664-1695). English antiquary. *H. Wharton*
- Wharton, J. J. S.** English legal writer. ("Law Lexicon," 1846-48; 7th ed., 1883.) *Wharton*
- Whately, Richard** (1787-1863). Archbishop of Dublin. *Whately*
- Whately, William** (1583-1639). English Puritan divine. *W. Whately*
- Wheatly or Wheatley, Charles** (1686-1742). English clergyman. ("Illustration of Book of Common Prayer.") *Wheatly*
- Wheatstone, Sir Charles** (1802-1875). English physicist. *Wheatstone*
- Wheeler, J. Talboys** (1824-1897). English scholar and historian. *J. T. Wheeler*
- Wheler or Wheeler, Sir George** (1650-1723?). English antiquary. *Sir G. Wheler*
- Whetstone, George** (end of 16th century). English soldier and poet. *G. Whetstone*
- Whewell, William** (1794-1866). English scientific and philosophical writer. *Whewell*
- Whicheote, Benjamin** (1610-1683). English clergyman and moralist. *Whicheote*
- Whipple, Edwin Percy** (1819-1886). American critic. *Whipple*
- Whiston, William** (1667-1762). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator. *Whiston*
- Whitaker, Alexander**. American colonist and author ("Good News from Virginia," 1613.) *A. Whitaker*
- Whitaker, John** (died 1808). English clergyman and historical writer. *J. Whitaker*
- Whitaker, Tobias**. English physician ("Blood of the Grape," 1638.) *T. Whitaker*
- Whitby, Daniel** (1638-1726). English theologian. *Whitby*
- White, Andrew Dickson** (1832-). American historical writer and diplomatist. *A. D. White*
- White, Gilbert** (1720-1793). English naturalist. ("Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.") *Gilbert White*
- White, John** (1590-1645). English political writer. *John White*
- White, Richard Grant** (1821-1885). American author. *R. G. White*
- Whitehead, Paul** (1710-1774). English poet and satirist. *P. Whitehead*
- Whitehead, William** (1715-1789). English poet and dramatist. *W. Whitehead*
- Whitelock, Whitelocke, or Whitlock, Bulstrode** (1605-1676). English statesman and lawyer. *Whitelock, or Whitlock*
- Whitgift, John** (1530?-1604). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Whitgift*
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- Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train** (1824-). American novelist and poet. *Mrs. Whitney*
- Whitney, Josiah Dwight** (1819-1896). American geologist. *J. D. Whitney*
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- Wilder, Alexander** (1823-). American physician and journalist. *A. Wilder*
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- Wilkes, John** (1727-1797). English politician. *Wilkes*
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- William of Malmesbury** (died 1142?). English historian. *William of Malmesbury*
- Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury** (1709-1759). English diplomatist and author. *Sir C. H. Williams*
- Williams, Helen Maria** (1762-1827). English poet and author. *H. M. Williams*
- Williams, John** (1582-1650). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Williams*
- Williams, Sir Monier Monier-** (1819-1890). English Orientalist. *M. Williams*
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- Williams, Roger** (1599?-1683?). American colonist. *Roger Williams*
- Williams, Samuel** (1743-1817). American clergyman and author. *S. Williams*
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- Williamson, Thomas** (beginning of 19th century). Anglo-Indian writer on field sports. *T. Williamson*
- Willis, Nathaniel Parker** (1806-1867). American poet and author. *N. P. Willis*
- Willmott, Robert Aris** (1809?-1863). English writer on literature. *Willmott*
- Willughby, Francis** (1635-1672). English naturalist. *Willughby*
- Wilson, Arthur** (died about 1652). English historical writer. *A. Wilson*
- Wilson, Daniel** (1778-1858). Bishop of Calcutta. *Bp. Wilson*
- Wilson, Sir Daniel** (1816-1892). Scottish-Canadian archeologist. *Sir D. Wilson*
- Wilson, George** (1818-1859). Scottish chemist and physiologist. *G. Wilson*
- Wilson, Horace Hayman** (1786-1860). English Orientalist. ("Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms . . . of British India," 1855.) *Wilson*
- Wilson, John** (pseudonym "Christopher North") (1785-1854). Scottish critic and poet. *Prof. Wilson, or J. Wilson*
- Wilson, John** (end of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *John Wilson*
- Wilson, John Leighton** (1800-1886). American missionary. *J. L. Wilson*
- Wilson, Robert** (last half of 16th century). English dramatist. *R. Wilson*
- Wilson, Sir Thomas** (died 1581). English writer on logic and rhetoric. *Sir T. Wilson*
- Wilson, Woodrow** (1856-). American historical writer. *W. Wilson*
- Winchell, Alexander** (1824-1891). American geologist. *Winchell*
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- Winslow, Edward** (1595-1655). American colonial governor and author. *Winslow*
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- Wirt, William** (1772-1834). American lawyer. *Wirt*
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- Wood or a Wood, Anthony** (1632-1695). English antiquary. *Wood, or a Wood*
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- Woolson, Constance Fenimore** (1848?-1894). American novelist. *C. F. Woolson*
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Wordsworth, Christopher (1807-1885). Bishop of Lincoln. <i>Bp. Chr. Wordsworth</i>	Yates, Edmond Hodgson (1831-1894). English journalist and novelist. <i>E. Yates, or E. H. Yates</i>
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Worthington, John (1618-1671). English theologian. <i>Worthington</i>	Yonge, Charles Duke (1812-1891). English classical scholar and historical writer. <i>C. D. Yonge</i>
Wotton, Sir Henry (1568-1639). English poet. ("Bellquise Wottonianse," a collection of lives, letters, and poems, appeared in 1651.) <i>Sir H. Wotton</i>	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (1823-). English novelist and historical writer. <i>Miss Yonge</i>
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Wrangham, Francis (1770?-1843). English scholar and poet. <i>Wrangham</i>	Young, Arthur (died 1759). English clergyman. <i>Dr. A. Young</i>
Wren, Matthew (1686-1667). Bishop of Ely. <i>Bp. Wren</i>	Young, Arthur (1741-1820). English traveler and agricultural writer. <i>Arthur Young</i>
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Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1508-1542). English poet and diplomatist. <i>Wyatt</i>	Young, Edward (1684?-1765). English poet. ("Night Thoughts," 1742-1746.) <i>Young</i>
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In the foregoing list of authorities those titles have been generally omitted which are cited in the Dictionary in full or in a self-explanatory form—especially the titles of daily newspapers, of numerous scientific periodicals, and of "Proceedings" and "Transactions" of learned societies.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO PREFACE.

DURING the publication of the dictionary but one change has occurred in the staff of specialists mentioned in the preface issued with the first part. While the proofs of "T" were coming from the press, Dr. James K. Thacher, who had labored upon the dictionary from its beginning, died, leaving his work upon the last letters of the alphabet unfinished. The task of completing it was taken up by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, and has been carried through by him.

The dictionary has also received additional aid from many others not mentioned in the preface. Help has thus been given most notably by Prof. Charles A. Young, in many important definitions (in particular, those of the words *sun*, *solar*, *telescope*, and *lens*) and in continuous criticism of the final proofs; by Prof. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in electrical definitions; by Mr. George E. Curtis, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in definitions of meteorological terms; by Mr. Edward S. Burgess, Mr. E. S. Steele of the National Museum, Mr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and the late Dr. J. I. Northrop, also of Columbia, in botany; by Mr. Leicester Allen, in definitions of mechanical terms; by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Kansas, in medicine and physiology; by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in veterinary pathology and surgery; by Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, in naval and nautical definitions; by Capt. Joseph W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, in material relating to fishing and the fisheries; by Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale University, in many definitions, particularly those of the gaits of horses; by Mr. A. D. Risteen, in certain mathematical definitions; by Rev. George T. Packard, in the preliminary arrangement of certain literary material; by Mr. Austin Dobson, in the definitions of the names of various forms of verse; by Prof. Douglas Sladen, in the collection of Australian provincialisms and colloquialisms; and in various special matters by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. George Kennan, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. G. W. Pettes, and many others.

The staff of editorial assistants has been enlarged by the addition of Miss Katharine G. Brewster, and of Rev. George M'Arthur, to whom special recognition is due for his efficient revision of the final proofs.

October 1st, 1891.

